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CAMELLIA FOREST
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Dear Sir and Madam:

We established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon species with landscape potential. These plants have been propagated from seeds obtained in the wild state in Japan or from standard American sources. The materials from Japan are offered in a separate section.

Sasanqua Hybrids: *Camellia sasanqua* 'Grimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')

'Anne McCulloch Hill' (zone 8) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality is improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely. (1-year only)

*'Dot Spengler' (zone 8) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering November and December). Blooms are improved over sasanqua, and develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the blooms season extends into mid-winter. (1-year only)

Sasanqua Selection: *Camellia hiemalis* type

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (warmer end of zone 7) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. (2-year only)

Fall-blooming *C. japonica* selection:

*'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7) - Formal with shaded coloration like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center also becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tri-color effect. Good November bloom. (1-year only)

Other New Varieties

*'Monah Johnstone' (zone 7) - Orchid pink, loose peony to semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Large blooms, strong erect grower and produces flowers prolifically. Open flowers withstand heat well. Flowers of "show quality" when greenhouse-grown. (1-year only)

*'Lavender Prince II' (*Camellia japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender) (zone 8) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback.

'Adeyaka' (zone 7) - Bright red, single flower, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and disease resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (1-year only)

Tea Plants:

Camellia sinensis - A large leafed form of the tea plant that grows vigorously and blooms freely. Fully hardy here, but not recommended for areas colder than zone 7. (2-year only)

Small-leafed Tea, *Camellia sinensis*, a very hardy selection of tea that will survive in zone 6! Survived -9° in our garden in January, 1985.

In 1982 we imported seedling and cuttings of wild camellia from cold and windswept islands off the coast of Korea where the temperature is reputed to commonly reach 0°F. If these prove hardy, camellias with dependable hardiness for zone 6 may soon be available.

Camellia oleifera (zone 6) - A species related to *C. sasanqua* that is very hardy. Small white flowers are produced in the autumn.

* Also recommended for greenhouse culture.

Old Varieties

We have a very limited number of one- or two-year rooted cuttings of standard named varieties of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* as follows:

'Adolph Audusson' (2-year)
C. cuspidata X *C. japonica* (hardy)
 'Governr Mouton' (2-year)
 'Grand Slam' (2-year)

Old Japanese varieties (some for the first time in the U.S.) are listed below. In most cases, numbers are very limited. (2-year unless otherwise indicated)

'Kan Tsubaki' (similar to 'Shishi-gashira')
 'Hagoromo' (red Higo, strong grower and cold hardy)
 'Todo Haku'
 'Ryuko'
 (This list will soon be expanded with new sasanquas and Higo camellias)

New Camellia Selections

We have selected a wide range of superior individuals and propagated them for further testing and observation. We are releasing the best of these under number. Since there are so many named *Camellia* varieties, we decided to observe and test these for several more years before final introduction. Below are listed several that we are releasing this year, and please note that they represent a variety of types. The characteristics of each are tabulated. (see page 3) (CF = C(amellia) F(orest))

Camellia Prices:

1-Year established rooted cuttings\$4.00 each
 2-Year rooted cuttings\$6.00 each
 Larger plants available at nursery

NOTE: We suffered some loss of *Camellia* stock during the 1983 Christmas freeze, and more injury in 1985, but 1-year rooted cuttings and some 2-year plants are available again.

New Camellia Selections

species	number	plants available	floral traits	plant character	hardiness
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-1	2-year	red single	vigorous grower	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-2	2-year	red, single	vigorous grower, well shaped, unusually tolerant of a variety of growing conditions	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-3	2-year	red, formal	vigorous grower, free bloomer	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X (<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. reticulata</i>)	CF-4	2-year	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-5	large	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-6	large	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-7	2-year	red, semidouble (largest in group)	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-8	2-year	ruffled, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-9	large	very large, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-10	2-year	white with pink tips on petals	vigorous, erect grower	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i>	CF-11	1-year	white with trace of pink	very vigorous grower	very hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-12	1-year	small, peony flowered	healthy, but slower growing, excellent plant form	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-13	2-year	large, medium pink single, good form	vigorous grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-14	2-year	large, variably double, light pink	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-15	2-year	very dark red single	moderate grower	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-16	1-year 2-year	deep rose, semidouble	vigorous, unusual some- what pendulous habit	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection "Pink Butterfly"	CF-17	1-year large	very large strong pink single, striking	strong grower	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i>	CF-18	1-year	deep pink single	strong grower	zone 7
<i>C. japonica</i> X (<i>C. saluenensis</i> X <i>C. rosaeflora</i>)	CF-19	2-year	small, rose pink flowers produced in profusion	vigorous grower very heavy bloomer	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i>	CF-20	1-year	large white single with pink edges	strong grower	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i>	CF-21	1-year	large white single with pink edges	strong grower	warmer end of zone 6

New Introductions from Japan

In the autumn of 1983 we had the opportunity to collect seeds from shrubs and trees growing in a wide variety of localities in Japan. While most of these species occur in botanical collections in the United States, in the majority of cases they do not produce viable seeds, and genetic contamination is common. Most of our collections came from wild trees that were growing in natural woodlands in Japan, and upon request we will provide information on precise locality of origin. In many cases, we can only estimate hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we think the species will survive. Plant names are according to Dr. Ohwi's Flora of Japan.

- Acer crataegifolium*, Uri-kaede (zone 5?) Large shrub to small tree with fine-textured foliage. A very attractive member of the striped group of maples. \$4.00
- Acer palmatum*, Takao-kaede (zone 6) Japanese maple from woods near Hiroshima. \$3.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 7) A vigorous vine that is similar to, but slightly coarser than (superior foliage), the common *Akebia* that has five leaflets. \$3.50
- Ardisia japonica*, Yabu-kohji (zone 7) A minute shrub that makes an excellent ground cover. Produces clusters of bright red berries in the autumn. \$2.50
- Betula platyphylla*, Shira-kamba, Japanese white birch (zone 5). \$3.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese catalpa (zone 4 or 5) Not as coarse as the American species. \$5.00
- *Callicarpa dicotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries, cultivated in pots in Japan. \$3.00
- *Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikiu (zone 6) Larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species. \$1.50, \$3.00
- *Callicarpa japonica* var. *luxurians*, O-murasaki-shikibu (zone 7 or 8?) larger than the typical form of this species with very large and showy fruit clusters. \$1.50, \$3.00
- *Callicarpa mollis*, Yabu-murasaki (zone 6) a smaller and more delicate shrub than the above that occurs naturally in deep shade in the forests of Japan. \$1.50, \$3.00
- Castanopsis cuspidata*, Tsubura-jii (zone 8, maybe 7?) Tree with deep green, fine-textured foliage; a striking large evergreen tree. \$4.00
- Cinnamomum japonicum*, Yabu-nikker (probably zone 8) An evergreen tree with particularly beautiful foliage. \$3.00
- Cinnamomum camphora*, Kusu-no-ki, Camphor tree (warmer end of zone 8) Fast-growing, evergreen tree that becomes very large and can live to great age. \$3.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) Well shaped, (eventually) large spring-flowering shrub; may be the easiest-to-grow of the group, for warmer areas. (We are very excited about this introduction.). \$5.00, \$10.00
- Corylopsis glabrescens*, Kirishima Mizuki (zone 6 or 7) A species similar to the above from the mountains of southern Kyushu; possibly a smaller form. As far as we know, this is one of the first introductions of this species into American cultivation. \$4.00
- Deutsia crenata*, Utsugi (zone 6?) Vigorous shrub related to our cultivated deutsias. \$1.50, \$3.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7) A small spreading tree with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers; excellent landscape potential. \$3.00
- Elaeocarpus sylvestris* var. *ellipticus*, Koban-mochi (zone 8?) Handsome evergreen tree, widely cultivated in Japan; well shaped and apparently slow-growing. \$2.00, \$4.00
- Euptelea polyandra*, Fusazakura (zone 5) Nicely shaped deciduous tree from the lower slopes of the Japan Alps; rare in cultivation. \$3.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8) densely branched evergreen shrub with rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape treatments... \$1.50
- Eurya japonica*, Hi-sakaki (zone 7) A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form and color. Responds to pruning and is harder than *E. marginata*. \$1.50

- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (probably zone 6) Medium-sized tree with very large acerifoliate leaves. Widely used as a street-tree in Japan. The large leaves and the curious papery fruit make it useful as an accent in the landscape. \$1.50, \$3.50
- Hibiscus mutabilis*, Fuyoh (probably zone 8) Deciduous shrub with very showy flowers; said to function as an herbaceous perennial in cooler areas. \$1.50
- Ilex crenata*, Inu-tsuge (zone 5-6) A slow-growing, fine-textured large shrub or small tree. \$1.50
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) Another collection of the Longstock Holly from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruit, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. \$2.00
- Keetalaria davidiana* (zone 8, perhaps 7) A fir-like conifer with large bright green needles; heat resistant. We have tried to locate this one for years and finally obtained seed in Fukuoka, Kyushu (very short supply). \$10.00
- Lindera erythrocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 5 or 6) A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. \$2.00
- Mallot japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (zone 8, perhaps 7) A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. \$1.00, \$2.00
- Machilus thunbergii*, Tabu-no-ki (zone 8, perhaps 7) A rather slow-growing tree with deep green evergreen foliage; assumes a beautiful shape and great size after a very long time. We collected these seeds from the northern end of the range in Honshu to obtain hardiness. \$5.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8?) A rather small broad-leaved evergreen that is very shade tolerant. Produces a display of white berries. (We are unsure of the hardiness of this plant, but feel that it will be hardy in zone 8). \$4.00, \$6.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, Tobera (zone 8) Widely cultivated in mild areas for its excellent form and fragrant bloom. \$1.50
- Platycarya strobilacea*, Nogurumi (zone 7?) A shrub to tree related to hickory that bears its small nutlets in terminal conelike structures; attractive foliage. \$5.00
- Pourtiea villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 6) A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash with showy fruit displays but is tolerant of warm climates. \$3.00, \$5.00
- Quercus serrata*, Ko-nara (zone 6, perhaps 5) A deciduous oak that is somewhat like our white oak, but has a fine delicate texture. \$2.00
- Raphiolepis umbellata*, Sharimbai (zone 7) Large evergreen shrub with attractive bloom and fruit display; usefull for hedge and screen plantings. \$1.50
- Rhododendron dilitatum*, Mitsuba-tsutsuji (zone 5-6) A deciduous species that reaches about six feet. Purple flowers appear before the foliage and make an excellent display. \$1.50
- Rhododendron kaempferi*, Yama-tsutsuji (zone 6-7) The wild parent of many of our garden cultivars is a fine larger azalea for the shrub border. The red flowers are produced at the end of the azalea season. \$1.50
- Rhododendron japonicum*, Renge-tsutsuji (zone 5) Closely related, and similar, to the chinese species *R. mollis*. Flower color is variable, and ranges from red to yellow. \$2.50
- Rhododendron nudipes*, Baikoku-mitsuba-tsutsuji (zone 6?) Large deciduous azalea with rose-purple flowers. Rare in cultivation. \$1.50
- Rhododendron obtusum* (zone 6) Wild forms collected from near Kurume that have the habit of the familiar Kurume cultivars. \$1.50
- Rhododendron reticulatum*, Koba-no-mitsuba-tsutsuji (zone 5-6) A larger azalea with early rose-purple flowers. Growing well in our garden here. \$1.50
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5?) A spreading deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated. Very shade tolerant. \$1.50
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5-6) A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. \$2.50
- Viburnum wrightii*, Miyama-gamazumi (zone 5?) Deciduous shrub with red fruit in the autumn. 2.50

- Weigela decora*, Nishiki-utsugi (zone 5) Large shrub with cream-colored flowers that fade to pink and then red as they age; the bloom is very attractive and different from weigelas we have seen (we also have the red form of the same species). \$1.50, \$3.00
- Weigela floribunda*, Yabu-utsugi (zone 6?) Another vigorous *Weigela* from a mountaintop in Kyushu. The species *Weigelas* offer interesting variation on the standard American cultivars. \$1.50, \$3.50
- Weigela* species (Kyushu mountain collection - zone 6; and Honshu high snowfall area - zone 5) Species determinations will have to wait for bloom. \$1.50
- Xanthoxylum schinifolium*, Inuzanshoh (zone 6?) Prickly, aromatic, deciduous shrubs. The coarse branches are effective in the landscape. \$1.50
- Xanthoxylum piperitum*, Sanshoh (zone 6?) Similar in appearance to the above species. Widely used as a spice plant in Japan. Very pleasant aroma. \$3.50

General Tree and Shrub List

- *Acer buergerianum*, Chinese Bush Maple or Trident Maple (hardiness zones 5-6) - Vigorous small tree with tolerance to a wide variety of growing situations. Excellent fall color. Too large to ship. \$5.00, \$10.00
- Acer campestre*, Hedge Maple (zone 4) - A small tree with tolerance for a wide variety of growing conditions. Tolerates pruning. \$1.50
- Acer caudata* (zone 4) - a broad-leafed species from the Himalayan region. \$3.50
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) - Small patio or specimen tree for full sun or light shade; good fall color. \$3.50
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 5) - This form of the Japanese maple develops into a small tree with fine texture and excellent autumn coloration (larger plants available). \$5.00, \$10.00
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) - Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$1.50
- Acer tegmentosum* (at least zone 5) - A striped maple related to our native species, but with finer texture. Considered by landscapers to be the best of the striped maples. \$1.50
- Acer truncatum*, Purpleblow Maple (zone 5) - An excellent small maple species with good spring and autumn coloration. Apparently adaptable to a variety of growing situations. \$1.50
- *Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - Large shrub with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$2.50
- Aesculus sylvatica* (at least zone 6) - A native shrub that is the first to leaf out in the spring. The chartreuse flowers are unusual. A good companion plant for *A. pavia*. \$2.50
- Agave* species, *americana* types (zone 9 or pot plants) - Seedlings or semi-hardy species are very easy to culture as pot plants in warm or cool greenhouses. Bluish-green foliage color... \$1.50
- Amorpha fruticosa*, Indigobush *Amorpha* (zone 4) - A sturdy native shrub with unusual purplish-blue flowers. Tolerates poor soil. \$1.50
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 3) - A small deciduous tree that produces large (fernlike) compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Betula pamirica* (zone 5 - maybe zone 4) - We obtained seeds of this species from the U.S.S.R., but we have not observed this plant in the garden yet. \$5.00
- Betula pubescens* (zone 2!) - A common European species with less white bark. We do not have field test results on this species yet. \$3.50

Callicarpa - This year we are suggesting that gardeners consider the species of *Callicarpa*. The fruit displays often last for months, and the species of this genus are easily cultivated.

(See also **Japan Introductions**.)

- *Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) - Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Produces a crop of purple berries in the autumn, fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Grows and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. (Seeds from an unusual bush with magenta fruit). \$1.50
- Callitris oblongata*, Common Cypress Pine (hardiness unknown, but probably 7 or 8) - A fine-textured tree from Tasmania that will reach about 20 feet at maturity. Seedlings of *Callitris* are faster growing than most conifers. \$2.00, \$3.50
- Callitris rhomboidea* (hardiness unknown, probably 7 or 8) - Similar to the above species. \$3.50
- Callistemon viridiflorus* (zone 8?) - This species is from Tasmania, and we are hoping it has significant hardiness. \$2.50
- Calycanthus floridus*, Carolina Allspice (zone 4) - One of our finest native shrubs for either sun or shade. The deep green foliage and fragrant flowers will enhance any landscape..... \$1.50
- Carpinus caroliniana*, Ironwood (zone 4) - A small, delicately branched, native tree. Develops well in the shade of larger trees. \$1.50, \$3.50, \$6.00
- Cedrus deodara* 'Aurea' (zone 7). \$4.50
- Cedrus deodara* 'Descanso Dwarf' (zone 7). \$4.50
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) - A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent..... \$6.00, \$10.00
- Cercis chinensis*, Chinese Redbud (zone 6) - Very showy in flower, but smaller (more of a shrub) than our native redbud. We consider this a fine landscape specimen for spring display. \$1.50, \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Coraliformis Glauca' (zone 5) - A low rounded bush with threadlike branchlets. The curling and twisting of the branches is said to be suggestive of coral, and would be an excellent specimen for a larger rock garden. \$2.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Grippers' (zone 5) - Said to be the brightest yellow among the yellow dwarf forms of Hinoki. This one needs a little protection from midday sun. \$2.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 4) - a semidwarf vigorous sport of 'Nana Gracilis' with stronger and looser bright green foliage. \$3.50
- **Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana' (zone 5) - One of the slowest growing of the Hinoki dwarfs. Excellent for the rock garden. \$4.00
- **Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' (zone 5) - Same growth rate as 'Nana', but with clear golden yellow color. Also excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$4.00
- X *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Tetragona Aurea' (zone 5) - Grows into a small tree of excellent form and color. Best bronze-gold color is obtained in full sun. This is one of our favorites. \$4.00
- **Chamaecyparis obtusa* var. *formosana* (zone 7) - This is the standard tree form of this species from Formosa. The foliage is slightly bluish. \$3.50
- *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) - Becomes a small tree in time with branchlets of gold thread-like twigs, particularly when exposed to the sunshine..... \$1.50
- * *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard' (zone 3) - Very compact; and silver-blue in color. Upright, semi-dwarf. \$2.50

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- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) - A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$2.50
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) - Good gold color and slightly faster growth than extreme dwarfs in this species. \$1.50
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Minima' (zone 3) - Compact lacy foliage, very slow-growing. \$5.00
- * *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Minima variegata' (zone 3) - Has clear yellow variegation, but otherwise same as above. \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa compressa' (zone 3) - Extreme dwarf with very compact habit. Gray green color with gold tips. \$1.50
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa nana' (zone 3) - Fine texture. \$2.00, \$3.50
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Rheingold' (zone 3) - Fine-textured light green with gold tips. \$2.00, \$5.00
- * *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips. Excellent form. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$2.50, \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squamata lutea' (zone 3). \$2.00, \$5.00
- Chionanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringetree (zone 6) - Large shrub to small tree with a showy flower display in early summer; attractive bark. \$4.00, \$8.00
- *Clematis virginiana*, Virgin's Bower (zone 4) - A very vigorous native vine with showy late summer bloom. Excellent where a fast-growing screen is needed. \$1.50
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7) - A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. \$1.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7) - The sacred shrine tree of Japan is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. Our stock was imported from Japan. Forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Similar requirements to *Camellia*, but Sakaki is less fussy in its soil requirements. \$5.00
- Cotoneaster dammeri* 'Skogholmen' (zone 5) - An excellent evergreen ground-cover that produces showy berry crops (not bothered by fire blight). \$5.00
- * *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin', Sugi (zones 5-6) - This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder part of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either full sun or light shade. Develops best in moist well drained soils, but is tolerant of somewhat poorer sites. \$2.50, \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Bandai-sugi' - A slow-growing form suitable for bonsai or garden specimens. 8-9 inch plants. \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans nana' (zone 6) - A dwarf form with dense growth and stiff, straight leaves. It has the curious habit of abundantly producing male flowers. \$2.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa nana' (zone 6) - An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and is thus a rounded bush. This one will form an attractive specimen of 1-2 m in height in time. \$1.50
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi Nana' - An pright form of extreme dwarf habit. 7-9 inch plants. \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana' - Similar in its fine texture to 'Lobbi Nana', but develops into a globe-shaped extreme dwarf at maturity. 7 inch plants. \$2.50, \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Taisho Tame Sugi' - A slow-growing form of Sugi. \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu' - This clone has very tiny leaves and thus finer foliage than 'Nana'. It develops into a small shrub of delicate appearance and is also suited for bonsai. 6 inch plants. \$2.50
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' - A vigorous cultivar that develops into a large tree. Somewhat less fastigate than the form commonly cultivated in the eastern United States, and it is said to be strongly resistant to "browning out". The specimens in our area are rapidly developing into handsome trees. (This and 'Ben Franklin' are rather similar.). \$5.00

- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucua' (zone 6 or 7) - A very blue form of the China fir. Less prone to "brown-out" than the standard green form. A striking blue form. \$2.00, \$4.00
- Cyrilla racemiflora*, Leatherwood or Titi (zone 6) - Large shrub with semi-evergreen foliage that produces a nice floral display in late spring. One of our natives that deserves to be more widely planted. \$1.50
- Elaeagnus pungens*, Fragrant Olive (zone 7) - A very large and fast-growing evergreen shrub that is excellent in the hedge-row or where a screen is needed. Very fragrant bloom in September followed by berries the following spring that are prized by birds. \$1.50
- Euonymus alatus* 'Compacta' (zone 3) - A widely grown deciduous bush with corky wings on its twigs. The brilliant fall coloration is unmatched. \$1.00
- Evodia daniellii*, Korean Evodia (zone 4) - An excellent small tree for the landscape. Excellent summer foliage, and a good floral display in the summer when little else is blooming. Good drainage is required, at least in the South, but otherwise, it is easily cultured. Seedlings. \$4.00
- Gardenia jasminoides*, Cape Jasmine (warmer end of zone 7) - The shiny foliage and the fragrant, single blooms are well known in southern gardens, but it also adapts well to pot culture in colder climates. \$8.00
- Hamamelis mollis*, (open-pollinated seedlings from 'Brevipetala') (zone 5) - The Chinese Witchhazel is well-known for its yellow bloom in early spring. These seedlings should approximate the parent and perform better in the garden than the more expensive grafts to *H. vernalis*. \$2.00
- Hamamelis japonica*, (open-pollinated seedlings of a red-flowered form of the Japanese Witchhazel) (probably zone 5) - Late winter blooming, a little earlier than *H. mollis*, but otherwise similar to it. We expect these seedlings to be variable, but vigorous. \$2.50
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenton Rose (zones 3-8) - Delicate flowers produced in white and pinkish shades in late winter. Attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs. \$1.50
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) - A very attractive small Japanese tree that produces a good display of yellow in the autumn. The fruits look like raisins. Too large to ship..... \$5.00
- Ilex* X 'Glusterberry'. \$6.00
- Ilex aquifolium* 'Angustifolia' (zone 6). \$6.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Convexa' (zone 5). \$5.00
- Ilex crenata*, "Hunt Selection" (zone 6) - A form that eventually grows to a large size and has particularly good form and texture. \$3.50
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - A very hardy, red-fruited holly for cooler areas. Seedlings. \$2.00
- Ilex serrata* (zone 5) - A deciduous shrub in the holly group that has a rather fine texture. Female plants produce a striking fruit display that makes a strong accent in the autumn landscape. Too large to ship. (male and female equally mixed). \$5.00, \$8.00
- Itea japonica*, Japanese Sweet Spire (zone 5) - In our planting, the two species are very similar. However, the Japanese species flowers just a little later, and thus when the two are planted together, the floral display period is extended. \$1.50
- Juniperus chinensis*, 'Old Gold' (zone 4) - A juniper of the pfitzer type, but smaller and more compact. The golden tips of the twigs make a nice contrast with the green color at the center of the bush. A very good golden juniper. Too large to ship. \$6.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Depressa Aurea' (zone 5) - Gold-yellow in May, sturdy bush with ascending branches. \$1.50, \$3.00
- Juniperus conferta*, Shore Juniper (zone 6). \$1.50
- Juniperus davurica* 'Expansa variegata' (zone 5) - Has strong and robust appearance. \$2.00
- Juniperus horizontalis* 'Blue Chip' (zone 3) - Excellent prostrate habit, and good blue color all year. \$4.00
- Juniperus horizontalis* 'Blue and Gold' (zone 3). \$1.50

- * *Juniperus procumbens* (zone 5) - Spreading procumbent juniper with somewhat irregular form. Color bluish or grayish. Too large to ship. \$6.00
- Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana'. \$1.50
- Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana variagata'. \$1.50
- Juniperus scopulorum* 'Moon Glow' (zone 5) - Compact, erect form with silvery-blue color. Very good form. \$4.00
- Juniperus squamata* 'Meyeri' (zone 4) - Bushy dense form with striking blue-green foliage. \$2.00, \$4.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - A spreading silvery blue form of our native juniper. Excellent form and color in our area. \$2.00, \$4.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Silver Spreader' (zone 4) - Much like the above cultivar, and also very good. \$1.50
- *Juniperus virginiana* 'Skyrocket' (zone 4) - A very narrowly fastigate form of the Virginia red cedar with bluish-green foliage. \$4.00
- *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) - Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a showy display of yellow flower clusters in early summer. Seedlings. \$3.50
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) - A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation. Gallon size. \$3.50
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 4) - An interesting native that produces a show of yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear. Should be used more. \$1.50
- Lonicera nitida* (zone 6) - An evergreen *Lonicera* species that forms a delicate low shrub. Often used for hedges in England (vigorous, but not weedy). \$3.50
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a large tree with large (very) leaves and large flowers (up to about 15"). A striking accent in the landscape. \$1.50
- Microbiota decussata* (zone 3 or 4) - A spreading flat-topped shrub with fern-like texture. Very attractive and easy to grow here. \$4.00
- X *Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7) - A vigorous, eventually large shrub, to small tree, that nearly always takes on a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. \$1.50, \$3.50
- Osmanthus fragrans* (zone 8) - The best *Osmanthus* if your climate is mild enough. Very fragrant bloom. \$3.00
- Ostrya virginiana*, Hop Hornbeam (zone 5) - A small, but sturdy tree, of the birch family with handsome foliage. Native to the eastern United States. \$6.50
- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 7, performance unknown in colder areas) - A relative of the Avocado, Native to the Coastal Plain of North Carolina with leathery evergreen leaves; becomes an irregular small tree with time. Gallon size. \$3.50
- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) - A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China which is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees. \$3.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 3?) - A slow growing spruce from the U.S.S.R. that survives in North Carolina. It will probably grow faster in colder areas, but only manages a few inches a year for us. 3 year old seedlings. \$2.50
- Picea glauca* 'Conica', Dwarf Alberta Spruce (zone 2) - A bright green and bushy form of the white spruce discovered in the Canadian Rockies. It is surprising that this northland cultivar grows well in zone 6 or 7. \$4.00
- Podocarpus nivalis* (zone ?) - A dense shrub, one meter high. \$3.50
- Pseudocyonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (probably zone 5) - A hardy, fast-growing tree reaching about 40' in time. The leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should probably be planted for pollination purposes. We feel this is a tree that deserves wider usage in the landscape. Seedlings. \$1.50

- Ptelea polyabrina* (zone 5?) - A small tree similar to our native species of the same genus. Seedlings.
..... \$5.00
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) - A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells. Produces a good floral display in early summer. Seedlings.
..... \$1.50
- Pyracantha* 'Mohave' (zone 6) - Vigorous, disease resistant, with dark green foliage. Berries orange-red and persistent. Introduced by the US National Arboretum. Gallon size. \$5.00
- Pyracantha* 'Navajo' (zone 7) - Compact, disease resistant and heavy fruiting. Orange-red berries persist throughout most of the winter. Introduced by the US National Arboretum. Gallon size.
..... \$5.00
- Pyracantha* 'Teton' (zone 6) - Disease resistant, with a markedly fastigiate habit. Very showy yellow-orange fruit. Introduced by the US National Arboretum. Gallon size. \$5.00
- Quercus glauca*, Japanese Evergreen Oak (zone 7) - Small evergreen tree with a moderate growth rate. Full, deep green foliage, shade tolerant. This is an excellent evergreen species for milder zones. Makes an excellent large evergreen hedge. Seedlings.
..... \$3.50
- Quercus laurifolia*, Darlington Oak (zone 6) - Semi-evergreen tree commonly used as a street tree in zones 7 and 8. Fine-textured but fast-growing and free of trouble. Seedlings..... \$3.50
- Quercus virginiana*, Eastern Live Oak (zone 7) - One of our finest evergreen trees, and established specimens are fully hardy in our area (Central NC). Seed selected from excellent local specimens. Seedlings.
..... \$3.50

Rhododendron - below is a list of somewhat uncommon azaleas.

name	type	description	price
Casablanca	Tetraploid	white	1.50
Ghichibu	Satsuki	white with purple	1.50
Chinsayi	Satsuki	salmon pink	1.50
Everest	Glenn Dale hybrid	white	1.50
Gee Gee			1.50
Gumpo Pink	Satsuki	pink	1.50
Gumpo White	Satsuki	white	1.50
Issho-no-haru	Satsuki	pinkish lavender	1.50
Kohan-no-tsuki	Satsuki	coral scarlet	1.50
Kusadama	Satsuki	purplish red	1.50
Matsu-no-hikari	Satsuki	dark rose pink	1.50
Meicho —	Satsuki	white	1.50
Rosaflora			1.50
Rosebud	Gable hybrid	pink	1.50
Rukizon	Satsuki	very dwarf, salmon pink	2.00

Rhododendron 'Vulcan's Flame' - Good red rhododendron, very *Phytophthora* resistant.

..... \$5.00

Sapium sebiferum, Popcorn Tree (zone 8 and warmer end of zone 7) - Common widely grown tree of the American sunbelt. Vigorous, widely tolerant, and with ornamental fruits. 1' and 3'.

..... \$1.50, \$4.00

Sequoia sempervirens "Chapel Hill" (zone 7) - Cuttings rooted from a chance hardy selection of the California coast redwood. Fully hardy in Chapel Hill - parent tree about 70' in height. Sequoia is tolerant of sun or shade and grows quickly.

..... \$2.50

Sorbus hupehensis rosea (probably very cold tolerant, at least zone 5) - We don't know much about this plant, but it is growing vigorously and producing lacy foliage.

..... \$1.50

Stewartia monodelpha (zone 6) - Small, fine-textured tree similar to *S. pseudocamellia*, but with smaller leaves and flowers. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color. Easily grown.

..... \$5.00

Stranvaesia mitakayamensis (probably zone 6) - An interesting evergreen that bears fruit similar to those of *Pyracantha*.

..... \$3.50

Syringia wolffi - Seedlings.

..... \$4.00

- *Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) - While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well on a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display. Seedlings. \$1.50
- Ternstroemia gymnanthera* (zone 7) - This large evergreen shrub is widely grown in the southern US under the name *Cleyera*. It has dark green foliage and very interesting branch patterns with open spaces between dense twig clusters. Red seeds show in the autumn. \$3.50
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Emerald' (zone 4) - Beautiful emerald green foliage of compact pyramidal shape. \$5.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Recurva Nana' (zone 4) - A very dwarf form with interestingly twisted branchlets. Too large to ship. \$6.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Wansdyke Silver' (zone 4) - An extreme dwarf of dense habit that has light green foliage splashed with white. \$2.50
- *Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 5 or 6) - A very dense rounded bush with juvenile foliage. \$3.50, 5.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Rogersii' (zone 5) - Upright dense bush with rich copper-brown coloration at exposed tips. \$6.00
- Trachelospermum asiaticum*, This species is very similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine, but has slightly larger leaves and flowers of a more yellow color. \$1.50
- Tsuga candensis* 'Bennett's Weeping' (zone 4) - A very low growing form suitable for the rock garden. It may grow faster in cooler climates. \$4.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Golden Splendor' (zone 4). \$5.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula' (zone 4) A weeping form that slowly grows into a very beautiful specimen. \$2.00
- Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese Elm (zone 5) - This small-leaved, fine-textured Chinese native is apparently resistant to the Dutch elm disease. This species forms a handsome small tree, and it must not be confused with the weedy Siberian elm. Seedlings. \$1.50, \$3.50, \$6.00
- Viburnum* 'Alleghany' (zone 5) - A selection that forms a rounded bush with dark green leathery leaves. Good flower and fruit display. 8" plants. \$6.00
- Viburnum erosum*, Koba-no-gamazumi (zone 5?) - Deciduous spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Probably trouble free in cultivation. \$2.00
- Viburnum furcatum*, Oh-kame-no-ki (probably zone 4) - A large viburnum similar to *V. plicatum* from the high mountains of Japan. Developed a very handsome form in the wild state. The bloom and fruit are like those of *V. plicatum*. \$2.50
- Viburnum japonicum*, Hakusan-boku (hardiness unknown, but probably zone 7 or 8) - A large evergreen shrub from southern Japan. Has the showiest berry clusters of any *Viburnum* we have seen. \$2.00
- *Viburnum plicatum* (zone 5) - The common doublefile viburnum needs no introduction, but in our garden the spring floral display rivals the dogwood. \$1.50, \$3.50
- Vitex agnus-castus*, Chaste Tree (zone 7 safe, usually will get by in zone 6) A vigorous and aromatic large shrub. The blue flower spikes are very effective in mid-summer. Our parent tree segregates out an occasional white flowered seedling. \$1.50
- Xanthoxylum ailanthoides*, Karasuzan-shoh (warmer end of zone 7) - Small tree with very coarse branching and leaves to nearly a meter long. \$3.50

The above materials are available for shipping. Minimum order for shipping is \$15.00 plus \$5.00 for UPS and packaging. We will bill for additional postage on larger orders.

Larger Plants: the following plants are too large to ship, but they may be picked up at the nursery.

Acer ginnala
Celtis yunnanensis
 • *Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea* 'Gold Thread'
Ilex crenata 'Ivory Tower'
 • *Ilex serrata*
Ilex X 'Tanager'
Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzi'
Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana Glauca'
Juniperus chinensis 'Robusta Green'
Picea alba
Pseudocypripedium sinensis
Ptelea polyabrina
Pyracantha 'Mohave'
Pyrus calleryana
Sapindus sebiferum
Ulmus parviflora

Azalea Cultivars:

Glenn Dale Hybrids

Buccaneer
 Copperman - copper
 Everest white w/ chautauw
 Glamour
 Helen
 Martha Hitchcock - pink w/ white in middle

Gable Hybrids

Boudoir
 Carolina Gable
 Purple Splendor lavender w/ dark blotch
 Purple Splendor Compacta
 Rose Bud
 Stewartstonian - bright orange red

Indicum

Beni-Kirishima
 • George Taber
 Flame Creeper

Kurume

Bridesmaid
 Hahn's Red
 Hershey's Red - nice red
 Hino-crimson nice scarlet
 Hino-de-giri
 Sherwood Gerise
 Sherwood Orchid - orchid lavender (light)
 Ward's Ruby

Satsuki

Ami Gasa
 Bunkwa
 Eikan
 Getsutoku
 Higasa
 Kow-how
 Sakuragata
 Shinnyo no Tsuki - white violet margins

Sanders Hybrids

Hexe

Tetraploid

Guy Yerkes

Vuykiana Hybrids

Blue Danube
 Double Beauty
 Vuyk's Rosy Red

Other Azaleas

Brilliant
 Chinsayi
 Green Mist
 Sekidera

You are welcome to visit our garden. October-November and March-April (depending on seasonal variation) are the best times. Call (919) 967-5529 for an appointment. This list supercedes and replaces all previous lists.

ORDER BLANK

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

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CAMELLIA FOREST

Kai Mei Parks, Proprietor

125 Carolina Forest Road

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 967-5529

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. The freezes of 1984 and 1985 were very damaging to our camellia collections, but they also gave us the opportunity to select the hardiest camellias for propagation. We continue to observe these selections, and several are offered this year.

Our camellia selections now being registered with the American Camellia Society include: 'Christmas Rose', 'Japanese Fantasy', 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17), 'Spring Awakening' (CF-19), 'Spring Promise' (CF-2), and 'Wm. Lanier Hunt'. Several years ago, three of our earlier selections, 'China Girl', 'Isaribi' and 'Yoi Machi' were introduced in Japan, and this year all of these floriferous hybrids will be available here. Cold-hardiness is always a major concern with camellias on the East Coast, and we would like to comment that our CF-20 and CF-24 selections are faring as well as any varieties we have observed. For those interested in more information regarding our hardiness work, we have an article, "Breeding for Winter Tolerance in Camellia," in the August 1989 issue of **The Camellia Journal** (a publication of the American Camellia Society). A copy will be provided upon request.

In addition to our camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera, both grown from seeds we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1990, and obtained from other contacts. We have been observing these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina for several years now, and we feel that several species, uncommon in American gardens, are worthy of wide distribution. A few of the best are *Acer davidii*, *Citrus* (hardy species), *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Euonymus oxyphyllum* and *Pterocarya stenoptera*. While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species will survive. Names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's Flora of Japan.

You will note in the catalogue that we are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to emphasize the three native species of *Magnolia* we offer, in addition to *Pinckneya*, *Rhamnus* and *Styrax* which are deserving of a wider usage in the landscape.

We have good things for **Florida** and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs and trees from the milder parts of Japan and China are adequately hardy for the Deep South, and they **compete favorably** with the more tender tropicals for a position in the garden where tropicals have been killed in recent years. *Distylium*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Eurya*, *Neolitsea*, *Rhaphiolepis* and the *Camellia* hybrids are particularly appropriate. Everyone north of the range of common cultivated *Citrus* will want to try the Chinese species of hardy *Citrus*. We are constantly searching for, and testing, new plants. In the severely cold weather of December of 1989, several of our field-planted broad-leafed evergreens performed very well including two species of *Cinnamomum*, evergreen *Lindera*, two Chinese species of *Litsea* (one evergreen), *Manglietia* and the Chinese species of *Torreya*. All of these are currently being propagated for sale next year, and a few are available this year from our propagation trials of these species.

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Camellia Prices (unless otherwise indicated):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$4.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$8.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$12.00 each
1-Year Grafts	 \$8.00 each
2-Year Grafts	 \$15.00 each

Camellia Seeds:

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained pottin soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections and *C. sasanqua* for understock.

Ten seeds of any type	 \$1.00
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Japonicas and Japonica Hybrids:

'Adeyaka' (*Camellia japonica*)(zone 7) - Bright red, single flower, early to mid-season (December to March) Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (1 and 2 year)

'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaefflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (1 and 2 year)

'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 8) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (1, 2 and 3 year, large plants at \$20.00X)

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (warmer end of zone 7) - Formal with shaded flower like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center also becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (good supply of 2 year grafts)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7) - Orchid pink, loose peony, flowers in mid to late season (March to April). Medium-size blooms, strong erect growth habit and flowers freely. Open flowers withstand heat well. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback (year grafts).

'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaefflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. This variety was formerly CF-19. (1 and 2 year)

'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is the most fragrant of the hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (1 year)

'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 7) - Good flower bud and foliar hardiness. Red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely in winter. (1 and 2 year)

Hardy Japonicas:

We have been attempting to select hardier garden forms of *Camellia japonica*, and the severe winters of 1983-84 and 1984-85 gave us the opportunity to identify those hybrids and seedlings that have special hardiness merit. This year we are offering some of the best of the hardy selections. (See also end of Camellia Section, page 7 for Korean Camellias) The following numbers are available in limited quantities (1 year plants unless otherwise indicated):

- CF-28 (warmer end of zone 6) - Dark, wine-red, semi-double; midseason
- CF-29 (warmer end of zone 6) - shell, or deeper pink, with red stripes, formal; heavy blooming and early
- CF-30 (zone 7) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness
- CF-31 (warmer end of zone 6) - light red, formal; very heavy blooming, late, excellent bud hardiness
- CF-32 (warmer end of zone 6) - red stripes on shell background, well formed single; midseason, good hardiness performance in first tests
- CF-34 (warmer end of zone 6) - bright red, semi-double; midseason, good hardiness

The following three are interspecific hybrids with *C. japonica* that exhibit much more hardiness than is typical for their hybrid grouping.

- CF-35 (*C. japonica* X *C. fraterna* (Ackerman hybrid)), (zone 7) - small, shell pink, single flowers are produced in profusion early in the season; plant is very fine textured but faster growing than pure *C. japonica*; excellent garden display.
- CF-36 "Red Candles" (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*), (zone 7) - bright red, single flowers are produced in profusion early in the season; rather fine in texture but vigorous grower, the flower buds are very ornamental.
- CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily early in the season; vigorous erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* (2 and 3 year plants available).

Higo Japonicas and Sasanquas:

During the last 200-400 years a group of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* cultivars were developed by the traditional gardeners of the ancient city of Higo (now, Kumamoto in modern Japan) in Kyushu. These varieties are considered by the Japanese to be some of the best camellias available, and we agree. We have obtained several of these varieties and offer one-year rooted cuttings. Hardiness is average for each species. (see page 6 for Higo Sasanquas)

A list of Higo Japonicas with brief descriptions follows:

The Higo Japonica is a unique single flower that opens flat with a large burst of golden stamens.

- 'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (1 and 2 year)
- 'Hakaku' - white, Higo single form (1 year)
- 'Higo Hakama' - bright red, Higo single form (1 year, 2 year grafts)
- 'Kiyo' - shell, Higo single form (2 year grafts only)
- 'Kumagai' - Dark red, Higo single form (1, 2 and 3 year)
- 'Showa-no-hikara' - red or variegated, Higo single form (1 and 2 year, 2 year grafts)

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms and have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7 winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. These varieties are popular for greenhouse culture in colder areas; particularly select those with "large" flower size since 6" flowers are common under greenhouse conditions. Availability indicated after each variety.

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 and 3 year)
- 'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 and 3 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (1 and 2 year)
- 'Betty Sheffield' - medium large, white with red stripes, semi-double, mid-season (1 year, large¹)
- 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' - medium large, shell w/ deep pink border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Bob Hope' - large, black red, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (1 and 2 year)
- 'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (3 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (1 and 3 year)
- 'Don Mac' - large, dark red, semi-double, early (1 and 2 year)
- 'Dr. Tinsley' - medium, shaded pink, peony, mid-season, hardy (2 and 3 year)
- 'Elegans' - large, pink, semi-double, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Elegans Champagne' - large, pink, semi-double, mid-season (3 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - medium, white, semi-double, mid-season (1 and 2 year)
- 'Gary's Red' - medium, bright red, semi-double, early mid-season, hardy (1 and 2 year)
- 'Glen 40' - medium, red, formal double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (1 and 2 year)
- 'Greensboro Red' - medium, light red, semi-double, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Jordan's Pride' ('Herme') - medium, pink with white border, semi-double, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Kinyo Tsubaki' (white 'fishtail camellia') - medium, white, semi-double, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'Marie Bracy' - large, coral rose, semi-double to loose peony, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mary Wheeler' - medium, shades of pink, loose peony, mid-season (1 year).
- 'Margie' - large, white, formal double, early to mid-season (1 year)
- 'Mathotiana' - very large, crimson, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mr. Sam' - white (2 year)
- 'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy (1 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season late (1 and 2 year)
- 'Rev. John G. Drayton' - medium, light pink semi-double, mid-season (2 and 3 year)
- 'R. L. Wheeler' - very large, light pink, semi-double to anemone, early mid-season (2 year)
- 'Rosary' - (2 year)
- 'Rose Hill Red' - (2 year)
- 'Tomorrow Park Hill' - large, light soft pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Vulcan Var.' - large, deep red, semi-double to peony, early to mid-season (1 year)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (3 year)
- 'White Empress' - large, white, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'William Jackson' - large, red, loose to full peony, early to late (2 year)
- 'Yobuko Dori' - small, pale pink, single, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Yuki-Botan' - large, white, semi-double to loose peony, mid-season (1 year)
- Seedlings of 'Triphosa' (1 year) special price \$2.50 each

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Sasanqua Hybrids:

'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality is improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely. (1 and 2 year)

'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season extends into mid-winter. (1 and 3 year)

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8) - Rose pink to light red, full semi-double to rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are often rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. (1 and 3 year)

'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi Gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (zone 8) - Very large, deep pink, and semi-double blooms. Mid-season bloom (November). Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring flowering camellias, but blooms in the fall, and thus will highlight the late fall garden. (2 year, limited supply).

Sasanqua Selections:

'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (October to early November), vigorous grower, formerly CF-17. (1 and 2 year)

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (warmer end of zone 7) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (1 and 2 year, large plants at \$30.00¹)

Other Sasanquas and Sasanqua Relatives:

The sasanquas are the main source of fall bloom in our garden, as they are in Japanese gardens. Americans neglect them and this is particularly unfortunate since the sasanquas mostly finish their fall show before late freezes cut them off. (warmer end of zone 7 unless indicated otherwise, all 1 year plants)

'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late

'Bonanza' - large red, double

'Chansonette' - (*Hiemalis*) large, brilliant pink, formal double, low growing (2 year)

'Dawn' (*C. vernalis*) - white with some pink, semi-double, good winter bloom

'Egao' (*C. vernalis*) - large, variegated pink, semi-double

'Hakurakuten' - white, single

'Jean May' - large, shell pink, double (2 year)

'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single

'Kan Tsubaki' - red, double, low spreading habit

'Mikuni Ko' - red

'Ohta's Seedling' - shaded orchid-pink, semi-double (3 year)

'Our Linda' - large, pink, rose form double (2 year)

'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn, an excellent sasanqua

'Rosea' - light red, single, vigorous (also 2 year)

'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double!

'Setsugekka' - large, white, semi-double (2 year)

'Zakura' - large, apple blossom, single

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Higo Sasanquas:

(2 year unless otherwise indicated):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 'Ake Yukusora' - white, double (3 year) | 'Nokorika' - medium, purple-red, single |
| 'Chisato-no-aki' - white | 'Sekiyo' - very large, red, semi-double (also 3 year) |
| 'Fuji-no-yuki' - large white, double | 'Shiro Kokonoe' - white, double |
| 'Gingetsu' - medium pink, single | 'Togenkyo' - medium-large, deep pink, semi-double |
| 'Harusame Nishiki' - white, double | 'Trihinoumi' - large rose-red, single |
| 'Hiinko' - small rose-red, double | 'Waka-no-ura' - white, single |
| 'Kikenjo' - large, light pink, single | |

Miscellaneous Species and Hybrids:

(1 year except as noted)

- C. cuspidata* X *C. japonica* and 'Hybrid L' (same parentage) (zone 7) - Two similar cultivars that have attractive foliage, a nice display of apple blossom like flowers in the early spring, and good hardiness. (1 and 2 year, large at \$15.00¹)
- 'Cinnamon Candy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Rose-pink peony, fragrant.
- 'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X "Theopsis") (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of single, pink flowers in early spring.
- 'Kocho-no-mai' (*C. X vernalis* (zone 8) - delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season (1 year).
- C. oleifera* (zone 6) - Very hardy shrub for the landscape with small, white flowers in the autumn. (1 year)
- 'Ryuko' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 7) - Small, deep red, single blooms in between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured camellia. (2 year).
- C. sinensis*, Small-leafed Form (warmer end of zone 6) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the autumn. (1 and 2 year)
- C. sinensis*, Large-leafed Form (zone 7) - Similar to the above, with larger foliage and flowers. (1 and 2 year)
- 'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall.
- CF-39 (*C. oleifera* seedling segregate) (warmer end of zone 6) - early fall, large white single, blooms freely, good foliage and plant form (1, 2 and 3 year).
- Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (warmer end of zone 6) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape. (2 and 3 year)
- 'Polar Ice' - white anemone.
- 'Snow Flurry' - white, double.
- 'Winter Charm' - lavender-pink, peony.
- 'Winter Dream' - pink, semi-double.
- 'Winter Rose' - pale pink, formal (slow growing).
- 'Winter Star' - pink, single.
- 'Winter Waterlily' - pink, double.

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

New Camellia Selections

We have selected a wide range of superior individuals and propagated them for further testing and observation. We are releasing the best of these under numbers. Since there are so many named *Camellia* varieties, we decided to observe and test these for several more years before final introduction. The table on the next page lists several that we are releasing this year, please note that they represent a variety of types. The characteristics of each are tabulated. (CF = C(amellia) F(orest))

species	number	plants available	floral traits	plant character	hardiness
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-3	1 and 2-year	red, formal	vigorous, erect grower	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X (<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. reticulata</i>)	CF-4	1 and 3-year	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-5	1 and 3-year	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-6	1 and 3-year	large, red	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-7	1 and 2-year	large red, semi-double	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-8	1-year	ruffled, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-9	1 and 3-year	very large, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-10	2 and 3-year large ¹	white with pink tips on petals	vigorous, erect grower	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-12	1-year	small, peony flowered	healthy, slower growing excellent plant form	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-13	1 and 3-year	large, medium pink single, good form	vigorous grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-14	1 and 3-year	large, variably double, light pink	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-15	1 and 3-year	very dark red, single	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-16	1 and 3-year	deep rose, semidouble	vigorous, unusual some- what pendulous habit	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-18	1 and 2-year	deep pink, single	strong grower	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i> "Survivor"	CF-20	1-year	large white, single with pink edges	strong grower	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. japonica</i> X <i>C. lutchuensis</i>	CF-22	1 and 2-year	small pink, single fragrant	strong grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i>	CF-23	1, 2 & 3-year	white with pink tips, single	strong grower hardy	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i> hybrids (several clones)	CF-24	1, 2 & 3-year	mostly white with pink tint, single	strong grower hardy	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. reticulata</i> segregate	CF-25	2-year	large white, single	strong grower	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. japonica</i> X (<i>C. saluenensis</i> X <i>C. rosaeiflora</i>)	CF-27	1, 2 & 3-year large ¹	delicate, red, single, very heavy bloomer	strong grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-38	2-year	deep, rose-pink single very heavy bloomer	very strong grower	best in zone 8

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Research Project Distribution:

Korean Camellias

Camellia japonica accessions from the northern end of the range in Korea are now available for testing in private gardens. In 1982 we imported seedlings and cuttings of wild camellia from cold and windswept islands off the coast of Korea where the temperature is reputed to commonly reach 0°F. In preliminary tests in North Carolina and Pennsylvania, these plants have survived winter cold with much less injury than standard cultivated forms of *C. japonica*. We have duplicated the original introductions and a limited number will be available this season for testing. For comparison, we request that you plant these with other camellias of known hardiness, such as *C. oleifera*, hardy hybrids such as CF-20, or older varieties of *C. japonica*. After two winter seasons, we would like to hear how the Korean selections have fared. It has been two years since we first released the Korean accessions, and we are looking forward to hearing from you on the initial performance of the Korean camellias.

Chinese Tulip Tree and Chinese Sweetgum

We also have seedlings from the following trees available for distribution from research projects:

Liriodendron chinense, Chinese Tulip Tree.

Liquidambar acalycina, Chinese Sweet Gum (rare) - As far as we know, this is the first nursery introduction of this species in the United States.

A contribution of \$8 per plant to the **North Carolina Botanical Garden** to support our work with camellias and other exotic trees will be greatly appreciated. Your contribution check should be separate from your check to Camellia Forest Nursery, and your contribution is tax-deductable.

Herbaceous Plant List

- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) - Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden. Produces clusters of pale green flowers in late winter. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| | \$2.00 |
| Pot with 5 or more plants. | \$10.00 |
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Produces delicate white to pinkish flowers in late winter. Attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Single | \$2.00 |
| Pot with 5 or more plants. | \$10.00 |
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone ?) - Purple, very free flowering. Plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders.
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| | \$4.00 |
|-------|--------|
- Primula obconica* - Shades of magenta, pink, lavender and blue mixed; our own stock. Excellent in the cool greenhouse or as bedding plants.
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| | \$4.00 |
|-------|--------|

General Tree and Shrub List

- beliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in early spring before the foliage appears. This rather small, deciduous shrub is easily grown for its excellent early spring floral display. \$6.00
- Abies* – This year we have seedlings available of five fir species that come from milder climates and might do better in zones 6 or 7. Those available are as follows:
- A. barmullerina* (zone ?)
- A. cephalonica* (6)
- A. koreana* (6)
- A. nordmaniana* (5) - Known to be somewhat heat tolerant.
- A. pinsapo* (7)
- All *Abies* species. \$3.00
- Acer campestre*, Hedge Maple (zone 4) – A small tree with tolerance for a wide variety of growing conditions. Tolerates pruning. \$15.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend it. (our own vigorous stock) \$5.00, 10.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny. \$30.00 (8'+)✕
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – Small patio or specimen tree for full sun or light shade; good fall color. \$12.00 (4'+)
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower with good fall color \$10.00
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – From a stock tree known to produce vigorous seedlings. \$8.00, 40.00 (6'+)✕
- Acer pennsylvanicum*, Striped Maple (zone 5) – Small tree with attractive striped bark and large leaves. \$12.00
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$10.00
- Aesculus californica*, California buckeye (zone 7) – Small tree with long flower spikes with extended stamens that give the tree a bottle-brush appearance when in bloom. \$3.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large shrub to small tree with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$3.00, 6.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine that is similar to, but slightly coarser than the common *Akebia* which has five leaflets. Superior foliage and large unusual fruits. (Hiroshima) \$5.00
- Albizia julibrissin*, Silk-tree or Mimosa (zone 6) – A rapidly growing tree with horizontal habit and pink brush-like flowers in mid-summer. \$12.00
- Angelica elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree that produces large (fernlike) compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Betula japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone along the Japan Sea on Honshu Island. \$10.00
- Betula platyphylla* (hardy to zone 4) – A white birch species that is very similar in appearance to our native white birch, but is somewhat more resistant to the stem borer than the native plant. \$3.00, 6.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Grows and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. \$8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries, cultivated in pots in Japan. (Japan) \$3.00, 10.00✕
- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – Larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species. (from wild collected seed from Japan) \$10.00

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$3.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "White-fruited" (zone 6) – Vegetatively propagated from a very fruitful, white selection made at Camellia Forest. \$3.00
- Callicarpa japonica* (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; correctly identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. Plant smaller than the typical form from Japan, and its individual fruits are larger than we have seen on any *Callicarpa*. \$4.00
- Callicarpa mollis*, Yabu-murasaki (zone 6) – A smaller and more delicate shrub than the above that occurs naturally in deep shade in the forests of Japan. (Kyushu hills) \$10.00
- Callicarpa rubella* (zone 7?) – A very different beauty berry from southwestern China with broad, fuzzy leaves and purplish red fruit. We imported the seeds from China two years ago, but have not otherwise seen this plant in collections in western gardens. \$10.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant reddish brown flowers. \$8.00
- Carpinus caroliniana*, Ironwood (zone 4) – A small, delicately branched, native tree. Develops well in the shade of larger trees. \$8.00
- Castanea sequinii* (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree of vigorous growth that produces 3 to 7 small nuts in each fruit. (seed stock from China) \$8.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese catalpa (zone 4 or 5) – Not as coarse as the American species. (Seed stocks from both Japan and China.) \$7.00
- Cedrus deodara* 'Cream Puff' (zone 7) – Semi-dwarf form with creamy foliage. \$8.00
- Cedrus deodara* 'Kashmir' (zone 6) – Hardy selection with normal growth form. \$8.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus fully suitable for cultivation in zone 6 and 8 in the South. \$6.00, 10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. This year we only have the weeping form grafted to 8' to 10' standards. \$75.00¹
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Crippsi' (zone 5) – The bright yellow among the yellow dwarf forms of Hinoki. This one needs a little protection from midday sun. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll' (zone 5) – Leader-forming, semi-dwarf developing a blunt, but tapered, top. \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf upright form with lacy foliage. Vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Kosteri' (zone 5) – A striking dwarf form with layered, horizontally arranged, twisted branches. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' (zone 5) – Very slow-growing, dwarf form with clear, golden yellow color. An excellent accent for the rock garden. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Oregon Crested' (zone 5) – Interesting, irregular dwarf habit; intermediate dwarf size. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Snowkist' (zone 5) – A slower-growing sport of 'Nana Gracilis' which develops clear white variegated branchlets on a deep green background. This selection has more variegation than the original variegated clone, 'Tonia' from which it was selected. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually large, tree with beautiful lacy foliage. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs; develops best when exposed to the sunshine. \$4.00, 8.00, 12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden threadlike twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$3.00, 6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$3.00, 12.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species. \$10.00
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Minima' (zone 3) – Compact lacy foliage, very slow-growing. \$8.00
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Minima variegata' (zone 3) – Has clear yellow variegation, but otherwise same as above. \$8.00, 20.00¹
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit grey green color with gold tips. \$8.00, 20.00¹
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$6.00, 12.00
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips and excellent form. Best color is developed in a lightly shaded area. One of our favorites. \$5.00, 10.00
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3). Wonderful foliage coloration in shades of blue through yellow, in a bigger, faster growing, conifer. \$3.00, 15.00
- hamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark bluish-green foliage reaching a height of 4' in 8-10 years. The irregular form is very useful in an informal planting. \$7.00
- hamaecyparis thyoides* 'Ericoides' (zone 4) – A faster-growing, semi-dwarf cultivar with pyramidal shape. Develops a very attractive plum-purple color in the winter. \$4.00
- hamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 3) – A very dwarf and slow-growing diminutive "bun" with entirely juvenile foliage. Excellent color, particularly in the winter when it turns to plum-purple. A smaller variant of 'Ericoides'. \$4.00
- Citrus*, Chinese Citrus – Open-pollinated seedlings from three species of edible, hardy *Citrus* from Nanjing, China. The offerings below are from seedlings we have selected and are fully hardy in the warmer end of zone 8, but will survive with protection in slightly colder areas (see also Limited Quantities List - page 16). They fruit heavily when grown in containers under glass in colder areas. Grows to about 6 feet at maturity. \$6.00 *Citrus junos* – Yellow, tangerine-size fruits, very tart, makes excellent preserves and marmalade.
- Citrus tangerina* – Mild, sweet and small tangerines.
- Clematis dioscoreifolia* (= *C. paniculata*), Sweet Autumn Clematis (zone 5) – Easily grown, vigorous vine. When it is in bloom in the late summer and autumn, it looks covered with new fallen snow. \$4.00, 6.00
- Clematis lasiandra* (zone 6) – Vigorous climber to about 12 feet, with campanulate white flowers that contain a trace of violet. \$4.00
- Clodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7) – A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. \$4.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – Small tree with midsummer bloom. \$10.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7) – The sacred shrine tree of Japan is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. Our stock was imported from Japan. Forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Similar requirements to *Camellia*, but Sakaki is less fussy in its soil requirements. \$5.00, 18.00¹
- Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood (zone 3) – Large shrub gives horizontal aspect in landscape; attractive purple bark in winter. Native to high peaks in the Appalachians, but easily grown here in the flatlands. \$5.00, 10.00
- Cornus kousa*, Chinese Dogwood (zone 6) – This species from China and Japan is much like our native dogwood, but the floral bracts are pointed and produced several weeks later in the season. Trees develop interesting bark as they age and the showy fruits are edible. \$5.00
- Cornus macrophylla*, Giant Dogwood (zone 5 or 6) – One of the most arboreal dogwood species, fast-growing and well formed, an excellent specimen for lawns. \$5.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, (eventually) large spring-flowering shrub; for warmer areas, may be the easiest-to-grow of the group. We are very excited about this introduction. (woodlands near Hiroshima) \$3.00, 6.00, 10.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that holds spectacular fruit displays all winter. \$8.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder part of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine textured deep green color, and grows well in either full sun or light shade. Develops best in moist well drained soils but is tolerant of somewhat poorer sites. \$4.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa nana' (zone 6) – An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and thus develops into a rounded bush. In time, it will form an attractive specimen 3-6 feet tall. \$5.00, 10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokruga' (zone 6) – A slow growing dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$6.00, 12.00, 25.00¹
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Jindai-sugi' (zone 6) – Conical, compact bush; ideal for bonsai. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad. The white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$6.00, 12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and then up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden. \$4.00
- Cudrania tricuspidata* (zone 7) – A deciduous shrub to small tree from China related to the mulberries and the osage orange. This unusual tree is vigorous and easily grown. \$5.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata*, Glauca (zone 6 or 7) – A Striking, very blue form of the China fir. Less prone to "brown-out" than the standard green form. A striking blue form. \$4.00
- Cupressocyparis lelandii* 'Silver Dust' (zone 4) – A rather fast-growing, fastigate conifer that is adapted to southern as well as northern gardens. The branches of the 'Silver Dust' clone are laced with white twiglets that hold their color well. \$10.00
- Cupressus arizonica*, Arizona Cypress (zone 6) – Large, erect-growing tree with bluish to grey-green foliage. \$16.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks. Showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$6.00
- Deutsia crenata*, Utsugi (zone 6?) – Vigorous shrub related to our cultivated deutzias. (woodlands near Hiroshima) \$6.00
- Diospyros rhombifolia* (zone 7?) – One of several shrubby Chinese *Diospyros* species; finer in texture than the tree forms, and with ornamental fruits. \$12.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7) – A small spreading tree with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers; excellent landscape potential. (Stocks from Japan and China.) \$16.00
- Enkianthus campanulatus*, Redvein Enkianthus (zone 4) – Erect-growing, azalea relative with fine foliar texture, and good autumn color. Flowers are small, white bells with prominent red veins. \$10.00
- Euonymus hederaceus*, (tentative identification) (zone 7) – Grown from seeds recently collected in western China. Vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable for a ground or surface cover. \$8.00
- Euonymus oxyphylla* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruit are spectacular. \$6.00
- Eurya japonica*, Hi-sakaki (zone 7) – A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form and color. Responds to pruning and is hardier than *E. emarginata*. (Japan) \$12.00
- Evodia daniellii*, Korean Evodia (zone 4) – An excellent small tree for the landscape. Excellent summer foliage and a good floral display in the summer when little else is blooming. Good drainage is required, at least in the South, but otherwise, it is easily cultured. \$3.00, 14.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (warmer end of zone 8 without protection, zone 7 with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$4.00
- Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with deep green foliage in the summer and white bottle-brush flowers in the spring and excellent fall color. \$5.00
- Gleditsia japonica*, Japanese Honeylocust (zone 6) – Becomes a large tree that is rather similar to our native species, but with leaves that are a little larger. \$8.00

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- Hamamelis mollis* (zone 5) – Open-pollinated seedlings of 'Brevistyla'. The conspicuous spring bloom is well known. Although seedling bloom is highly variable, all that we have observed are interesting and attractive. \$12.00
- Hovenia acerba* (zone 6) – Seedlings are somewhat similar to *H. dulcis* but we have not been able to locate additional information on this easily cultivated species. \$8.00
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 5 or 6) – A vigorous small tree that has raisin-like fruit stalks, which are edible. Good foliage and excellent yellow fall coloration. A good small tree for the "controlled" landscape. \$3.00, 10.00
- Ilex polycarpa*, Iigiri (zone 6) – A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of fairly persistent red berries. Individual trees are either male or female. \$8.00, 15.00¹
- Ilex aquifolium*, 'Silver Queen' (zone 7). A slow-growing, heat-tolerant form with showy variegated leaves and purple stems. \$4.00
- Ilex* X 'Emily Brunner' (*I. cornuta* X *I. latifolia*) (zone 6). \$5.00
- Ilex crenata*, Inu-tsuge (zone 5-6) – A slow-growing, fine-textured large shrub or small tree. A vigorous wild form. (Japan) \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) – New foliage is gold colored. \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* "Hunt Selection" (zone 6) – A form that eventually grows to a large size and has particularly good form and texture. \$15.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Ivory Tower' (zone 5-6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$4.00, 8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Xanthocarpa' (zone 5-6). \$4.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. (female clone) \$4.00
- Ilex opaca* (zone 5) – Seedlings of unnamed yellow-fruited cultivars. \$6.00
- Ilex* X 'East Palatka' (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 7) – A relatively fine-textured, small tree which fruits freely. \$5.00
- Ilex purpurea*, (tentative identification) (zone 7) – Seedlings from a recent collection made in southwestern China. Species said to be often cultivated in China and common in the wild state. Try it! \$5.00
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our hardiest broad-leafed evergreens, the Japanese Anise makes a show of white flowers in very early spring. Our specimens were propagated from beautifully rounded trees (15' tall) on Mt. Tara on Kyushu Island, Japan. \$5.00
- Illicium floridanum* (zone 6) – A vigorous evergreen shrub that prefers a moister site. Produces showy red flowers in the spring. Native to Florida, but fully hardy for us in zone 7. \$4.00, 8.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. \$5.00
- Illicium parviflora*, Anise Shrub (zone 6) – A large evergreen shrub that performs best in a moist site. \$6.00, 12.00
- Itea virginica*, Virginia Sweet Spire (zone 5) – A very sturdy deciduous shrub of medium texture that tolerates (probably prefers) moist spots in the garden. Produces a good floral display in early summer. We strongly recommend this easily cultured native shrub. \$2.50
- Juniperus chinensis* 'Old Gold' (zone 4) – One of the 'Pfitzer' type, but smaller and more compact. The golden tips of the twigs make a nice contrast with the green color at the center of the bush. \$25.00¹
- Juniperus chinensis* 'Variegata' (zone 5) – A slow growing bush that becomes large. Has a mix of blue-green adult and juvenile foliage splashed with creamy white variegation. \$4.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Depressa Aurea' (zone 5) – Golden-yellow in May; a sturdy bush with ascending branches. \$10.00
- Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana' (zone 5) – A juniper with a procumbent habit, this form, which is slower growing than the species forms a dense mat. \$10.00

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- Juniperus squamata* 'Blue Carpet' (zone 4) – Slow growing and spreading variety with silver blue foliage.
..... \$8.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) – A spreading silvery blue form of our native juniper. Excellent form and color in our area.
..... \$6.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Pogo' (zone 4) – A spreading, bluish form of the native juniper.
..... \$6.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a showy display of yellow flower clusters in early summer.
..... \$10.00, 20.00
- Leucothoe* "Rainbow" (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation.
..... \$4.00
- Leucothoe populifolia*, *Leucothoe* (zone 7) – A rare, native, evergreen shrub from the southeastern coastal plain.
..... \$4.00
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive deciduous shrub from the southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring and makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings.
..... \$3.00
- Lindera erythocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. (Kyushu hilltops)
..... \$15.00
- Liriodendron* X "CF-40" (*L. tulipifera* X *L. chinense*) (zone 5) – The best of a large population of hybrids we generated in 1973. Extreme hybrid vigor with a growth rate more rapid than either parent species. Flower more strongly yellow to orange-colored and larger than either parent. This hybrid combination has been widely used in China, but we believe this is the first offering in America. This year we only have a small number of grafts available at the nursery, but next year the supply should be larger.
..... \$35.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7) – A fine-textured, fast-growing, evergreen that is related to the witchhazels. A mass of white flowers appear in the early spring and continue for a rather long period. In the colder parts zone 7 it is best planted in a spot with some protection from the winter wind. Our big *Loropetalum* is a favorite shrub in our garden.
..... \$8.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8 or 9?) – Small broad-leaved evergreen that is very shade tolerant, produces a display of white berries. Good indoor plant. (Japan)
..... \$5.00, 20.00
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – Becoming a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage. The greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot overemphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape.
..... \$3.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf Magnolia or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-size tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native woody plant. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden.
..... \$3.00
- Magnolia salicifolia* (zone 6) – Produces very early, white, fragrant flowers on a sturdy, well shaped, small tree.
..... \$20.00
- Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7) – This Chinese species is similar to the more common one from Japan, and is hardier than the Japanese species. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (warmer end of zone 7) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. Recommended where a bold accent is called for. (Japan)
..... \$6.00
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (warmer end of zone 7) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Osmanthus* X *fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree. Nearly always takes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more.
..... \$4.00
- Osmanthus fragrans*, Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8) – This is the best *Osmanthus* if your climate is mild because the delightful fragrance and the very long bloom season. We keep a plant in the greenhouse for the scent that is produced most of the winter.
..... \$4.00

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- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 7) – A relative of the avocado with leathery evergreen leaves. Becomes an irregular small tree in time. Native to the coastal plain of North Carolina. \$6.00, 20.00¹
- Phellodendron amurense*, Amur Corktree (zone 3) – Moderately fast-growing tree that will become large and spreading in time. Very tolerant of a wide variety of different growing conditions. \$7.00
- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) – A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China which is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees. \$12.00
- Photinia villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash with showy fruit displays, but is tolerant of warm climates; excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area) \$10.00, 15.00
- Physocarpus opulifolius*, Ninebark (zone 5) – Large, vigorous, native shrub with showy flower clusters in late spring. \$5.00
- Picea abies* "Little Gem" (zone 3 or 4) – A miniature sport of 'Nidiformis' that is miniature in every regard - plant size, branchlets and needles. \$4.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that survives in North Carolina. It will probably grow faster in cooler areas, but manages only a few inches a year for us. \$10.00, 16.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. \$3.00, 6.00
- Picea sitchensis* "Papoose" (zone 6) – Very attractive dwarf form with silver-blue on one side of the needles. The habit is that of a rather small and rounded shrub. \$4.00
- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads in summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree that is easily grown in moist sites. \$12.00
- Pinus flexilis*, Limber Pine (zone 2) – A horticultural wonder! Although native to the dry, high elevation forests of California and the west, this species is easily cultivated in the humid east. In our area the trees develop a good form and are very slow growing; however they will grow faster in colder areas. \$5.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, Korean Pittosporum (zone 7?) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that, so far, has been hardy in zone 7. \$16.00
- Platycarya strobilacea*, Nogurumi (zone 5) – A shrub to tree related to hickory that bears its small nutlets in terminal conelike structures; attractive foliage. (Japan) \$15.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny, citrus relative, excellent for hedges. \$6.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Plum (zone 6) – Seedlings \$10.00 each
Also, large 8'to 10' budded trees. \$75.00¹
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub and fruits prolifically. \$15.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. \$25.00¹
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-south. We strongly recommend you try this one in your garden. \$20.00¹
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells. Produces a good floral display in early summer. \$20.00¹
- Pyrus calleryana* 'Capital' (zone 5) – Grafts available of a new U.S. National Arboretum introduction. Slower growing than 'Bradford', 'Capital' forms a narrow pyramidal crown. \$20.00¹
- Quercus virginiana*, Eastern Live Oak (zone 7) – One of our finest evergreen trees, and established specimens are fully hardy in our area (Central NC). Seed selected from excellent local specimens. \$16.00

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| <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> , Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develop a good form. The berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native that is worthy of wider usage in cultivation. | \$2.50 |
| <i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> , Sharimbai (zone 7) – Large evergreen shrub with attractive bloom and fruit display; useful in hedge and screen plantings. (Japan) | \$6.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron dilatatum</i> , Mitsuba-tsutsuji (zone 5-6) – A deciduous species that reaches about six feet. Purple flowers appear before the foliage and make an excellent display (Japan) | \$10.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron fortunei</i> (zone 6) – A big <i>Rhododendron</i> species with large leaves, erect habit and fragrant flowers in the lilac-pink to pink color range. It shows good resistance to summer heat in plantings in central North Carolina. | \$10.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i> , Yama-tsutsuji (zone 6-7) – The wild parent of many of our garden cultivars is a fine larger azalea for the shrub border. The red flowers are produced at the end of the azalea season. (Japan) | \$6.00, 8.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron mucronatum</i> var. <i>ripense</i> (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group which grows to about 5 feet. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac. | \$6.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron obtusum</i> (zone 6) – Wild forms collected from near Kurume that have the habit of the familiar Kurume cultivars. (Japan) | \$10.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron ovatum</i> (zone 6 or 7?) – An evergreen, white flowered species in the evergreen azalea group from eastern China. We do not know much about this species yet, but its culture presents no problems in the nursery. | \$6.00 |
| <i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i> (zone 5) – A very hardy, deciduous azalea from Japan. It is one of the larger species that with maturity will make a spectacular display in early spring. | \$8.00 |
| <i>Rhodotypos scandens</i> , Jetbead (zone 4) – For us a low growing shrub with showy white flowers in the spring (may be larger in cooler climates). The jet black berries are also ornamental. This species is apparently endangered in its native habitat, but in cultivation it is easily cultured. | \$4.00 |
| <i>Schizophragma hydrangeoides</i> (zone 5) – A rather fine textured climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent climber for a large tree trunk or chimney. | \$3.00 |
| <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , "Chapel Hill" (zone 6) – Rooted cuttings from a chance hardy selection of the California coast redwood. Fully hardy here - the 70' parent tree is growing in a fully exposed site. Redwoods can be grown in sun or shade. | \$10.00 |
| <i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> , Korean Mountainash (zone 5) – This species develops into a very well shaped, erect, small tree eventually with a rounded head. This is a particularly fine <i>Sorbus</i> for the middle south where this genus often does not perform well. Showy in bloom and in autumn leaf. | \$3.00 |
| <i>Stewartia rostrata</i> (zone 6?) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but it flowers freely at an early age, and so far seems easy to grow. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than the other Asians. | \$20.00 |
| <i>Styrax americana</i> (zone 5) – This native species is generally similar to <i>Styrax japonica</i> but it remains a smaller plant. Since it blooms a few days earlier than the Japanese species, it can be used to extend the bloom season of <i>Styrax</i> . | \$4.00 |
| <i>Styrax japonica</i> , Ego-no-ki (zone 5-6) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. (Japan) | \$12.00 |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i> , Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display. | \$3.00, 6.00 |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Elegantissima' (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter. | \$4.00 |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Pumila Sudworthii' (zone 4) – A very dwarf form with excellent deep color and small branchlets that give a lacy appearance. | \$8.00 |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Rheingold' (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips. | \$3.00, 12.00, 20.00X |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Wansdyke Silver' (zone 4) – An extreme dwarf of dense habit that has light green foliage splashed with white. | \$4.00 |

¹ ☒ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii' (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast growing but retains its shape over time without pruning. \$4.00
- Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semidwarf with juvenile foliage. The purple winter coloration is outstanding. \$3.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Cuprea' (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration. \$4.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Green Sport' (zone 5) – Broadly pyramidal, fast growing cultivar. Maintains excellent green color even in winter. \$6.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Pygmaea' (zone 5) – Extremely dwarf form that develops into a little bun-shaped plant. \$12.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Stoneham Gold' (zone 5) – A slow growing dwarf form of erect habit. The foliage has a lovely two-tone effect with a deep green interior and orange-yellow branch tips. \$20.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6 or 7) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of the fronds of a fern. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. \$6.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. Seeds took 3 years to germinate! \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Beehive' (zone 4) – Small, fine textured, globe-shaped dwarf. \$4.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett's Weeping' (zone 4) – A very low growing form suitable for the rock garden. It may grow faster in cooler climates. \$7.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Curly' (zone 4) – A slow growing plant with irregular habit and recurved needles. This unusual cultivar will be appreciated by the collector. \$4.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Dawsoniana' (zone 4) – A dwarf form with a generally upright habit and pendulous branch tips. Takes on a generally pyramidal shape. \$4.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula' (zone 4) – A weeping form that slowly grows into a very beautiful specimen. \$20.00¹
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Summer Snow' (zone 4) – Foliage coloration similar to 'Alba Spica' but slower growing and of smaller eventual size. \$20.00¹
- Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese Elm (zone 5) – This small-leaved, fine-textured Chinese native is apparently resistant to Dutch elm disease. This species forms a handsome small tree, and must not be confused with the weedy Siberian elm. \$10.00
- Viburnum erosum* (zone 5?) – Deciduous spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Appears to be trouble-free in cultivation. \$3.00
- Viburnum plicatum* "Shasta" (zone 4) – Very large shrub with spreading, horizontally arranged branches. The floral and fruit display are superior to that of the standard *V. plicatum* cultivars. \$3.00
- Viburnum sargentii* (zone 3) – Deciduous shrub with showy floral display. \$12.00
- Weigela* [species from the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan] (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. We have tentatively identified this species as *W. coraensis*. \$10.00
- Weigela floribunda*, Yabu-utsugi (zone 6?) – Another vigorous *Weigela* from a mountaintop in Kyushu. The species *Weigela*s offer interesting variations on the standard American cultivars. \$10.00
- Weigela praecox* (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink as they age. We were very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$3.00
- Zelkova serrata*, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$8.00

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Limited Supply List

For a variety of reasons, we have a number of tree and shrub species available in very limited quantities, and some of these are very rare. These will be provided on a first-come-first-served, as available basis. (Please list substitutions.)

<i>Acer elegantulum</i>	\$10.00	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	\$8.00
<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>	\$5.00	<i>Lindera chienii</i>	\$20.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Van Ness'	\$8.00	<i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	\$10.00
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	\$6.00	<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Harbor Dwarf'	\$8.00
<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	\$10.00	<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	\$7.00
<i>Cornus controversa</i>	\$10.00	<i>Pawlownia fortunei</i>	\$8.00
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	\$8.00	<i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i>	\$10.00
<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	\$8.00	<i>Quercus libani</i>	\$6.00
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> 'Variegata'	\$5.00	<i>Quercus macranthera</i>	\$6.00
<i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>		<i>Stachyurus praecox</i>	\$15.00
Compact form (our selection)	\$10.00	<i>Staphylea bumalda</i>	\$15.00
<i>Euonymus americana</i>	\$4.00	<i>Stranvaesia mitakayamensis</i>	\$15.00
<i>Hedera helix</i> (adult shrub form)	\$5.00	<i>Syringa amurensis</i>	\$5.00
<i>Hydrangea umbellata</i>	\$14.00	<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	\$5.00
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (female)	\$6.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Sunkist'	\$10.00
<i>Ilex serrata</i>	\$6.00	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> 'Nana'	\$10.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> 'Variegata'	\$10.00
'Silver Spreader'	\$6.00	<i>Xanthoxylum schinifolium</i>	\$12.00
<i>Keteleeria davidiana</i>	\$10.00		

Order Information

The above plants are available for shipping. (NOTE: Plants marked by ☒ are too large to ship, and must be picked up at the nursery)

Minimum order for shipping is \$15.00.

Packaging and UPS is \$6.00 for orders \$15.00 to \$25.00 (\$10.00 for foreign orders).

For orders over \$25.00, add 20% if shipping east of the Rockies; add 30% if shipping to points west of the Rockies. For Foreign shipment, add 40% of order total.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment (919/967-5529).

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of your receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program (Version 3.0), L^AT_EX macros and a CHELGRAPH IBX typesetter. The typeface used is mostly Computer Modern Roman, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif.

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id through May, 1991

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1990

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and 20% if East of the Rockies		SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
and 30% if West of the Rockies	—	—	—
and 40% for Foreign Shipment		TOTAL ENCLOSED	

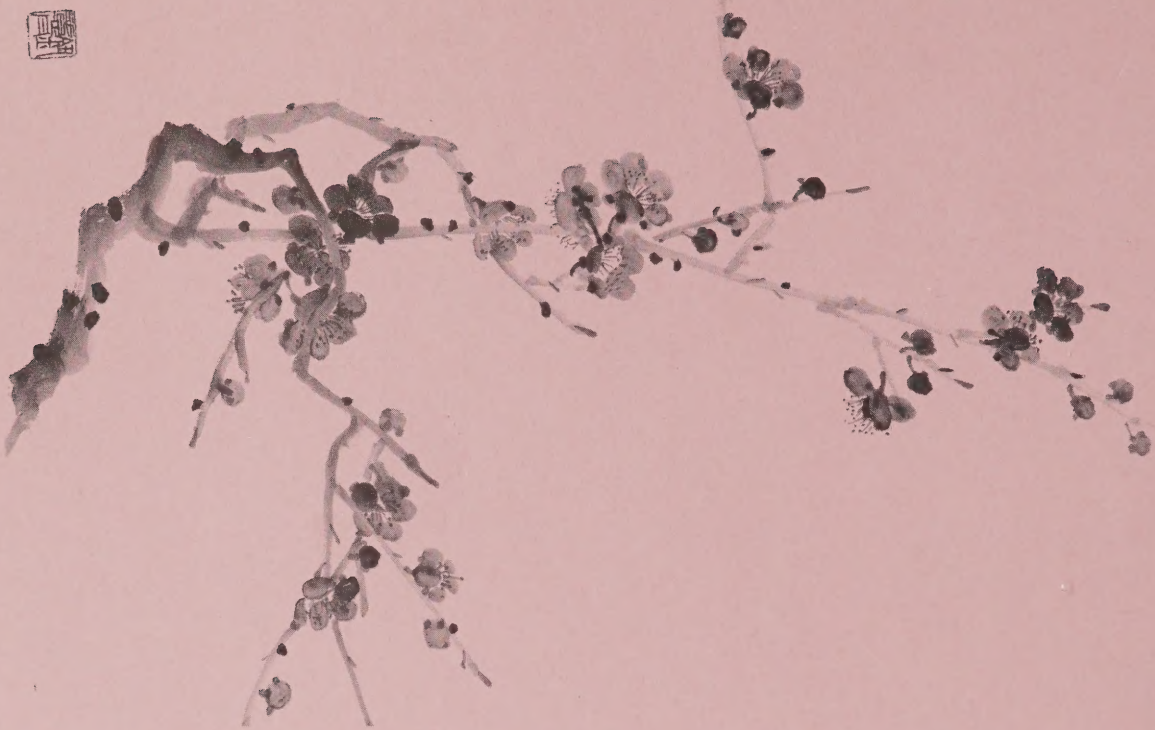
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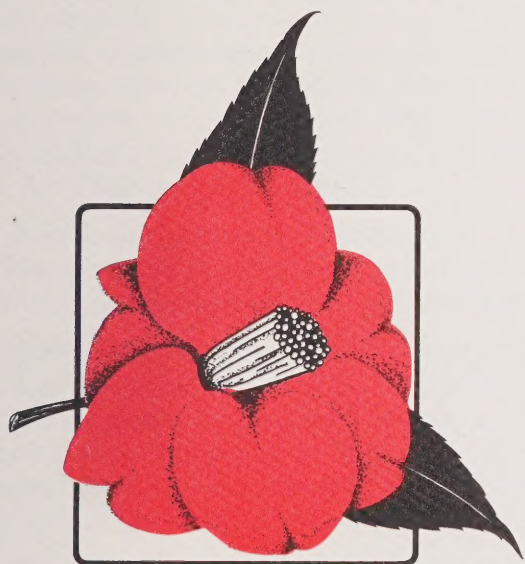
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CAMELLIA FOREST

Kai Mei Parks, Proprietor
125 Carolina Forest Road
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Phone: (919) 967-5529

Dear Sir and Madam:

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. The freezes of 1984 and 1985 were very damaging to our camellia collections, but they also gave us the opportunity to select the hardiest camellias for propagation. We continue to observe these selections, and several are offered this year.

Several of our camellia selections are registered with the American Camellia Society, including: 'Christmas Rose', 'Japanese Fantasy', 'Pink Butterfly', 'Spring Awakening', 'Spring Promise', and 'Wm. Lanier Hunt'. Several years ago, two of our selections, 'Isaribi' and 'Yoi Machi' were introduced in Japan, and this year both of these floriferous hybrids will be available. Cold-hardiness is always a major concern with camellias on the East Coast, and we would like to comment that our CF-24 selections are faring as well as any varieties we have observed. For those interested in more information regarding our hardiness work, we have an article (available upon request), "Breeding for Winter Tolerance in Camellia," in the August 1989 issue of **The Camellia Journal** (a publication of the American Camellia Society).

In addition to our camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera, both grown from seeds we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1983, 1985 and 1990; and obtained from other contacts. We have been observing these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina for a number of years now, and we feel that several species, uncommon in American gardens, are worthy of wide distribution. Some of the best are *Acer davidii*, *Citrus* (hardy species), *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Euonymus oxyphyllus* and *Pterocarya stenoptera*. While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species will survive. Names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's Flora of Japan.

You will note in the catalog that we are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to emphasize the three native species of *Magnolia* we offer, in addition to *Pinckneya* and *Rhamnus*, all of which are deserving of wider usage in the landscape.

We have good things for **Florida** and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs and trees from the milder parts of Japan and China are adequately hardy for the Deep South, and they **compete favorably** with the more tender tropicals for a position in the garden where tropicals were killed in recent years. *Distylium*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Eurya*, *Neolitsea*, *Rhaphiolepis* and the tender *Camellia* hybrids are particularly appropriate. Everyone north of the range of common *Citrus* will want to try the Chinese species of hardy *Citrus*.

We are constantly searching for, and testing, new plants. In the severely cold weather of December of 1989, several of our field-planted broad-leaved evergreens performed very well, including two species of *Cinnamomum*, evergreen *Lindera*, a Japanese *Lithocarpus*, two Chinese species of *Litsea* (one evergreen), *Manglietia* and the Chinese species of *Torreya*. Most of these have been successfully propagated and are offered in this catalog.

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Camellia Prices (unless otherwise indicated):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$5.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$9.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$14.00 each
Grafts	 \$15.00 each

Sasanqua Selections:

'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower (formerly CF-17). (1 year)

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (warmer end of zone 7) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *Hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (1, 2 and 3 year)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality is improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely. (1 and 2 year)

'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season extends into mid-winter. (1 and 3 year)

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8) - Rose pink to light red, full semi-double to rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are often rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. (1 and 3 year)

Other Sasanquas and Sasanqua Relatives:

(warmer end of zone 7)

'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late (2 and 3 year)

'Bonanza' - large red, double (2 year)

'Chansonette' - (*Hiemalis*) large, brilliant pink, formal double, low growing (2 year)

'Egao' (*C. vernalis*) - large, variegated pink, semi-double (2 and 3 year)

'Hakurakuten' - white, single (3 year)

'Jean May' - large, shell pink, double (2 year)

'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single (2 year)

'Kan Tsubaki' - red, double, low spreading habit (2 and 3 year)

'Mikuni Ko' - red (2 and 3 year)

'Ohta's Seedling' - shaded orchid-pink, semi-double (3 year)

'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn, an excellent sasanqua (2 year)

'Rosea' - light red, single, vigorous (2 and 3 year)

'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (2 year)

'Seikaiia' - medium, white double (3 year)

'Setsugekka' - large, white, semi-double (2 year)

'Zakura' - large, apple blossom, single (3 year)

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Japonicas and Japonica Hybrids:

'Adeyaka' (*Camellia japonica*) (zone 7) - Bright red, single flower, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (2 and 3 year)

'Japanese Fantasy' (*Camellia japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (2 and 3 year)

'Lavender Prince II' (*Camellia japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (warmer end of zone 7) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (2 and 3 year)

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (warmer end of zone 7) - Formal with shaded flower like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center also becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (2 year)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*Camellia saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7) - Orchid pink, loose peony, flowers in mid to late season (March to April). Medium-size blooms, strong erect growth habit and flowers freely. Open flowers withstand heat well. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback (2 year).

'Spring Awakening' (*Camellia japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. This variety was formerly CF-19. (2 and 3 year)

'Spring Mist' (*Camellia japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is the most fragrant of the hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (2 year)

'Spring Promise' (*Camellia japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X *C. japonica* 'Kumasaka') (zone 7, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely. (2 and 3 year)

Hardy Japonicas:

We have been attempting to select hardier garden forms of *Camellia japonica*, and the severe winters of 1983-84 and 1984-85 gave us the opportunity to identify those hybrids and seedlings that have special hardiness merit. This year we are offering some of the best of these hardy selections. (See also end of Camellia Section, page 7 for Korean Camellias) The following numbers are available in limited quantities (2 year plants unless otherwise indicated):

CF-28 (warmer end of zone 6) - Dark, wine-red, semi-double; midseason

CF-29 (warmer end of zone 6) - shell, or deeper pink, with red stripes, formal; heavy blooming and early

CF-30 (zone 7) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness

CF-31 (warmer end of zone 6) - light red, formal; very heavy blooming, late, excellent bud hardiness

CF-32 (warmer end of zone 6) - red stripes on shell background, well formed single; midseason, good hardiness performance in first tests

CF-34 (warmer end of zone 6) - bright red, semi-double; midseason, good hardiness

(Hardy Japonicas continue on next page)

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

The following three are interspecific hybrids with *C. japonica* that exhibit much more hardiness than is typical for their hybrid grouping.

CF-35 (*C. japonica* X *C. fraterna* (Ackerman hybrid)), (zone 7) - small, shell pink, single flowers are produced in profusion early in the season; plant is very fine textured but faster growing than pure *C. japonica*; excellent garden display.

CF-36 "Red Candles" (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*), (zone 7) - bright red, single flowers are produced in profusion early in the season; rather fine in texture but vigorous grower, the flower buds are very ornamental.

CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)), (zone 7) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily early in the season; vigorous erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* (only 2 year plants available).

CF-39 (*C. oleifera* seedling segregate), (warmer end of zone 6) - Blooms in early fall, large white single, blooms freely, good foliage and plant form. (2 year only)

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms and have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7 winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. These varieties are popular for greenhouse culture in colder areas; particularly select those with "large" flower size since 6 inch flowers are common under greenhouse conditions. Availability indicated after each variety.

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 and 3 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 and 3 year)
- 'Betty Sheffield' - medium large, white with red stripes, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' - medium large, shell w/ deep pink border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (2 and 3 year)
- 'Dahlohnega' - pale yellow, formal (grafts)
- 'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (2 and 3 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 and 3 year)
- 'Don Mac' - large, dark red, semi-double, early (3 year)
- 'Dr. Tinsley' - medium, shaded pink, peony, mid-season, hardy (2 and 3 year)
- 'Elegans' - large, pink, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Glen 40' - medium, red, formal double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Greensboro Red' - medium, light red, semi-double, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Jordan's Pride' ('Herme') - medium, pink with white border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Kinyo Tsubaki' (fishtail camellia) - medium, white, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (2 and 3 year)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 and 3 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, Mid-season late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Marie Bracy' - large, coral rose, semi-double to loose peony, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mary Wheeler' - medium, shades of pink, loose peony, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mathotiana' - very large, crimson, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mr. Sam' - white (2 and 3 year)
- 'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy (2 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'R. L. Wheeler' - very large, light pink, semi-double to anemone, early mid-season (2 year)
- 'Rev. John G. Drayton' - medium, light pink semi-double, mid-season (2 and 3 year)
- 'Rose Hill Red' - (2 and 3 year)
- 'Showa-No-Hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (2 and 3 year)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 and 3 year)
- 'Yuki-Botan' - large, white, semi-double to loose peony, mid-season (2 year)

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Miscellaneous Species and Hybrids:

Camellia cuspidata X *C. japonica* and 'Hybrid L' (same parentage) (zone 7) - Two similar cultivars that have attractive foliage, a nice display of apple blossom like flowers in the early spring, and good hardiness. (2 and 3 year, large at \$20.00¹)

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Rose-pink peony, fragrant. (2 year)

'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X "Theopsis") (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of single, pink flowers in early spring. (2 and 3 year)

'Kocho No Mai' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 8) - delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season. (2 year)

Camellia oleifera (zone 6) - Very hardy shrub for the landscape with small white flowers in the autumn. (2 year)

'Ryuku' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 7) - Small, deep red, single blooms in between the seasons of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured camellia. (2 and 3 year)

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Form (zone 6) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the autumn. (1 and 2 year)

C. sinensis, Large-leaved Form (zone 7) - Similar to the above, with larger foliage and flowers. (2 and 3 year)

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. (2 year)

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (warmer end of zone 6) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape. (all 2 year)

'Polar Ice' - white anemone.

'Snow Flurry' - white, double.

'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony.

'Winter's Dream' - pink, semi-double.

'Winter's Star' - pink, single.

'Winter's Waterlily' - pink, double.

Camellia Seeds:

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections and *C. sasanqua* for understock. Ten seeds of any type. \$1.00

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

New Camellia Selections

We have selected a wide range of superior individuals and propagated them for further testing and observation. We are releasing the best of these under numbers. Since there are so many named *Camellia* varieties, we decided to observe and test these for several more years before final introduction. This table lists several that we are releasing this year, please note that they represent a variety of types.

The characteristics of each are tabulated. (CF = C(ameLLia) F(orest))

species	number	plants available	floral traits	plant character	hardiness
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-3	2 and 3-year	red, formal	vigorous, erect grower	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X (<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. reticulata</i>)	CF-4	2 and 3-year large☒	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-5	2 and 3-year large☒	large, red (<i>sasanqua</i> type)	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-6	2 and 3-year large☒	large, red	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-7	2 and 3-year	large red, semi-double	vigorous, erect grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-8	2-year	ruffled, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-9	2 and 3-year	very large, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-10	2 and 3-year large☒	white with pink tips on petals	vigorous, erect grower	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i>	CF-11	2 year	white with pink tips on petals	vigorous, erect grower	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-12	2-year	small, peony flowered	healthy, slower growing excellent plant form	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-13	2 and 3-year	large, medium pink single, good form	vigorous grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-14	2 and 3-year	large, variably double, light pink	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-15	2 and 3-year	very dark red, single	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-16	2 and 3-year large☒	deep rose, semidouble	vigorous, unusual some- what pendulous habit	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-18	2 and 3-year	deep pink, single	strong grower	zone 7
<i>C. japonica</i> X <i>C. lutchuensis</i>	CF-22	2-year	small pink, single fragrant	strong grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i>	CF-23	2 and 3-year large☒	white with pink tips, single	strong grower hardy	zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. oleifera</i> hybrids (several clones)	CF-24	2 and 3-year large☒	mostly white with pink tint, single	strong grower hardy	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X <i>C. reticulata</i> segregate	CF-25	2 and 3-year large☒	large white, single	strong grower	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. japonica</i> X (<i>C. saluenensis</i> X <i>C. rosaeflora</i>)	CF-27	2 and 3-year large☒	delicate, red, single, very heavy bloomer	strong grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-38	2 and 3-year	deep, rose-pink single very heavy bloomer	very strong grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-41	2-year	pink single, very heavy bloomer	strong grower	warmer end of zone 7

☒ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Research Project Distribution:**Korean Camellias**

Camellia japonica accessions from the northern end of the range in Korea are now available for testing in private gardens. In 1982 we imported seedlings and cuttings of wild camellia from cold and windswept islands off the coast of Korea where the temperature is reputed to commonly reach 0°F. In preliminary tests in North Carolina and Pennsylvania, these plants have survived winter cold with much less injury than standard cultivated forms of *C. japonica*. We have duplicated the original introductions and a limited number will be available this season for testing. For comparison, we request that you plant these with other camellias of known hardiness, such as *C. oleifera*, hardy hybrids such as CF-20, or older varieties of *C. japonica*. After two winter seasons, we would like to hear how the Korean selections have fared. It has been two years since we first released the Korean accessions, and we are looking forward to hearing from you on the initial performance of the Korean camellias.

Chinese Tulip Tree and Chinese Sweetgum

We also have seedlings from the following trees available for distribution from research projects:

Liriodendron chinense, Chinese Tulip Tree.

Liquidambar acalycina, Chinese Sweet Gum (rare) - As far as we know, this is the first nursery introduction of this species in the United States.

A contribution of \$8 per plant to the **North Carolina Botanical Garden** to support our work with camellias and other exotic trees will be greatly appreciated. Your contribution check should be separate from your check to Camellia Forest Nursery, and your contribution is tax-deductable.

Herbaceous Plant List

- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden. Produces clusters of pale green flowers in late winter. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$3.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white to pinkish flowers in late winter. Attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees. Single \$3.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and has showy floral scapes. \$3.00
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone ?) – Purple, very free flowering. Plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$6.00
- Primula obconica* – Shades of magenta, pink, lavender and blue mixed; our own stock. Excellent in the cool greenhouse or as bedding plants (spring shipment only) \$4.00

General Tree and Shrub List

- Abeliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in early spring before the foliage appears. This rather small, deciduous shrub is easily grown for its excellent early spring floral display. \$6.00
- Abies*, This year we have seedlings available of two fir species that come from milder climates and might do better in zones 6 or 7. Those available are as follows: \$4.00
- Abies barmüllerina*, zone ?.
- Abies nordmaniana*, zone 5 - Known to be somewhat heat tolerant.
- Acer capillipes* (zone 5) – A striped maple species from Japan that develops into a small, well shaped tree and has deep crimson leaf color in the autumn. \$7.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small fine-textured maple belonging to the group with striped bark. In preliminary tests this species has performed well in southern gardens. \$12.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend our own vigorous stock. \$5.00, 10.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny. \$40.00 (10'+)✕
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower said to have good fall color. \$15.00
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – From a cultivated source. \$12.00✕
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$10.00
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples. \$10.00
- Aesculus californica*, California buckeye (warmer end of zone 7) – Small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white or pale pink. \$6.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large shrub with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$3.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than the common *Akebia* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage. \$5.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree that produces large, (fernlike) compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Asimina triloba*, Pawpaw (zone 6) – A small native tree that produces edible fruits. \$10.00
- Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone along the Japan Sea on Honshu Island. \$10.00
- Betula platyphylla* (hardy to zone 4) – A white birch species that is very similar in appearance to our native white birch, but is somewhat more resistant to the stem borer than the native. \$6.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Grows and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. \$8.00
- Callicarpa cathayana* 'Pekinensis' (zone 6?) – This new introduction has not fruited yet; however, our larger specimens of this species from an earlier introduction are very fruitful with distinctly lavender fruit. \$8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries; cultivated in pots in Japan. \$6.00, 10.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – Larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species. (from wild collected seed from Japan) \$5.00, 10.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$8.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, White-fruited (zone 6) – Vegetatively propagated from a very fruitful, white selection made at Camellia Forest. \$8.00

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Callicarpa japonica?* (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. Plant smaller than the typical form from Japan, and the individual fruits are larger than we have seen on any *Callicarpa*. \$8.00
- Callicarpa rubella* (zone 7?) – A very different beauty berry from southwestern China with broad, fuzzy leaves and purplish pink fruit. We imported the seeds from China, and have not otherwise seen this plant in collections in western gardens. \$12.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant reddish brown flowers. \$12.00
- Carpinus caroliniana*, Ironwood (zone 4) – A small, delicately branched, native tree. Develops well in the shade of larger trees. \$12.00
- Castanea sequinii* (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree of vigorous growth that produces 3 to 7 small nuts in each fruit. Young trees flower and fruit. (seed stock from China) \$12.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese catalpa (zone 4 or 5) – Not as coarse as the American species. (Seed stocks from both Japan and China.) \$10.00
- Celtis sinensis*, Pendulous Selection (zone 6) – We selected this form from a number of seedlings grown from a seed sample from a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and should develop into an unusual specimen. Trunk should be staked initially. \$10.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the south. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. This year we only have the weeping form grafted to 8' to 10' standards. \$85.00¹
- Chaenomeles japonica*, Flowering Quince (zone 5) – This year we offer: \$3.00
 'Jet Trail' - low-growing plant with white flowers.
 'Toyo Nishiki' - Tall-growing plant with mixed red, pink and white flowers.
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Compacta' (zone 5) – An erect, slow-growing form that matures into an irregular, but very handsome, specimen in the garden. Our 10 year old tree receives much favorable comment. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage. Vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing dwarf form that will eventually reach one meter in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana' (zone 5) – One of the slowest growing of the Hinoki dwarfs. An excellent accent for the rock garden. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Sport' (zone 5) – A faster growing variant of 'Nana' but with similar foliage patterns. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually becomes a large tree with beautiful lacy foliage. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs, colors best when grown in strong sunlight. \$12.00, 20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden thread-like twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, "Green Snow" (zone 3) – A variant of 'Snow' with solid gray-green color. Excellent plant form. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Lemon Thread' (zone 3) – A sport of 'Squarrosa Lutea' with mostly lemon-colored thread foliage. \$5.00

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- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey green color with gold tips. \$25.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$6.00, 12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips and excellent form. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$5.00, 10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) – A beautiful, fast-growing form with foliage in shades of blue and yellow. This is one of our favorites, but it needs space since it grows as fast as the standard form. \$4.00, 20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark bluish-green foliage reaching a height of 4' in 8 - 10 years. The irregular form is very useful in an informal planting. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Ericoides' (zone 4) – A faster-growing, semi-dwarf cultivar with pyramidal shape. Develops a very attractive plum-purple color in the winter. \$6.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 7, 6 with protection) – One of a very few shrubs that blooms forth with fragrant, frost-resistant flowers in the middle of winter. Our 15 year old specimen is one of our garden treasures. \$7.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7 with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*. \$20.00
- Cinnamomum japonicum*, Yabu-nikker (zone 7 with protection) – Eventually a large evergreen tree with handsome foliage. We offer propagants from our own hardy stock selected from a tree growing on Mt. Tara in Saga Prefecture, Japan. \$15.00
- Citrus*, Chinese Citrus – Open-pollinated seedlings from two species of edible, hardy *Citrus* from Nanjing, China. The offerings below are seedlings fully hardy in the warmer end of zone 8, and will survive with protection in slightly colder areas. They fruit heavily when grown in containers under glass in colder areas. These are dwarf forms that grow to about 6 feet at maturity: \$6.00
- Citrus junos* – Yellow, tangerine-size fruits, very tart, make excellent preserves and marmalades.
- Citrus tangerina* – Mild, sweet, small tangerines.
- Clematis dioscoreifolia* (= *C. paniculata*), Sweet Autumn Clematis (zone 5) – Easily grown, vigorous vine. When it is in bloom in the late summer and autumn, it looks covered with new fallen snow. \$6.00
- Clematis lasiandra* (zone 6) – Vigorous climber to about 12 feet, with campanulate white flowers that contain a trace of violet. \$4.00
- Clematis viorna*, Leather-flower (zone 5) – A native shrubby climber that will reach about three meters. The solitary purplish flowers have a leathery texture. \$4.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7) – A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. \$4.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – Small tree with midsummer bloom. \$10.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*. \$5.00, 10.00
- Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood (zone 3) – Large shrub gives horizontal aspect in landscape; attractive purple bark in winter. Native to high peaks in the Appalachians, but easily grown here in the flatlands. \$7.00
- Cornus kousa*, Chinese Dogwood (zone 6) – This species from China and Japan is much like our native dogwood, but the floral bracts are pointed and produced several weeks later in the season. Trees develop interesting bark as they age and the showy fruits are edible. \$5.00
- Cornus macrophylla*, Giant Dogwood (zone 5 or 6) – One of the most arboreal dogwood species, fast-growing and well formed. An excellent specimen for lawns. \$5.00, 10.00, 15.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, (eventually) large spring-flowering shrub; for warmer areas, may be the easiest-to-grow of the group. We are very excited about this introduction. (woodlands near Hiroshima) \$10.00, 15.00

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- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This species slightly more open growing than the one above and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this one with *C. gotoana* because it blooms a little later and will extend the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden \$10.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that holds spectacular fruit displays all winter. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria fortunei* (zone 7 or 8) – Seedlings. \$3.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Gyokrugua’ (zone 6) – A slow growing dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$6.00, 12.00, 25.00¹
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Knaptonensis’ or ‘Mejiro-sugi’ (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad. The white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Lobbi’ (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Lobbi nana’ (zone 6) – An upright form of extreme dwarf habit. \$4.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Sekkan Sugi’ (zone 6) – A form of faster growth with creamy to golden color throughout. \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Tansu’ (zone 6) – This clone has very fine, delicate texture and eventually develops into a small shrub. Excellent for the rock garden or bonsai. \$4.00
- Cudrania tricuspidata* (zone 7) – A deciduous shrub to small tree from China related to the mulberries and the osage orange. This unusual tree is vigorous and easily grown. \$5.00
- Cupressocyparis lelandii* ‘Silver Dust’ (zone 4) – A rather fast-growing, fastigate conifer that is adapted to southern as well as northern gardens. The branches of the ‘Silver Dust’ clone are laced with white twiglets that hold their color well. \$15.00
- Daphne X burkwoodii* ‘Somerset’ (zone 6) – Larger growing than the standard form, with fragrant blooms \$5.00
- Daphne caucasica* (zone 6) – Fine textured shrub with fragrant, white flowers \$5.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks. Showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$6.00
- Deutsia crenata*, Utsugi (zone 6?) – Vigorous shrub related to our cultivated deutsias. (woodlands near Hiroshima) \$10.00
- Diospyros rhombifolia* (zone 7?) – One of several shrubby Chinese *Diospyros* species; finer in texture than the tree forms, and with ornamental fruits. \$12.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7) – A small, spreading tree with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers; excellent landscape potential. (Stocks from Japan and China.) \$25.00¹
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (warmer end of zone 7) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early Spring. \$10.00
- Euonymus hederaceus*, (tentative identification) (zone 7) – Grown from seeds recently collected in western China. A vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable for a ground or surface cover. \$12.00
- Euonymus oxyphyllus* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruits are spectacular. \$6.00
- Euptelea pleiosperma* (zone 5) – A deciduous, nicely shaped large shrub to small tree from Japan. Rare in cultivation. \$4.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds well to pruning. \$4.00
- Eurya japonica*, Hi-sakaki (zone 7) – A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form and color. Responds to pruning and is hardier than *E. emarginata*. (Japan) \$16.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (warmer end of zone 8 without protection, zone 7 with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$4.00

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- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$4.00
- Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with deep green foliage in the summer; white bottle-brush flowers in the spring and excellent fall color. \$5.00, 10.00
- Gardenia jasminoides*, Cape Jasmine (zone 8) – The shiny foliage and the fragrant blooms are well known in southern gardens, but it adapts well to pot culture in colder climates. \$5.00
- Gleditsia japonica*, Japanese Honeylocust (zone 6) – Becomes a large tree that is rather similar to our native species, but with leaves that are a little larger. \$12.00
- Glytostrobos pensilis* (zone 7) – A rare deciduous conifer from southeastern China with a strongly erect habit. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6. \$4.00
- Hovenia acerba* (zone 5) – Somewhat similar to the following species. Said to be cultivated in Japan for its handsome foliage. This native Chinese tree is recognizably different from *H. dulcis*. \$12.00
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) – A vigorous small tree that has raisin-like fruit stalks, said to be edible. Good foliage and excellent yellow fall coloration. A good small tree for the “controlled” landscape. \$4.00, 8.00, 14.00
- Ilex aquifolium*, Silver Queen (zone 7). A slow-growing, heat-tolerant form with showy variegated leaves and purple stems. \$6.00
- Ilex crenata*, Inu-tsuge (zone 5-6) – A slow-growing, fine-textured large shrub or small tree. A vigorous wild form. (Japan) \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Golden Gem’ (zone 6) – New foliage is gold colored. \$12.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Ivory Tower’ (zone 5-6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$4.00, 8.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Zanthocarpa’ (zone 5-6). \$6.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for (female clone). \$8.00
- Ilex opaca* (zone 5) – Unnamed yellow-fruited cultivars. \$6.00
- Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small spiny leaves that give it a fine-textured appearance. Easily cultured. \$5.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. Species said to be often cultivated in China and common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in southern collections. \$5.00, 10.00
- Ilex* X ‘East Palatka’ (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 7) – A relatively fine-textured, small tree which fruits freely. \$5.00, 8.00
- Ilex* X ‘Emily Brunner’ (*I. cornuta* X *I. latifolia*) (zone 6). \$12.00
- Ilex* X ‘Savannah’ (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 6) – A natural hybrid, fast-growing, large and very fruitful. In our garden ‘Savannah’ is the most dependable holly for a good fruit display. \$4.00
- Illicium floridanum* (zone 6) – A vigorous evergreen shrub that prefers a moister site. Produces showy red flowers in the spring. Native to Florida, but fully hardy for us in zone 7. \$8.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. \$10.00
- Illicium parviflorum*, Anise Shrub (zone 6) – A large evergreen shrub that performs best in a moist site. One of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreens. \$12.00
- Juniperus procumbens* ‘Nana’ (zone 5) – A juniper with a procumbent habit, this form, which is slower growing than the species, forms a dense mat. \$15.00
- Juniperus squamata* ‘Blue Elf’ (zone 5) – A dwarf form with excellent blue color and foliage texture. \$5.00
- Juniperus squamata* ‘Blue Star’ (zone 5) – Develops into a small, but striking, bush with steel-blue color. Excellent for the rock garden. \$4.00
- Juniperus virginiana* ‘Grey Owl’ (zone 4) – A spreading silvery blue form of our native juniper. Excellent form and color in our area. \$12.00

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- Kerria japonica variegata* (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good, and stable variegation which contrast well with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) \$8.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree with showy bloom later in the summer than the species below. Showy fruit clusters in the autumn. \$4.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a showy display of yellow flower clusters in early summer. \$10.00, 30.00¹
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation. \$7.00
- Lindera aggregata* (warmer end of 7) – A handsome evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally suspected. \$8.00
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive deciduous shrub from the southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring and makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings. \$4.00, 8.00
- Lindera chienii* (zone 6?) – A newer introduction from China with moderate foliar texture and a more erect growth habit. Young plants have begun to flower freely, but we have not observed the fruit yet. \$8.00
- Lindera erythocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. (Kyushu hilltops) \$8.00, 30.00¹
- Lindera praecox* (= *Parabenzoin praecox*) (zone 6) – A vigorous, large shrub with large berries. \$30.00¹
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the foliage of *L. reflexa* is more handsome. \$8.00
- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$8.00
- Litsea cubeba*, Fragrant Litsea (zone 6) – A small, graceful deciduous tree to large shrub growing over a wide area of China to Hong Kong. Widely prized in China for its bloom at the time of the Lunar New Year. Bloom more showy than that of any of the related *Lindera* species we have observed. Although this species is associated with south China, our strain came from the Hwang Shan Mountains and is vigorous and hardy. \$20.00
- Lonicera involucrata*, Black Twinberry (zone 2 or 3!) – A small deciduous shrub with yellow flowers and very showy red bracts below the maturing fruits. Widely distributed in the western United States, our strain is from the high montane of the Colorado Rockies. (Has tolerated central North Carolina so far) \$5.00
- Lonicera nitida* (zone 6) – A very fine-textured *Lonicera* species that forms a delicate shrub. Often used for low hedges in England. \$8.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7) – A fine-textured, but fast growing, evergreen related to the witchhazels. Covered with white flowers in the early spring. (Should be protected from the winter wind in colder areas). \$8.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8 or 9?) – Small broad-leafed evergreen that is very shade tolerant, produces a display of white berries. Good indoor plant. (Japan) \$5.00, 25.00¹
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – Becomes a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage. The greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot over emphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape. \$6.00
- Magnolia grandiflora*, Bull Bay (zone 6) – Seedlings. \$3.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-size tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$6.00
- Magnolia salicifolia* (zone 6) – Produces very early, white, fragrant flowers on a sturdy, well shaped, small tree. \$25.00¹

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- Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape in leaf or in flower and the pink fruits are showy. \$10.00, 15.00
- Magnolia* Hybrids (mostly zone 6) – These are among some of the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to grow. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring.
We offer the following cultivars. \$20.00
Gresham hybrid # 34 - perfect magnolia form, flowers at an early age
'Heaven Scent' - pink, fragrant flowers
'Peter Smithers' - large, strongly colored flowers
'Susan' - erect growing tree with deeply pigmented flowers, very heavy bloom
'Todd Gresham' - vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers
'Wada's Memory' - very floriferous small tree with white flowers
- Magnolia X loebneri*, "Vegetable Garden" (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata* are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location \$15.00
- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7) – This Chinese species is similar to the more common one from Japan, but is hardier. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations. \$10.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (warmer end of zone 7) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. (Japan) \$6.00
- Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) – An unusually well shaped, evergreen magnolia relative from China. The tree generally resembles our *Magnolia grandiflora* but is small and more delicate in every respect. The white flowers are large and showy, and the hardiness is much better than we originally anticipated. \$15.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (warmer end of 7) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. \$20.00
- Nandina domestica*, Harbor Dwarf (zone 6) – A dwarf form with reddish foliage, particularly in the winter. \$5.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree. Nearly always takes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. \$6.00
- Ostrya carpinifolia*, Hop Hornbeam (zone 6) – A small, evenly shaped tree from southern Europe. The hornbeams make excellent specimens for the contained landscape, and should be used more. \$8.00
- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 7) – A relative of the avocado with leathery evergreen leaves. Becomes an irregular small tree with time. Native to the coastal plain of North Carolina..... \$6.00, 20.00¹
- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) – A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China which is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees. \$20.00
- Photinia villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash with showy fruit displays, but is tolerant of warm climates; excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area) \$20.00
- Physocarpus opulifolius*, Ninebark (zone 5) – Large, vigorous, native shrub with showy flower clusters in late spring. \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Pendula' (zone 4) – This form has a moderately fast, but uncontrolled, growth habit. Very interesting effects can be created in the garden by staking the main trunk and allowing the lateral branches to weep. \$6.00
- Picea abies* 'Pumila' (zone 4) – Slow growing, shrub form with short needles. Very nice for an accent in the rock garden. \$4.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that survives in North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form. \$20.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$3.00

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. \$4.00, 8.00
- Picea sitchensis* 'Papoose' (zone 6) – Very attractive dwarf form with silver-blue on one side of the needles. The habit is that of a rather small and rounded shrub. \$6.00
- Pieris japonica* (zone 6) – This year we have the following three cultivars: \$4.00
 'Flamingo' - large flowers and heavy bloom with deep coloration.
 'Mountain Fire' - the brightest red flushes available on any *Pieris japonica*.
 'Valley Valentine' - deep red and heavy blooming.
- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads in summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree that is easily grown in moist sites. \$4.00, 16.00
- Pinus flexilis*, Limber Pine (zone 2) – A horticultural wonder! Although native to the dry, high elevation forests of California and the West, this species is easily cultivated in the humid East. In our area the trees develop a good form and are very slow growing; however they will grow faster in colder areas. \$5.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, Korean selections (zone 7?) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that should be more hardy than available forms of this species, so far, it has proven hardy here. \$20.00¹
- Pittosporum tobira*, dwarf selection (zone 8) – A more compact, slow-growing form that is useful for gardens in the deep south or containers elsewhere. It responds very well to container culture. \$5.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny, citrus relative, excellent for hedges. \$6.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Plum (zone 6) – Large seedlings 8' to 10' with flower buds. Pink or white flowers. \$75.00¹
- Prunus mume* (zone 6) – This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
 'Bonita' - pink, double
 'Kobai' - red, semidouble
 'Peggy Clark' - pink, semidouble
 'Rose Bud' - light pink, single with large flowers
 'Trumpet' - shell pink, single, early flowering
 'Whiskers' - light red, semidouble
- Prunus* X 'Okame' (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (before *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden. \$15.00
- Pseudocydonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (zone probably 5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40' in time. The leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted. \$4.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. \$4.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for..... \$30.00¹
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-south. We strongly recommend you try this one in your garden. \$20.00¹
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells. Produces a good floral display in early summer. \$4.00, 20.00¹
- Quercus salicina* (zone 6 or 7) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan which has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks. \$20.00
- Quercus virginiana*, Eastern Live Oak (zone 7) – One of our finest evergreen trees, and established specimens are fully hardy in our area (Central NC). Seed selected from excellent local specimens. \$20.00

¹¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Rhamnus caroliniana*, Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develop a good form. The berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native with glossy foliage worthy of wider usage in cultivation. \$5.00
- Rhaphiolepis umbellata*, Sharimbai (zone 7) – Large evergreen shrub with attractive bloom and fruit display; useful in hedge and screen plantings. (Japan) \$10.00
- Rhododendron dilatatum*, Mitsuba-tsutsuji (zone 5-6) – A deciduous species that reaches about six feet. Purple flowers appear before the foliage and make an excellent display (Japan) \$10.00
- Rhododendron fortunei* (zone 6) – A big *Rhododendron* species with large leaves, erect habit and fragrant flowers in the lilac-pink to pink color range. It shows good resistance to summer heat in plantings in central North Carolina. \$10.00
- Rhododendron mucronatum* var. *ripense* (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group which grows to about 5 feet. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac. \$6.00
- Rhodotypos scandens*, Jetbead (zone 4) – For us, a low growing shrub with showy white flowers in the spring (may be larger in cooler climates). The jet black berries are also ornamental. This species is apparently endangered in its native habitat, but in cultivation it is easily grown. \$4.00, 10.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$4.00
- Sequoia sempervirens*, 'Adpressa' (warmer end of 6) – A spreading, semidwarf form of Redwood with white-colored new growth. One of the hardiest forms of this species available \$10.00
- Sinojackia xylocarpa* (zone 7?) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier than *Styrax* and the fruits are very woody in texture. Our offering might be a mixture of two closely related species, *Sinojackia rehderiana* and *S. xylocarpa*. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. \$12.00
- Sorbus alnifolia*, Korean Mountainash (zone 5) – This species develops into a very well shaped, erect, small tree eventually with a rounded head. This is a particularly fine *Sorbus* for the middle south where this genus often does not perform well. Showy in bloom and in autumn leaf. \$6.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make a very showy floral display \$8.00
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5) – A spreading, deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated. Very shade tolerant. (foothills of the Japan Alps) \$4.00
- Stauntonia hexaphylla* (7 with protection) – A vigorous evergreen vine with large compound, dark evergreen leaves. The large purple fruits are edible. \$10.00
- Stewartia pseudocamellia* (zone 5) – A small erect tree with an almost fastigiate habit and mottled bark that contributes to the winter landscape. Large, white flowers are produced in midsummer. \$10.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6?) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but it flowers freely at an early age, and so far seems easy to grow. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than the other Asians. \$20.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5-6) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. (Japan) \$6.00, 12.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display. \$4.00, 10.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 4) – A narrowly fastigiate, dwarf form suitable for the rock garden. Good deep green color. \$5.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Elegantissima' (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter. \$8.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold' (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips. \$6.00, 20.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Watnong Gold' (zone 4) – Forms a tall, compact, slender column with a good gold color. \$5.00

¹✕ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii' (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast growing but retains its shape over time without pruning. \$8.00
- Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semidwarf with juvenile foliage. The purple winter coloration is outstanding. \$6.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Cuprea' (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration. \$8.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Green Sport' (zone 5) – Broadly pyramidal, fast growing cultivar. Maintains excellent green color even in winter \$10.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6 or 7) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of the fronds of a fern. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. \$10.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Nana' (zone 6) – Dwarf form with beautiful foliage. \$5.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Variegata' (zone 6) – Spreading semi-dwarf, green foliage sprinkled with white. \$8.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. Seeds took 3 years to germinate! \$10.00
- Trachelospermum asiaticum* (zone 6 or 7) – This species from islands off the western coast of Korea and the Korean mainland is similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine. We have two different forms, one with leaves a little larger than the Cape Jasmine and the other with very small leaves. Specify which form you want. \$6.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Curly' (zone 4) – A slow growing plant with irregular habit and recurved needles. This unusual cultivar will be appreciated by the collector. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Gentsch White' (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf with new growth that is silvery white, responds well to pruning. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stockman's Dwarf' (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf cultivar with somewhat pendulous tips. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Summer Snow' (zone 4) – Foliage coloration similar to 'Alba Spica' but slower growing and of smaller eventual size. \$20.00¹
- Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese Elm (zone 5) – This small-leaved, fine-textured Chinese native is apparently resistant to Dutch elm disease. This species forms a handsome small tree, and must not be confused with the weedy Siberian elm. \$20.00
- Viburnum awabuki* (zone 7) – A slightly hardier selection of this handsome evergreen species. The large glossy leaves and the erect habit are perfect where a large accent plant is needed. \$10.00
- Viburnum dilatatum* (zone 5) – Deciduous, well formed shrub with excellent display of persistent showy red fruit. \$20.00¹
- Viburnum erosum* (zone 5?) – Deciduous spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Appears to be trouble-free in cultivation. \$4.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – A semi-dwarf form of this popular species with smaller leaves, finer texture and flowers that fade pink. \$5.00
- Viburnum sargentii* (zone 3) – Deciduous shrub with showy floral display. \$20.00
- Weigela* [species from the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan] (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. We have tentatively identified this species as *W. coraensis*. \$15.00¹
- Weigela floribunda*, Yabu-utsugi (zone 6?) – Another vigorous *Weigela* from a mountaintop in Kyushu. The species *Weigelas* offer interesting variations on the standard American cultivars. \$15.00¹
- Weigela praecox* (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink as they age. We were very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$5.00
- Zelkova serrata*, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$12.00

¹¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Short Supply List

For a variety of reasons, we have a number of tree and shrub species in very limited quantities, and some of these are very rare. These will be provided on a first-come-first-served as available basis. Please list substitutions.

<i>Acer ginnala</i>	\$12.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Oregon Crest'	\$10.00
<i>Chamaecyparis picifera</i> 'Minima'	\$15.00
<i>Chamaecyparis picifera</i> 'Minima Variegata'	\$15.00
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	\$150.00✕!
<i>Enkianthus companulatus</i>	\$10.00
<i>Hydrangea umbellata</i>	\$4.00
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (female)	\$6.00
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Variegata'	\$5.00
<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	\$7.00
<i>Orixa japonica</i>	\$4.00
<i>Syringa amurensis</i>	\$5.00
<i>Tabebuia chrysotrica</i>	\$6.00

Order Information

The above plants are available for shipping.

Minimum order for shipping is \$15.00.

Packaging and UPS is \$6.00 for orders \$15.00 to \$30.00 (\$10.00 for foreign orders).

For orders over \$30.00, add 20% if shipping east of the Rockies; add 35% if shipping to points west of the Rockies. For Foreign shipment other than Canada, please write for information.

Substitutions: Since many accessions, particularly larger camellias, are in short supply, we recommend that you list substitutes on the order form. Otherwise, we will send similar plants. Please note which you prefer.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of your receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a CHELGRAPH IBX typesetter. The typeface used is mostly Computer Modern Roman, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif. ©copyright Camellia Forest Nursery - 1991

ORDER FORM

Prices in This Catalog
Valid through May, 1992

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1991

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	PRICE EACH	TOTAL PRICE

For Orders of \$15.00 to \$30.00, Shipping and Handling is \$6.00 Foreign Shipping and Handling is \$10.00 For Orders over \$30.00, Add 20% if East of the Rockies Add 35% if West of the Rockies Write for Details on Shipping Outside U.S. & Canada	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Back of Order Form	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note on Substitutions: If you list substitutes, we will send those, otherwise, we will send similar plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516

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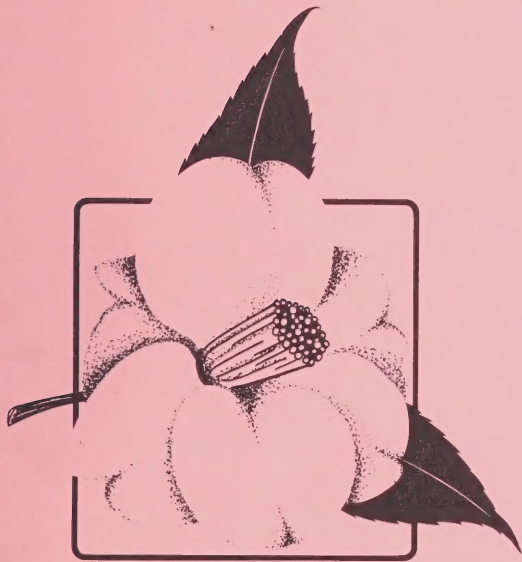


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CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei Parks, Proprietor
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone: (919) 967-5529

August, 1992

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. It has been our observation that rare and uncommon species and varieties offer a range of interesting horticultural variations not otherwise available. We continue to observe our camellia selections and other introductions each season. As we identify new plants that have garden potential, we add them to our list.

Camellia Selections

Several of our camellia selections have been registered with the American Camellia Society. These include: 'Christmas Rose', 'Japanese Fantasy', 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17), 'Spring Awakening' (CF-19), 'Spring Promise' (CF-2) and 'Wm. Lanier Hunt'. Several years ago, three of our selections, 'China Girl', 'Isaribi' and 'Yoi Machi' were introduced in Japan; these floriferous hybrids are now available here. Cold-hardiness is always a major concern with camellias on the East Coast, and we would like to comment that our CF-24 selections are faring as well as any varieties we have observed. For those interested in more information regarding our hardiness work, we have an article, "Breeding for Winter Tolerance in Camellia," in the August 1989 issue of **The Camellia Journal** (a publication of the American Camellia Society).

Asian Species

In addition to camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera. These have been grown from seeds we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1983 and 1985, as well as those obtained from other contacts. We have been observing these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina for several years now, and we feel that several species, uncommon in American gardens, are worthy of wide distribution. Some of the best are *Acer crataegifolium*, *dauricum*, and *tegmentosum*, *Citrus* (hardy species), *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Euonymus oxyphyllum*, a wide range of *Lindera* species, *Lithocarpus edulis*, *Pterocarya stenoptera* and evergreen *Quercus*.

While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species will survive. Names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's **Flora of Japan**.

Native Species

We are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to recommend the three native species of *Magnolia*, in addition to *Pinckneya* and *Rhamnus*. We are constantly searching for exciting natives – for example, we have finally located heat-tolerant stocks of *Magnolia fraseri*.

Cold Hardiness

The freezes of 1984 and 1985 severely damaged our camellia and rare plant collections, but the cold weather gave us the opportunity to select the hardiest varieties for propagation. In the severely cold weather of December of 1989, several of our field-planted broad-leaved evergreens performed very well, including two species of *Cinnamomum*, evergreen *Lindera*, a Japanese *Lithocarpus*, two Chinese species of *Litsea* (one evergreen), *Manglietia* and the Chinese species of *Torreya*. Most of these have been propagated successfully, and are offered in this catalog.

Cultural Notes

We are finding that it takes years to fully appreciate the landscape performance of newly introduced species. More than 10 years after we planted it in our garden, *Idesia polycarpa* produced its first showy clusters of red berries. This year the tree (now more than 10 meters tall) has hundreds of clusters of brightly colored fruit that will persist all winter. There are few berry-producing shrubs or trees that can come close to this display. Other new introductions are equally exciting. For example, the rarely cultivated native, *Magnolia tripetala*, makes an exciting display of deep pink cone-like fruits in late summer.

We have good things for Florida and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs and trees from the milder parts of Japan and China are adequately hardy for the Deep South, indeed, they compete favorably with the more tender tropicals for a position in the gardens where tropicals were killed in recent years. *Cleyera*, *Distylium*, *Eurya*, *Michelia*, *Neolitsea* and the *Camellia* hybrids are particularly appropriate. Everyone a zone north of the range of common *Citrus* will want to try the Chinese species of hardy *Citrus*.

We would like to comment on the commonly used, but poorly understood horticultural phrase "wind protection". Adventuresome gardeners nearly always try to grow plants that belong to climates warmer or colder than their own. We have found that we can grow many species in our garden that belong in milder climates by planting them in wind-protected places. In our garden, an extensive tree canopy (mostly pine) prevents the wind from reaching the ground. On a cold, windy winter day, little wind can be detected at the level where tender shrubs are growing. Gardeners wanting to grow tender plants usually underestimate the need for winter wind protection. Start planting your wind-breaks now to protect future plantings.

A note on Symbols and Abbreviations used in this catalog:

CF = Camellia Forest selection

(CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced

Ⓢ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping.
Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.

~~Plant name~~ = A crossed-out plant name indicates that we are out or nearly out of stock of that plant

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Camellia Prices

(unless otherwise indicated):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$5.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$9.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$14.00 each
Large plants(24) are individually priced at the nursery.	

Camellia Seeds

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained potting soil **as soon as you receive them**. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds **must not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections and *C. sasanqua* for understock.

Ten seeds of any type	 \$1.00
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Sasanqua Selections:

'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower (formerly CF-17). (2 year)

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (warmer end of zone 7) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (2, 3 year and large24)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality is improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely. (2 and 3 year)

'Dot Spengler' (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season extends into mid-winter. (2, 3 year and large24)

'China Girl' (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (warmer end of zone 7 with protection) - Very large, deep pink, semi-double blooms. Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring-flowering camellias, but blooms in the fall; and thus will be a highlight in the garden. (1 year)

'Christmas Rose' (*Camellia* X *williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8) - Rose pink to light red, full semi-double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. (2, 3 year and large24)

Other Sasanquas and Sasanqua Relatives:

(warmer end of zone 7 unless indicated otherwise)

- 'Ake Yukusora' - (Higo) white, double (1 year)
- 'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late (1 and 3 year)
- 'Beni Zakura' - (Higo) large rose-red, single, semi-dwarf habit (1 year)
- 'Bonanza' - large red, double (2 year)
- 'Chisato-no-aki' - (Higo) white (1 year)
- 'Egao' (*C. vernalis*) - large, variegated pink, semi-double (3 year and large ㊦)
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Higo) large, white, double (1 year)
- 'Gingetsu' - (Higo) medium pink, single (1 year)
- 'Hakurakuten' - white, single (1, 2 and 3 year, and large ㊦)
- 'Hiinko' - (Higo) small, rose-red, double (1 year)
- 'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single (1 and 3 year)
- 'Kan Tsubaki' - red, double; low spreading habit (1 and 3 year)
- 'Kikenjo' - (Higo) large, light pink, single (1 year)
- 'Mikuni Ko' - deep red (1 and 3 year)
- 'Nishikishi ko' - red and white variegated (1 year)
- 'Nokorika' - (Higo) medium purple-red, single (1 year)
- 'Ohsakazuki' - white with red marks, single (1 year)
- 'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn; an excellent sasanqua (1 year)
- 'Rosea' - light red, single; vigorous (3 year)
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (1, 2 and 3 year)
- 'Seikaiia' - medium, white double (1 and 3 year)
- 'Sekiyo' - very large red, semi-double (1 year)
- 'Shikishima' - (Higo) peach, double (1 year)
- 'Togenkyo' - (Higo) medium-large, deep pink, semi-double (1 year)
- 'Trihinoumi' - (Higo) large, rose-red, single (1 year)

Japonicas and Japonica Hybrids:

- 'Adeyaka' (*Camellia japonica*) (zone 7) - Bright red, single flower early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (2 year)
- 'Japanese Fantasy' (*Camellia japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (2 year)
- 'Lavender Prince II' (*Camellia japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 8) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (2, 3 year and large ㊦)
- 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (warmer end of zone 7) - Formal with shaded flower like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center also becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (2 year)

Japanicas and Japonica Hybrids: (Cont'd)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*Camellia saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well. Strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. (2 year)

'Spring Awakening' (*Camellia japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. This variety was formerly CF-19. (2, 3 year and large ⁽²¹⁾)

'Spring Mist' (*Camellia japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is the most fragrant of the hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (2 year)

'Spring's Promise' (*Camellia japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X *C. japonica* 'Kumasaka') (zone 7, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely. (2 and 3 year)

Hardy Japanicas and Hybrids:

We have been attempting to select hardier garden forms of *Camellia japonica*, and the severe winters of 1983-84 and 1984-85 gave us the opportunity to identify those hybrids and seedlings that have special hardiness merit. This year we are offering some of the best of these hardy selections. The following numbers are available in limited quantities (2 year plants unless otherwise indicated):

CF-29 (warmer end of zone 6) - shell, or deeper pink, with red stripes, formal; heavy blooming and early (1 year)

CF-30 (zone 7) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness

CF-31 (warmer end of zone 6) - light red, formal; very heavy blooming, late, excellent bud hardiness

CF-33 (warmer end of zone 6) - shell pink, semi-double, midseason, good hardiness

The following are interspecific hybrids with *C. japonica* that exhibit much more hardiness than is typical for their hybrid grouping.

CF-35 (*C. japonica* X *C. fraterna* (Ackerman hybrid)) (zone 7) - small, shell pink, single flowers are produced in abundance early in the season; plant is very fine textured but faster growing than pure *C. japonica*; excellent garden display. (1 year)

CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily, early in the season; vigorous erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica*

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms and have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7 winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. Availability indicated after each variety.

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' - medium large, shell w/ deep pink border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (2 and 3 year)
- 'Cheerio' - white striped or flecked with red, double (1 year)
- 'Chojo-Haku' - (Higo) white, single, fall-blooming (1 year)
- 'Dahlohnega' - pale yellow, formal (1 year)
- 'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (2 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 year)
- 'Dr. Tinsley' - medium, shaded pink, semi-double, mid-season, hardy (2 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (1 year)
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Grand Slam' - Brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone (1 year)
- 'Greensboro Red' - medium, light red, semi-double, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (1 year)
- 'Hi-No-Maru' - dark red, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Jordan's Pride' ('Herme') - medium, pink with white border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Kinyo Tsubaki' (fishtail camellia) - medium, white, semi-double, mid-season (1 year)
- 'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (1 year)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)
- 'Lady De Saumarez' - bright red spotted white, semi-double (1 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'Mathotiana' - very large, crimson, formal, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Mikuni-No-Homare' - peach with red stripes, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Ozeki' - red, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy (2 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season late (2 year)
- 'Rev. John G. Drayton' - medium, light pink semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Shiro Tama' - white, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Showa-No-Hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Tojo Haku' - white, Higo single (1 year)
- 'Vulcan Var.' - large deep red, semi-double to peony (1 year)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Yuki-Botan' - large, white, semi-double to loose peony, mid-season (1 year)

Miscellaneous Species and Hybrids:

'Cinnamon Candy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Rose-pink peony, fragrant. (1 year)

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7) - Shrub, eventually large, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. It is as cold hardy as *C. japonica*. (1 year)

Camellia cuspidata X *C. japonica* and 'Hybrid L' (same parentage) (zone 7) - Two similar cultivars that have attractive foliage, a nice display of apple blossom-like flowers in the early spring, and good hardiness. (2 and 3 year, large at \$20.00 (2))

'Dawn' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 7) - White with some pink, semi-double; grown for its good winter bloom. Hardiness similar to *C. sasanqua*. (1 year).

Camellia edethae (zone ? (hardiness unknown)) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is being offered for the first time in the U.S. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, and we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal pink flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. (1 year)

Camellia euroides (zone ? (hardiness unknown)) - Another new introduction from China with leaves no larger than those of an azalea on delicate lacy branches. This, the most fine-textured of all camellias, produces an abundance of tiny white flowers during the winter. Excellent for pot culture in the greenhouse, but it will become a large shrub in time. (1 year)

'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X "Theopsis") (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of single, pink flowers in early spring. (3 year)

'Kocho No Mai' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 8) - Delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia oleifera (zone 6) - Very hardy shrub for the landscape with small white flowers in the autumn. (1 and 2 year)

'Ryuku' (*C. X vernalis*) (zone 7) - Small, deep red, single blooms in between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured camellia. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Small-leafed Tea (zone 6) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the autumn. (2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leafed Tea (zone 7) - Similar to the above, with larger foliage and flowers. (2 year)

Camellia tsaii (zone ? (hardiness unknown)) - Another fine-textured Chinese species with beautiful shiny, crinkled foliage. Excellent compact shrub suitable for pot or garden culture. Small white flowers in late winter. (1 year)

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (warmer end of zone 7) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. (2 year)

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (warmer end of zone 6) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape. (all 2 year)

'Polar Ice' - white anemone.

'Snow Flurry' - white, double.

'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony.

'Winter's Hope' - pink, semi-double.

'Winter's Star' - pink, single.

'Winter's Waterlily' - white, double.

New Camellia Selections

We have selected a wide range of superior individuals and propagated them for further testing and observation. We are releasing the best of these under numbers. Since there are so many named *Camellia* varieties, we decided to observe and test these for several more years before final introduction. This table lists several that we are releasing this year. Please note that they represent a variety of types. The characteristics of each are tabulated below.

species parentage	selection number	plants available	floral traits	plant character	cold hardiness
<i>C. japonica</i>	CF-3	3-year	red, formal	vigorous, erect grower	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X	CF-4	3-year	large, red	vigorous,	best in zone 8
(<i>C. sasanqua</i> X		large (21)	(<i>sasanqua</i> type)	erect grower	
<i>C. reticulata</i>)	CF-5	3-year	large, red	vigorous,	best in zone 8
"		large (21)	(<i>sasanqua</i> type)	erect grower	
"	CF-6	3-year	large, red	vigorous,	best in zone 8
		large (21)		erect grower	
"	CF-7	1 and 3-year	large red,	vigorous,	best in zone 8
		large (21)	semi-double	erect grower	
"	CF-8	3-year	ruffled, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
"	CF-9	3-year	very large, deep pink	vigorous grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-10	2 and 3-year	white with pink tips on petals	vigorous, erect grower	zone 7
		large (21)			
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-12	2-year	small, peony flowered	healthy, slower growing, excellent plant form	hardy, zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-13	3-year	large, medium pink	vigorous grower	warmer end of zone 7
		large (21)	single, good form		
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-14	3-year	large, variably double, light pink	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (<i>hiemalis</i> type)	CF-15	3-year	very dark red, single	moderate grower	warmer end of zone 7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-16	3-year	deep rose, semidouble	vigorous, unusual somewhat pendulous habit	zone 7
		large (21)			
<i>C. sasanqua</i> selection	CF-18	3-year	deep pink, single	strong grower	zone 7
<i>C. japonica</i> X	CF-22	2-year	small pink, single	strong grower	best in zone 8
<i>C. lutchuensts</i>			fragrant		
<i>C. sasanqua</i>	CF-23	3-year	white with pink tips, single	strong grower hardy	zone 7
		large (21)			
<i>C. sasanqua</i> X	CF-24	3-year	mostly white with pink tint, single	strong grower hardy	warmer end of zone 6
<i>C. oleifera</i> hybrids		large (21)			
(several clones)					
<i>C. japonica</i> X	CF-27	3-year	delicate, red, single,	strong grower	best in zone 8
(<i>C. saluenensis</i> X		large (21)	very heavy bloomer		
<i>C. rosaeflora</i>)	CF-38	2 and 3-year	deep, rose-pink single	very strong grower	best in zone 8
"			very heavy bloomer		
<i>C. sasanqua</i> hybrid	CF-41	1, 2 & 3-year	pink single, very heavy bloomer	strong grower	warmer end of zone 7

(21) Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

General Tree and Shrub List

- Abeliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in early spring before the foliage appears. This rather small, deciduous shrub is easily grown for its excellent early spring floral display. \$6.00
- Abies* – This year we have seedlings available of two fir species that come from milder climates and might do better in zones 6 or 7. *Abies nordmaniana* is known to be somewhat heat tolerant.
A. barmullerina (zone 5). \$6.00
A. nordmaniana (zone 5). \$6.00
- Acer capillipes* (zone 5) – A striped maple from Japan that develops into a small, well shaped tree with deep crimson leaf color in the autumn. \$7.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small fine-textured maple belonging to the group with striped bark. In preliminary tests this species has performed well in southern gardens. \$12.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend it. (our own vigorous stock) \$5.00, 10.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny. (3 meter +) \$60.00 (21)
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – Small patio or specimen tree or large shrub for full sun or light shade; good fall color. \$4.00, 16.00
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower, said to have good fall color \$20.00
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from a cultivated source. \$16.00 (21)
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$10.00
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our own native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples. \$10.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7) – Small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white or pale pink. \$10.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$4.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than, the common *Akebia* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage. \$5.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree that produces large, fernlike, compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone on Honshu Island along the Sea of Japan. \$5.00
- Betula platyphylla* (zone 4) – A white birch species that is very similar in appearance to our native white birch, but is somewhat more resistant to the stem borer than the native white birch. \$10.00
- Buddleia* – New, lower-growing cultivars from Holland are low shrubs in the south and herbaceous perennials further north. The following cultivars are available: \$6.00
 'Nanho Blue' - blue
 'Nanho Purple' - magenta-purple
 'Summer Beauty' - blue-purple
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Grows and fruits in moderate shade to full sun \$8.00
- Callicarpa cathayana* 'Pekinensis' (zone 6) – This new introduction is very fruitful, with distinctly lavender berries. \$8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries; cultivated in pots in Japan. \$6.00, 12.00

- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – Larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species. (from wild collected seed from Japan) \$8.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, White-fruited (zone 6) – Vegetatively propagated from a very fruitful, white selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*(?) (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. The plant is smaller than the typical form from Japan, and the individual fruits are larger than we have seen on any other *Callicarpa*. \$8.00
- Callicarpa rubella* (zone 7?) – A very different beauty berry from southwestern China with broad, fuzzy leaves and purplish pink fruit. We imported the seeds from China, and have not otherwise seen this plant in collections in western gardens. \$12.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant reddish brown flowers. \$4.00
- Camptotheca acuminata* (warmer end of zone 7 with protection) – A tall, slender tree related to our black gums that is often seen in street plantings in China. The large leaves and interesting fruit clusters are striking in the landscape. \$15.00
- Carpinus caroliniana*, Ironwood (zone 4) – A small, delicately branched, native tree. Develops well in the shade of larger trees. \$12.00
- Castanea*, Unidentified species from China (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree of vigorous growth that produces 3 to 7 small nuts in each fruit. Young trees flower and fruit freely. \$12.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese Catalpa (zone 4 or 5) – Not as coarse in texture as the American species. (seed stocks from both Japan and China) \$10.00
- Celtis sinensis*, (pendulous selection) (zone 6) – We selected this form from a number of seedlings grown from a seed sample from a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and should develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk should be staked initially. \$15.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South \$16.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) – A strongly erect, but slow-growing form that will become a large shrub after several years. The erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent.
Weeping form grafted to 8' to 10' standards. \$100.00 (2)
Standard form. \$10.00
- Cercis chinensis*, Chinese Redbud (zone 6) – Very showy in flower but smaller, more of a shrub, in habit. The plants offered are grown from an 'Alba' seed stock, and thus the majority should be white-flowered. \$4.00
- Chaenomeles japonica* 'Jet Trail', Flowering Quince (zone 5) – Low-growing plant with white flowers. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Compacta Glauca' (zone 4) – This form matures into a dense, rounded bush 2 meters in height with glaucous foliage. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Compacta' (zone 5) – An erect, slow-growing form that matures into an irregular, but very handsome, specimen in the garden. Our 10 year old tree receives much favorable comment. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll' (zone 5) – Leader-forming, semi-dwarf developing a blunt, but tapered, top. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) – New, slow-growing, blue cultivar. \$6.00

- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage. Vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing dwarf form that will eventually reach 1 meter in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana' (zone 5) – One of the slowest growing of the Hinoki dwarfs. An excellent accent for the rock garden. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' (zone 5) – Slightly faster growing than 'Nana', but with clear golden yellow color. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Sport' (zone 5) – A faster growing variant of 'Nana' but with similar foliage patterns. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually large tree with beautiful lacy foliage. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard' (zone 3) – Very compact, and silver-blue in color; upright, semi-dwarf. \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs, colors best when grown in strong sunlight. \$30.00 (21)
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden threadlike twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$30.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, "Green Snow" (zone 3) – A variant of 'Snow' with solid gray-green color. Excellent plant form. \$6.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species. \$25.00 (21)
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Lemon Thread' (zone 3) – A sport of 'Squarrosa Lutea' with lemon-colored foliage. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey green color with gold tips. \$30.00 (21)
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips and excellent form. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$5.00, 10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) – A beautiful, fast-growing form with foliage in shades of blue and yellow. This is one of our favorites, but it needs space since it grows as fast as the standard form. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark bluish-green foliage reaching a height of 1.5 meters in 8-10 years. The irregular form is very useful in an informal planting. \$8.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis' (zone 4) – Not truly dwarf, but very slow growing; eventually forming a tall, pointed column with the branches pointing upward. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Glauca Pendula' (zone 4) – Gradually develops into a small, blue tree with pendulous branches. \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 4) – A very dwarf and slow-growing diminutive "bun" with entirely juvenile foliage. Excellent color, particularly in the winter when it turns to plum-purple. Smaller than 'Ericoides'. \$4.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Little Jamie' (zone 4) – Develops into a dwarf, narrow, pointed column with tiny leaves. \$4.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 7, 6 with protection) – One of a very few shrubs that blooms in the middle of winter. The flowers are fragrant and frost-resistant. Our 15 year old specimen is one of our garden treasures. \$7.00

- Chlonanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringe-tree (zone 6) – Large shrub to small tree with a showy floral display in early summer; attractive bark. \$8.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7 with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*. \$20.00
- Cinnamomum japonicum*, Yabu-nikker (zone 7 with protection) – Eventually a large evergreen tree with handsome foliage. We offer propagants from our own hardy stock selected from a tree growing on Mt. Tara in Saga Prefecture, Japan. \$15.00
- Citrus*, Chinese Citrus (warmer end of zone 8) – Open-pollinated seedlings of edible, hardy *Citrus* from Nanjing, China. These seedlings are fully hardy in the warmer end of zone 8, and will survive with protection in slightly colder areas. They are dwarf forms that fruit heavily when grown in containers under glass in colder areas. The following are available this year.
- Citrus junos* - Yellow, tangerine-size fruits, very tart, make excellent preserves and marmalades. \$6.00
- Clematis armandii*, Evergreen Clematis (zone 6) – Large, dark evergreen, glossy foliage. Very vigorous vine with showy fragrant floral display in early spring. \$6.00
- Clematis lasiandra* (zone 6) – Vigorous climber to about 4 meters, with campanulate white flowers that contain a trace of violet. \$4.00
- Clematis viorna*, Leather-flower (zone 5) – A native shrubby climber that will reach about 3 meters. The solitary purplish flowers have a leathery texture. \$4.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7) – A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. The flowers attract myriads of butterflies. \$8.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – Small tree with midsummer bloom. \$10.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*. \$5.00, 10.00 ②
- Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood (zone 3) – Large shrub gives horizontal aspect in landscape; attractive purple bark in winter. Native to high peaks in the Appalachians, but easily grown here in the flatlands. \$7.00
- Cornus kousa sinensis*, Chinese Dogwood (zone 6) – This species from China and Japan is much like our native dogwood, but the floral bracts are pointed and produced several weeks later in the season. Trees develop interesting bark as they age and the showy fruits are edible. \$5.00, 10.00
- Cornus kousa angustifolia*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) – An evergreen form of *C. kousa*. \$8.00
- Cornus macrophylla*, Giant Dogwood (zone 5 or 6) – One of the most arboreal dogwood species, fast-growing and well formed. An excellent specimen for lawns. \$10.00, 15.00, 20.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, (eventually) large spring-flowering shrub; for warmer areas, may be the easiest-to-grow of the group. We are very excited about this introduction from the woodlands near Hiroshima. \$4.00, 10.00, 20.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This is species slightly more open growing than the above and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this one with *C. gotoana* because it blooms a little later and will extend the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden. \$4.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that holds spectacular fruit displays all winter. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria fortunei* (zone ?) – Seedlings. \$6.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder parts of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either sun or partial shade. Best specimens are grown in moist, well drained soils. This cultivar is a particularly fine species type. \$6.00

- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokruga' (zone 6) – A slow growing dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$6.00, 12.00 (7)
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad. The white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$18.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi Nana' (zone 6) – An upright form of extreme dwarf habit. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' (zone 6) – A form of faster growth with creamy to golden color throughout. \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu' (zone 6) – This clone has very fine, delicate texture and eventually develops into a small shrub. Excellent for the rock garden or bonsai. \$6.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' (zone 6) – This is another superior selection of the species type characterized by excellent, deep green color. \$6.00
- Cudrania tricuspidata* (zone 7) – A deciduous shrub to small tree from China related to the mulberries and the osage orange. This unusual tree is vigorous and easily grown. \$5.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucua' (zone 6) – A striking, very blue form of the China fir. Less prone to "brown-out" than the standard green form. \$6.00
- Cupressocyparis lelandii* 'Silver Dust' (zone 4) – A rather fast-growing, fastigate conifer that is adapted to southern as well as northern gardens. The branches of the 'Silver Dust' clone are laced with white twiglets that hold their color well. \$6.00, 20.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks. Showy flower cluster are produced in early summer. \$8.00
- Deutsia crenata*, Utsugi (zone 6?) – Vigorous shrub related to our cultivated deutzias. (woodlands near Hiroshima) \$10.00
- Diospyros rhombifolia* (zone 7?) – One of several shrubby Chinese *Diospyros* species; finer in texture than the tree forms, and with ornamental fruits. \$12.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7) – A small spreading tree with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers; excellent landscape potential. (Stocks from Japan and China) \$5.00, 25.00 (7)
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (protected sites in the warmer end of zone 7) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. \$10.00
- Euonymus elata* 'Compacta' (zone 3) – A widely grown deciduous bush with corky wings on its twigs. The brilliant pink to red fall coloration is unmatched. \$4.00
- Euonymus hederaceus*, (tentative identification) (zone 7) – Grown from seeds recently collected in western China. Vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable for a ground or surface cover. \$12.00
- Euonymus oxyphylla* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruits are spectacular. \$6.00, 12.00
- Euptelea pleiosperma* (zone 5) – A nicely shaped large shrub or small deciduous tree from Japan. Rare in cultivation. \$15.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds well to pruning. \$6.00
- Eurya japonica*, Hi-sakaki (zone 7) – A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form and color. Responds to pruning and is hardier than *E. emarginata*. (Japan) \$6.00, 16.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (warmer end of zone 8 without protection, zone 7 with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$4.00

- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$8.00
- Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with deep green foliage in the summer; white bottle-brush flowers in the spring and excellent fall color. \$5.00, 10.00, 15.00
- Fothergilla major*, Large Fothergilla (zone 5) – Much like the species above but larger in every respect. Develops into a large shrub 3 meters in height. \$5.00, 10.00
- Gardenia jasminoides*, Cape Jasmine (zone 8) – The shiny foliage and the fragrant blooms are well known in southern gardens, but it adapts well to pot culture in colder climates. \$15.00
- Gleditsia japonica*, Japanese Honeylocust (zone 6) – Becomes a large tree that is rather similar to our native species, but with leaves that are a little larger. \$12.00
- Glyptostrobus pensilis* (zone 7) – A rare deciduous conifer from southeastern China with a strongly erect habit. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6. \$10.00
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) – A vigorous small tree that has raisin-like fruit stalks, said to be edible. Good foliage and excellent yellow fall coloration. A good small tree for the “controlled” landscape. \$8.00, 14.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla*, Japanese Hydrangea (zone 6) – The wild form of this common garden plant has a ring of sterile blue (or pink) flowers ringing the small fertile florets. The delicate floral heads have a charm unlike the “heavy” double-flowered varieties. \$10.00
- Hydrangea umbellata*, Chinese Hydrangea (zone 6 or 7) – Much like *H. macrophylla* above, but the smaller compact plants are white-flowered. \$8.00
- Ilex buergeri*, Buerger Holly (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous, fine-textured holly with an upright habit. This interesting little holly is new to us, and we have not observed it in fruit yet. \$5.00
- Ilex ciliospinosa* (zone 6) – Another rather fine-textured holly with an interesting erect habit. This one fruits freely at an early age without an obvious pollinator. \$5.00
- Ilex* X ‘Emily Brunner’ (*I. cornuta* X *I. latifolia*) (zone 6). \$15.00
- Ilex crenata*, Inu-tsuge (zone 5-6) – A slow-growing, fine-textured large shrub or small tree. A vigorous wild form from Japan. \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Golden Gem’ (zone 6) – New foliage is gold colored. \$16.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Ivory Tower’ (zone 5-6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$4.00, 8.00
- Ilex crenata* ‘Xanthocarpa’ (zone 5-6). \$12.00
- Ilex glabra*, White Gallberry (zone 6) – A white-fruited mutant of the familiar gallberry of the North Carolina coastal plain. \$6.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, a pollinator is apparently not necessary. \$8.00
- Ilex* X ‘East Palatka’ (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 7) – A relatively fine-textured, small tree which fruits freely. \$8.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) – The Longstock Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps and is very hardy. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness makes this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) \$6.00
- Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small spiny leaves that give it a fine-textured appearance. Easily cultured. \$5.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. The species is often cultivated in China and is common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in southern collections. \$5.00, 10.00, 15.00
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our most hardy broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautiful rounded trees (5 meters tall) on Mt. Tara in Kyushu, Japan. \$6.00

- Illicium floridanum* (zone 6) – A vigorous evergreen shrub that prefers moister sites. Produces showy red flowers in the spring. Native to Florida, but fully hardy for us in zone 7.
..... \$6.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers.
..... \$10.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lanceleaf Anise Tree (zone 7) – Similar to *I. henryi* but with longer lancelike leaves. Possibly slightly more hardy than the other Chinese species. \$15.00
- Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana' (zone 5) – This juniper forms a dense mat, and is slower growing than the species.
..... \$20.00
- Juniperus squamata* 'Loderi' (zone 4) – A dense, low columnar form with nodding tips and good blue color.
..... \$6.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Burkii' (zone 4) – A blue-colored, narrowly erect form of our native juniper.
..... \$6.00
- Kerria japonica variegata* (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation, which contrasts well with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.)
..... \$8.00
- Keteleeria davidiana*(?) (protected areas in the warmer part of zone 7) – A large fir-like conifer from China with flat, deep green needles. One of the best conifers for milder climates.
..... \$20.00
- Koelreuteria bipinnata* (zone 8) – Small tree with large, twice-compound leaves. Florets have a red spot at their base. This species is reported to be only hardy in zone 8, but the person providing our seed stock was certain they were fully hardy in zone 7. Time will tell!
..... \$4.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree with showy bloom later in the summer than the species below. Showy fruit clusters in the autumn..... \$8.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a showy display of yellow flower clusters in early summer.
..... \$10.00, 20.00
- Kolkwitzia amabilis* (zone 5) – A large shrub related to *Weigela* that produces a fine show of pink flowers in the spring. The texture is much finer than *Weigela*. \$12.00
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation.
..... \$7.00
- Lindera aggregata* (warmer end of 7) – A handsome evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive deciduous native shrub from the Southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring and makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings.
..... \$4.00, 8.00
- Lindera chienii* (zone 6?) – A newer introduction from China with moderate foliar texture and a more erect growth habit. Young plants have begun to flower freely, but we have not observed the fruit yet.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera erythocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. (Kyushu hilltops)
..... \$8.00, 40.00 (7)
- Lindera glauca*, Grayblue Spice Bush (zone 6) – A large, well formed shrub of easy culture. The fruits are black.
..... \$6.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree with particularly graceful habit. The lobed leaves are very attractive, and the fruits are black. This species is famous for its splendid fall color
..... \$4.00
- Lindera praecox* (= *Parabenzoin praecox*) (zone 6) – A vigorous, large shrub with large berries.
..... \$6.00, 30.00 (7)
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the foliage of *L. reflexa* is more handsome.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera rubronervia*, Redvein Spicebush (zone 6) – This species is more delicate and fine-textured than most of the other *Lindera* species, and has outstanding fall color..... \$8.00

- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$8.00
- Litsea elongata*, Elongate Litse (zone 7?) – An evergreen shrub with elongate, deep green foliage. Easily grown and shaped by pruning. We predict that this new introduction will quickly become popular in American landscapes. \$20.00
- Lonicera nitida* (zone 6) – A very fine-textured *Lonicera* species that forms a delicate shrub. Often used for low hedges in England. \$8.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7) – A fine-textured, but fast growing, evergreen related to the witchhazels. Covered with white flowers in the early spring. Should be protected from the winter wind in colder areas. \$8.00, 16.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8 or 9?) – A small broad-leaved evergreen that is very shade tolerant and produces a display of white berries. Good indoor plant from southern Japan. \$8.00
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – This magnolia becomes a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage. The greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot over emphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape. \$12.00
- Magnolia grandiflora*, Bull Bay (zone 6) – Seedlings. \$8.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-size tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$6.00, 12.00
- Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape in leaf or in flower and the pink fruits are showy. \$10.00, 15.00
- Magnolia* Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to grow. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring. We offer the following cultivars: \$20.00 and 40.00 ⑦
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 'Darrel Dean' | deeply colored, with very large flowers |
| Gresham Hybrid # 34 | perfect magnolia form, flowers at an early age |
| 'Mary Nell' | generally similar to <i>M. X soulangiana</i>
but with larger flowers (large only ⑦) |
| 'Peter Smithers' | large, strongly colored flowers (large only ⑦) |
| 'Raspberry Ice' | large, lavender-pink flowers |
| 'Soulangiana alba' | white form (large only ⑦) |
| 'Susan' | erect growing tree with deeply pigmented flowers, very heavy bloom |
| 'Todd Gresham' | vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers |
| 'Wada's Memory' | very floriferous small tree with pendulous white flowers |
- Magnolia X loebneri*, "Vegetable Garden" (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata* are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location in our garden. \$8.00, 15.00
- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7) – This Chinese species is similar to the more common one from Japan, but is hardier. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations. \$3.00, 15.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (warmer end of zone 7) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. (Japan) \$6.00
- Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) – An unusually well shaped, evergreen magnolia relative from China. The tree generally resembles our *Magnolia grandiflora* but is smaller and more delicate in every respect. The white flowers are large and showy. and the hardiness is much better than we originally anticipated. \$20.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$10.00

- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (warmer end of 7) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as, the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom.
..... \$25.00 ㉔
- Nandina domestica* 'Harbor Dwarf' (zone 6) – A dwarf form with reddish foliage, particularly in the winter.
..... \$8.00
- Neolitsea sericea* (zone 7 with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree from Japan with handsome foliage. The leaves have pronounced light-colored veins and the new flushes are red. Large red berries are produced in the autumn.
..... \$4.00, 8.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) – A deciduous shrub of medium size from the Japanese subalpine forests; easily cultivated and hardy.
..... \$10.00
- Osmanthus Xfortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree. Nearly always takes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more.
..... \$6.00
- Osmanthus fragrans*, Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors quite successfully in a very protected site.
..... \$6.00
- Ostrya carpinifolia*, Hop Hornbeam (zone 6) – A small, evenly shaped tree from southern Europe. The hornbeams make excellent specimens for the contained landscape, and should be used more.
..... \$8.00
- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) – A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China that is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees.
..... \$20.00
- Phoebe chekiangensis*, Phoebe (warmer end of 7 with protection) – Another beautiful species from the laurel family. The foliage is similar to, but slightly smaller than, the common avocado; but the erect growth habit is superior. Eventually this species will probably become very large. This and most other species of the laurel family are easily cultivated and mostly free of pests.
..... \$12.00
- Photinia villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash with showy fruit displays, but is tolerant of warm climates; excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area)
..... \$30.00 ㉔
- Physocarpus opulifolius*, Ninebark (zone 5) – Large, vigorous, native shrub with showy flower clusters in late spring.
..... \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Pendula' (zone 4) – This form has a moderately fast, but uncontrolled, growth habit. Very interesting effects can be created in the garden by staking the main trunk and allowing the lateral branches to weep.
..... \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Pumila' (zone 4) – Slow growing, shrub form with short needles. Very nice for an accent in the rock garden.
..... \$8.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that survives in North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form.
..... \$30.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings.
..... \$3.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen.
..... \$4.00, 10.00
- Picea sitchensis* 'Papoose' (zone 6) – Very attractive dwarf form with silver-blue on one side of the needles. The habit is that of a rather small and rounded shrub.
..... \$10.00
- Pieris japonica* (zone 6) – This year we have the following three cultivars:..... \$8.00
'Flamingo' - large flowers and heavy bloom with deep coloration
'Mountain Fire' - the brightest red flushes available on any *Pieris japonica*
'Valley Valentine' - deep red and heavy blooming
- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads in summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree that is easily grown in moist sites.
..... \$8.00, 20.00

- Pinus flexilis*, Limber Pine (zone 2) – A horticultural wonder! Although native to the dry, high elevation forests of California and the West, this species is easily cultivated in the humid East. In our area the trees develop a good form and are very slow growing; however they will grow faster in colder areas. \$5.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, Korean selections (zone 7?) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that should be more hardy than available forms of this species, and it has proven hardy so far. \$8.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, (dwarf selection) (zone 8) – A more compact, slow-growing form that is useful for gardens in the Deep South or containers elsewhere. It responds very well to container culture. \$12.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges. \$6.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Plum (zone 6) – Seedlings. Small (1 meter). \$10.00
Large (2 to 3 meters with flower buds). \$75.00 (a)
- Prunus mume* (zone 6) – This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
‘Kobai’ - red, semidouble
‘Whiskers’ - light red, semidouble
- Prunus* X ‘Okame’ (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (before *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden. \$15.00
- Pseudocydonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (probably zone 5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 15 meters in time. The leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted. \$4.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. \$4.00, 8.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. \$50.00 (a)
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-south. We strongly recommend you try this one in your garden. \$40.00 (a)
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells. Produces a good floral display in early summer. \$4.00, 10.00, 20.00 (a)
- Quercus salicina* (zone 6 or 7) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan which has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks. \$20.00
- Quercus virginiana*, Eastern Live Oak (zone 7) – One of our finest evergreen trees, established specimens are fully hardy in our area (Central NC). Seed selected from excellent local specimens. \$20.00
- Rhamnus caroliniana*, Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develops a good form. The berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native with glossy foliage worthy of wider usage in cultivation. \$5.00, 10.00
- Rhododendron mucronulatum* (zone 5) – A very early blooming azalea that is suitable for the large garden. This strain is pink-flowered. \$8.00
- Rhododendron mucronatum* var. *ripense* (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group which grows to about 2 meters. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac. \$10.00
- Rhododendron spinuliferum*, Torch Rhododendron (zone 7 or 8) – An upright-growing *Rhododendron* with leaves 1 to two inches long; the tubular flowers are brick red in color. Of several new Chinese *Rhododendron* species we tried to cultivate, only this one tolerates our warm summers. \$10.00
- Sapindus mukorossi*, Chinese Soapberry (zone 6) – A deciduous tree with lacy compound leaves and large berries in the autumn. An unusual tree for your landscape. \$10.00

- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$4.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium* (zone 7) – Similar in habit and growth pattern to the species above, but the parts are all larger and the growth rate is faster. The floral display is excellent. \$10.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Adpressa' (zone warmer end of 6) – A spreading, semidwarf form of redwood with white-colored new growth. One of the hardiest forms of this species available. \$16.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Chapel Hill' (zone 6) – Rooted cuttings from a chance hardy selection of the California coast redwood. Fully hardy here - the original 70' parent tree is growing in a fully exposed site. Redwoods can be grown in sun or shade. \$10.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7?) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. \$12.00
- Skimmia reevesiana* (zone 6) – This small evergreen shrub is better for the South than the more common Japanese species. The foliage is less bothered by pests, and the flowers are perfect (no pollinator necessary). \$10.00
- Sorbus alnifolia*, Korean Mountain Ash (zone 5) – This species develops into a very well shaped, erect, small tree eventually with a rounded head. This is a particularly fine *Sorbus* for the middle South where this genus often does not perform well. Showy in bloom and in autumn leaf. \$6.00
- Stachyurus himalaicus* (zone 7) – Much like the common Japanese species except the flowers are wine-purple to pink-red. \$10.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make a very showy floral display \$8.00
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5) – A spreading, deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated. Very shade tolerant. (foothills of the Japan Alps)..... \$4.00
- Stauntonia hexaphylla* (zone 7 with protection) – A vigorous evergreen vine with large compound, dark evergreen leaves. The large purple fruits are edible. \$10.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree similar to *S. pseudo camellia*, but with smaller leaves and flowers. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. \$10.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6?) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but flowers freely at an early age, and so far seems easy to grow. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than the other Asians. \$20.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5-6) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. (Japan) \$12.00, 25.00 (21)
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display. \$6.00, 15.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Elegantissima' (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter. \$16.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold' (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips. \$6.00, 20.00 (21)
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Watnong Gold' (zone 4) – Forms a tall, compact, slender column with a good gold color. \$8.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii' (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast growing but retains its shape over time without pruning. \$16.00
- Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semidwarf with juvenile foliage. The purple winter coloration is outstanding. \$12.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Cuprea' (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration. \$16.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Green Sport' (zone 5) – Broadly pyramidal, fast growing cultivar. Maintains excellent green color even in winter. \$16.00

- Thuja plicata* 'Virescens' (zone 5) – An outstanding, fast-growing cultivar with a narrow shape; maintains a dark green color throughout the year. \$4.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6 or 7) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of the fronds of a fern. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. \$6.00, 16.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Nana' (zone 6) – Dwarf form with beautiful foliage. \$8.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Variegata' (zone 6) – Spreading semi-dwarf, green foliage sprinkled with white. \$16.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. Seeds took 3 years to germinate! \$16.00
- Torreya chinensis* and *Torreya grandis*, Chinese Torreya (zone 7?) – These are very beautiful conifers with erect habits and handsome deep green foliage. We do not know much about these species yet, but they have survived out-of-doors here for several years. Our potted specimens always receive comment from visitors. We received seeds under the two species names listed, but the plants look identical, and we cannot find reference to the species, *T. chinensis*. \$20.00
- Trachelospermum asiaticum* (zone 6 or 7) – This Asian vine is similar to the familiar cape jasmine but has smaller leaves and is much hardier. \$6.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Beehive' (zone 4) – Small, fine-textured, globe-shaped dwarf. \$6.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Curly' (zone 4) – A slow growing plant with irregular habit and recurved needles. This unusual cultivar will be appreciated by the collector. \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Gentsch White' (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf with new growth that is silvery white, responds well to pruning. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stockman's Dwarf' (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf cultivar with somewhat pendulous tips. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Summer Snow' (zone 4) – Foliage coloration similar to 'Alba Spica' but slower growing and of smaller eventual size. \$30.00 (21)
- Viburnum awabuki* (zone 7) – A slightly hardier selection of this handsome evergreen species. The large glossy leaves and the erect habit are perfect where a large accent plant is needed. \$10.00
- Viburnum bodnantense* 'Pink Dawn' (zone 7) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered flowers. \$5.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the National Arboretum that has larger flower heads and an improved fruit display. \$10.00
- Viburnum sargentii* (zone 3) – Deciduous shrub with showy floral display. \$20.00
- Weigela coraensis*(?) (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. From the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan. \$4.00, 15.00 (21)
- Weigela praecox* (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink and red as they age. We were very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$10.00
- Weigela* species (zone 5 or 6?) – This large deciduous shrub makes an outstanding floral display. The large florets open an ivory color and develop red and pink markings as they age. From the Lushan mountains of China. \$4.00
- Zelkova serrata*, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$16.00

Herbaceous Plant List

- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden. Produces clusters of pale green flowers in late winter. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$3.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white to pinkish flowers in late winter. Attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$3.00 each
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and has showy floral scapes. \$3.00 each
..... \$5.00 (2), 7.00 (3)
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone ?) – Purple, very free flowering. Plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$3.00, 10.00

Short Supply List

For a variety of reasons, we have a number of tree and shrub species in very limited quantities, and some of these are very rare. These will be provided on a first-come-first-served, as available, basis. Please list substitutions.

<i>Acer carpinifolia</i>	\$10.00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	\$15.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Gold Spangle'	\$ 6.00
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Blue Sport'	\$ 6.00
<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	\$10.00
<i>Fokienia hodginsii</i>	\$20.00
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	\$20.00
<i>Podocarpus chinensis</i>	\$10.00
<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>	\$20.00
<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$10.00

Order Information

The above plants are available for shipping.

Minimum order for shipping is \$15.00.

Packaging and UPS is \$8.00 for orders \$15.00 to \$40.00 (\$35.00 for foreign orders).

For orders over \$40.00, add 20% if shipping east of the Rockies; add 35% if shipping to points west of the Rockies. For foreign shipment other than Canada, write for information.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of your receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a Panasonic KX-P4410 Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Bitstream Bookman**, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif and miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.

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ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1992

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May, 1993

NAME _____

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STATE _____

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QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For Orders of \$15.00 to \$25.00,
Shipping and Handling is \$6.00
Foreign Shipping and Handling is \$10.00

For Orders over \$25.00,
Add 20% if East of the Rockies
Add 35% if West of the Rockies
Write for Details on Shipping Outside U.S. & Canada

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will send similar plants

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Catalog are
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May, 1993

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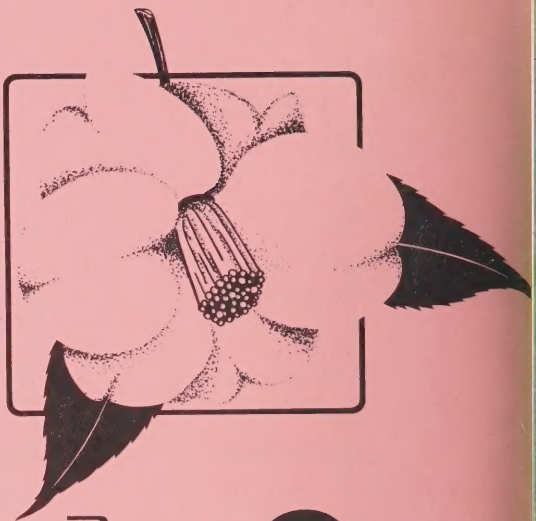
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TOTAL	
TOTAL from Reverse	
SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
TOTAL ENCLOSED	

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Symbols and Abbreviations

☆ = Newly Named Introduction

CF = Camellia Forest Selection

(CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced

Ⓢ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping. Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.

~~Plant name~~ = A crossed-out plant name indicates that we are out or nearly out of stock of that plant

Hardiness Zones

USDA Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temperature in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mountains Western VA / Central MD New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA / Central SC Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central FL

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei Parks, Proprietor
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone: (919) 967-5529

August, 1993

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. This year we include several new camellia varieties as well as a range of rare and uncommon species suitable as companion plants for the camellias. We try to provide the gardener with a range of interesting horticultural variation not available in the common nursery trade.

We continue to observe our camellia selections and other introductions each season, and we alter our opinions and recommendations concerning our plants as we monitor their performance over the years. As we identify new plants with particular garden potential, we add them to the list, and many new ones have been added this season.

Camellia Selections

We initiated a camellia breeding program in 1962 to develop new varieties of camellias for garden culture. Our program has three general objectives, winter-hardiness, floriferousness and early bloom. In 1964 we made our first fall-blooming *Camellia oleifera* hybrids, but 20 years passed before we had a winter cold enough to demonstrate their superior hardiness. Two of these new hardy hybrids are listed this year (page 6). For spring bloom, we are introducing five new hardy cultivars of *C. japonica* called the "April Series" (see page 3 for details).

While camellia fanciers have been carefully growing their delicate show varieties in their greenhouses, we have been concentrating on breeding a dependable show for the garden. The "Rosaeflora" hybrids, 'Bright Eyes', 'Japanese Fantasy' and 'Spring Awakening' have been developed to compete with azaleas and cherries in zones 7B and warmer, and 'Red Candles' will do well in zone 7A.

For early fall and winter bloom, we have concentrated on the *C. sasanqua* cultivars and their hybrids. We offer a series of *C. sasanqua* selections ranging from white to deep red, and also a series of hybrids with *C. reticulata* that bloom later in the fall and winter, but are only at their best in milder climates. For those interested in more information regarding our hardiness work, we plan to have an article on our breeding work in the 1993 American Camellia Society Yearbook (a publication of the American Camellia Society).

Asian Trees and Shrubs

In addition to camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera. These have been grown from seeds we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1983, 1985 and 1992, as well as those obtained from American sources. We have been observing these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina for several years now, and we feel that several species, uncommon in American gardens, are worthy of wide distribution. Some of the best are *Acer crataegifolium*, *dauricum*, and *tegmentosum*, *Citrus* (hardy species), *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Euonymus oxyphyllus*, a wide range of *Lindera* species, *Lithocarpus edulis*, *Pterocarya stenoptera* and evergreen *Quercus*. Of special interest, this year we are adding a dwarf form of *Corylopsis gotoana* named 'March Jewel' and a number of new *Viburnum* species and cultivars.

While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species will be hardy. The names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's **Flora of Japan**.

Native Species

We are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to recommend the three native species of *Magnolia*, in addition to *Pinckneya* and *Rhamnus*. We are constantly searching for exciting natives – for example, we have finally located heat-tolerant stocks of *Magnolia fraseri* that are available for the first time this year.

Cold Hardiness

The freezes of 1984 and 1985 severely damaged our camellia and rare plant collections, but the cold weather gave us the opportunity to select the hardiest varieties for propagation. In the severely cold weather of December of 1989, several of our field-planted broad-leaved evergreens performed very well, including two species of *Cinnamomum*, *Daphniphyllum*, several species of *Illicium*, evergreen *Lindera*, a Japanese *Lithocarpus* and two Chinese species of *Litsea* (one evergreen). Most of these have been propagated successfully, and are offered in this catalog.

Cultural Notes

We are finding that it takes years to fully appreciate the landscape performance of newly introduced species. More than 10 years after we planted it in our garden, *Idesia polycarpa* produced its first showy clusters of red berries. Finally, the tree, more than 30 feet tall, has hundreds of clusters of brightly colored fruit that will persist all winter. There are few berry-producing shrubs or trees that can come close to this display. Other new introductions are equally exciting. For example, the rarely cultivated native, *Magnolia tripetala*, makes an striking display of abundant, deep pink, cone-like fruits when grown in sunny locations although the plant is usually associated with shade gardens where it sparingly produces green fruits.

We have good plants for Florida and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs and trees from the milder parts of Japan and China are adequately hardy for the Deep South, indeed, they **compete favorably** with the more tender tropics for a position in the gardens where tropics were killed in recent years. *Cleyera*, *Distylium*, *Eurya*, *Michella*, *Neolitsea* and the *Camellia reticulata* hybrids are particularly appropriate. Everyone a zone north of the range of common *Citrus* will want to try the Chinese species of hardy *Citrus*.

We would like to comment on the commonly used, but poorly understood horticultural phrase "wind protection". Adventuresome gardeners nearly always try to grow plants that belong to climates warmer or colder than their own. We have found that we can grow many species in our garden that belong in milder climates by planting them in wind-protected places. In our garden, an extensive tree canopy (mostly pine) prevents the wind from reaching the ground. On a cold, windy winter day, little wind can be detected at the level where tender shrubs are growing. Gardeners wanting to grow tender plants usually underestimate the need for winter wind protection. Start planting wind-breaks now to protect your future plantings.

CAMELLIAS

This year our offerings are arranged according to the general season of bloom and hardiness. During the past year much has been written about hardiness in camellias, and we have received many inquiries from folks in cold areas. In our experience, the hardiest camellia selections in *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* can be grown with winter wind and sun protection in zone 6B (minimum temperature to -5°F) with reasonable success. Gardeners with experience may have success with the same hardy strains in zone 6A (minimum temperature to -10°F) with excellent winter sun and wind protection and winter mulches, but careful site selection (and luck) are essential. Some camellias may turn out to be hardy in zones colder than 6, but we do not generally recommend camellias for areas colder than 6B.

Camellia Prices

(for all Camellias **except** "April Series" (see below) and *C. oleifera* hybrids (see page 6)):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$5.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$9.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$14.00 each
Large plants(Ⓐ) are individually priced at the nursery.	

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)

Very Cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars (recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown). The following hardy selections have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings we have been observing and have been named the "April Series" for the time we expect them to bloom in cooler northern areas. The five new selections are listed below:

Prices for "April Series"

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

- ☆'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of pink, shell and white variegated (not virus), formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to the late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very interesting. (1 year only)
- ☆'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much harder than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. (1 and 2 year)
- ☆'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) Compact, relatively slow-growing, well-formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. (2 year only)
- ☆'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') Compact, medium to slow growth, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks, but this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. (1 and 3 year)
- ☆'April Tryst' (Open pollinated) Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. Dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold in the unopened bud of many varieties; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of freezing weather. (1 and 3 year)

Cold Hardy *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (2 year)

'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely. (2 year only)

CF-30 (zone 7A) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness; excellent floral display. (2 year and large )

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms and have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7 to zone 7A winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. Hardiness is zone 7A, unless otherwise indicated. Availability indicated after each variety.

'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)

'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 year)

'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)

'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 year)

'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (2 year)

'Cheerio' - white striped or flecked with red, double (1 and 2 year)

'Chojo-Haku' - (Higo) white, single, fall-blooming (1 and 2 year)

'Dahlohnega' - pale yellow, formal (1 year)

'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (2 year)

'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 year)

'Dr. Tinsley' - medium, shaded pink, semi-double, mid-season, hardy (2 year)

'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (1 and 2 year)

'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (2 year)

'Grace Albritton' - (zone 6B) small, double pink (2 year)

'Grand Slam' - Brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone (1 and 2 year)

'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (2 year)

'Hi-No-Maru' - dark red, Higo single (2 year)

'Jordan's Pride' ('Herme') - medium, pink with white border, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)

'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (2 year and large )

'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)

'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, mid-season to late (2 year)

'Mathotiana' - very large, crimson, formal, mid-season (2 year)

'Ozeki' - red, Higo single (2 year)

'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy to zone 6B (2 year)

'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season to late (2 year)

'Rev. John G. Drayton' - medium, light pink semi-double, mid-season (2 year)

'Shiro Tama' - white, Higo single (2 year)

'Showa-No-Hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (2 year)

'Tojo Haku' - white, Higo single (2 year)

'Vulvan Var.' - large deep red, semi-double to peony (2 year)

'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 year)

'Yuki-Botan' - large, white, semi-double to loose peony, mid-season (2 year)

Camellia japonica Hybrids

This is a group of our showiest spring blooming hybrids that we strongly recommend for gardens in the appropriate hardiness zone. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill. (Hardiness indicated with each cultivar)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well; strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. (2 year)

'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (2, 3 year and large)

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (warmer end of zone 7) - Formal with shaded color like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (2 year)

☆ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright rose-red flowers produced late in the season; very strong, vigorous plant and very free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but will also make a striking display in your garden. (New introduction this year) (1 year only)

Garden Display Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom - they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers - the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. (large only)

'~~Japanese Fantasy~~' - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry. (not available this year)

☆ 'Red Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single, mid-season (February to March); new foliage bronze-red, very vigorous and disease resistant. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The hardiness is excellent in terms of the plants, buds and even open flowers. (2 year)

'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (2 year and large)

'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is the most fragrant of the hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (2 year)

CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7A) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily, early in the season; vigorous erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* (2 year and large)

CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) Deep, rose-pink single that produces a very large number of blooms on even a small plant. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigate habit. (2 year and large)

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, the fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species in the grouping of camellias, but *Camellia sasanqua* is by far the best known. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms; thus we have a greater variety of camellias available for fall and winter bloom.

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. (2 year only)

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Forms (hardiness same as *C. oleifera*) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact habit all year. This is the Tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaved Forms (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard forms of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering. (2 year)

Camellia oleifera hybrids

Prices for *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

1-year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

☆'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. (2 year only)

☆'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely and early in the autumn. About 15 years ago, we planted more than 1,000 *C. sasanqua* - *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter without injury under these conditions. (2 year only)

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape. (all 2 year)

'Polar Ice' - white anemone.

'Snow Flurry' - white, double.

'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony.

'Winter's Hope' - white, semi-double.

'Winter's Interlude' - lavender-pink, anemone form.

'Winter's Rose' - shell pink, rose form.

'Winter's Star' - pink, single.

'Winter's Waterlily' - white, double.

Old Varieties of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan)

(warmer end of zone 7 unless indicated otherwise)

- 'Ake Yukusora' - (Higo) white, double (large ㊦)
- 'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late (2 and 3 year)
- 'Beni Zakura' - (Higo) large rose-red, single, semi-dwarf habit (2 year)
- 'Chisato-no-aki' - (Higo) white (2 year)
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Higo) large, white, double (2 year)
- 'Gingetsu' - (Higo) medium pink, single (2 year)
- 'Hakurakuten' - white, single (2, 3 year and large ㊦)
- 'Hiinko' - (Higo) small, rose-red, double (2 year)
- 'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single (2 and 3 year)
- 'Kan Tsubaki' - red, double; low spreading habit (2 year)
- 'Kikenjo' - (Higo) large, light pink, single (2 year)
- 'Mikuni Ko' - deep red (2 and 3 year)
- 'Nishikishi ko' - red and white variegated (1 year)
- 'Nokorika' - (Higo) medium purple-red, single (2 year)
- 'Ohsakazuki' - white with red marks, single (2 year and large ㊦)
- 'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn; an excellent *sasanqua* (2 year)
- 'Rosea' - light red, single; vigorous (3 year)
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (2 and 3 year)
- 'Seikaila' - medium, white double (3 year)
- 'Sekiyo' - very large red, semi-double (1 and 2 year)
- 'Shikishima' - (Higo) peach, double (2 year)
- 'Togenkyo' - (Higo) medium-large, deep pink, semi-double (2 year)

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our selections and some older named varieties. Contrary to popular opinion, *C. sasanqua* is slightly less hardy than *C. japonica*, but it can be successfully grown anywhere in zone 7 with protection from winter wind. We have only experienced vegetative injury during winters in which the temperature went below 0°F (one time). Flower bud hardiness is not a concern except when late-flowering varieties are attempted in cooler areas. We select for early bloom, and our garden displays are not harmed by the first frosts and light freezes of autumn.

- ☆ 'Midnight Lover' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King') (zone 7B, 7A with protection) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit. In your garden this one will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other *sasanquas*. (2 year only)
- ☆ 'Northern Lights' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata') (zone 7B, 7A with protection) - A very early, free flowering shrub with large, white flowers with pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit. (New selection this year) (2 year only)
- 'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7A) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower (formerly CF-17). (large only ㊦)
- ☆ 'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* "hiemalis" selection) (zone 7B, 7A with protection) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed flowers are very large and cup shaped. The color is a delicate pale pink. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. (New selection this year) (2 year only)
- 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (warmer end of zone 7) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (2 year and large ㊦)

CF-16 (*C. sasanqua* selection) (zone 7B, 7A with protection) - Selected for its unusual, somewhat pendulous habit, it has flowers that are deep rose in color and semi-double in form. (large only) (7)

CF-18 (*C. sasanqua* selection) (zone 7A) - An early, free-flowering, pink sasanqua; selected for its **extreme** vigor. We recommend this one for the sasanqua hedge or naturalizing in open woodland. (2 year and large) (7)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses with the species *C. reticulata*, selected for larger and showier flowers. They bloom later and are less hardy than the varieties listed above, but we grow them successfully out-of-doors in central North Carolina with winter protection. The late blooms are often injured by early December freezes, so we recommend them for zone 8 and 9.

'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 7B) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, early to mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality is improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely. (2 and 3 year)

'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (zone 7B) - Very large, deep pink, semi-double blooms. Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring-flowering camellias, but blooms in the late fall; and thus will be a highlight in the garden. (1 year)

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, full semi-double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. (2, 3 year and large) (7)

'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season lasts throughout the winter. (2, 3 year and large) (7)

☆"Kai Mei's Choice" (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*)) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and thus this selection is best grown where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but still have the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-blooming camellia of the owner of this nursery, and so the camellia breeder named it in her honor. (New selection this year) (1 and 2 year)

☆"Moon Festival" (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*)) (best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance, flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer always receives surprised looks from visitors (New selection this year) (2 year and large) (7)

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. (2 year)

Camellia X vernalis

These were once considered to be a separate species, but have been identified as an old grouping (some cultivars ancient) of hybrids and segregates of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. They are widely grown in Japan, but only a few varieties are grown outside of their native country. The hardiness is excellent, but since they tend to bloom in mid-winter, the flowers are often severely damaged by cold. They tend to look more like their *C. sasanqua* parents.

'Dawn' (zone 7A) - Semi-double white with pink petal tips. This variety is widely grown in our region for its dependable winter bloom. (1 year only)

'Egao' (zone 7A) - Large, semi-double, variegated pink; free-flowering and early; blooms in November before severe cold. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall – dependable for us. A California camellia society once gave this a "Best Sasanqua" award, but it is really *C. sasanqua* X *C. japonica*. (large only) (21)

'Kocho No Mai' (zone 7B) - Delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season. (1 and 2 year)

'Ryuku' (zone 6B to 7A) - Small, deep red, single blooms in between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured and hardy camellia. (2 year only)

Miscellaneous Camellia Species and Hybrids:

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Rose-pink peony, fragrant. (2 year)

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - Shrub, eventually large, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. It is as cold hardy as *C. japonica*. (2 year)

Camellia cuspidata X *C. japonica* and 'Hybrid L' (same parentage) (zone 7A) - Two similar cultivars that have attractive foliage, a nice display of apple blossom-like flowers in the early spring, and good hardiness. (large only) (21)

Camellia edethae (zone 8B? (hardiness unknown, but undamaged by 14°F)) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is being offered for the first time in the U.S. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, and we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal pink flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. (1 year)

~~*Camellia euroides*~~ (zone ? (hardiness unknown)) - Another new introduction from China with delicate lacy branches and leaves no larger than those of an azalea. This, the most fine-textured of all camellias, produces an abundance of tiny white flowers during the winter. Excellent for pot culture in the greenhouse, but it will become a large shrub in time. (not available this year)

Camellia tsail (zone 7A (hardiness uncertain)) - Another fine-textured Chinese species with beautiful shiny, crinkled foliage. Excellent compact shrub suitable for pot or garden culture. Small white flowers in late winter. (1 year)

Camellia Seeds

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained potting soil **as soon as you receive them**. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds **must not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections and *C. sasanqua* for understock.

Ten seeds of any type

..... \$1.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- Abelophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers appear before the foliage in early spring. This rather small, deciduous shrub is easily grown for its excellent early spring floral display. \$6.00
- Abies* – This year we have seedlings available of two fir species that come from milder climates and might do better in zones 6 or 7. *Abies nordmaniana* is known to be somewhat heat tolerant.
- A. barmulleriana* (zone 5). \$6.00
- A. nordmaniana* (zone 5). \$6.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – Vigorous, small tree with excellent form and tolerance for a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color. \$5.00
- Acer capillipes* (zone 5) – A striped maple from Japan that develops into a small, well shaped tree with deep crimson leaf color in the autumn. \$7.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small, fine-textured, striped bark maple. In preliminary tests this species has performed well in southern gardens. \$8.00, 16.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree with beautiful striped green bark from China. We recommend it (our own vigorous stock). \$5.00, 10.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 5 or 6) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny. (Large specimens are 10+ feet tall) \$5.00, 60.00 ㊦
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – A large shrub to small tree for patio or garden specimen culture that does well in full sun or light shade; good fall color. \$4.00, 16.00
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower, said to have good fall color \$20.00, 30.00 ㊦
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from an American source; for bonsai, garden or understock use. \$20.00 ㊦
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$16.00
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our own native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples. \$10.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7A) – Large shrub to small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white to pale pink, and create an excellent display. \$10.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$8.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than, the common *Akebia* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage. \$5.00
- Alangium platanifolium*, Planeleaf Alangium (zone 6) – A large shrub with maple-like foliage and strange tubular white flowers; suitable for naturalizing in a woodland garden. Our strain came from a ravine in the mountains of Kyushu, Japan. \$10.00
- Aphananthe aspera*, Scabrous Aphananthe (zone 6) – A small, easily cultured tree with a dense rounded head. Although rarely grown in America, the Japanese consider this tree a useful ornamental. \$10.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree with large, fernlike, compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisly Nana' (zone 7A) – A dwarf form that is well shaped and is said to be self-fruitful. \$7.00
- Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7A) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone along the Sea of Japan on Honshu Island. \$5.00
- Betula platyphylla* (zone 4) – A white birch species that is very similar in appearance to our native white birch, but is somewhat more resistant to the stem borer than the native white birch. \$10.00

- Buddleia* – New, lower-growing cultivars from Holland are low shrubs in the south and herbaceous perennials further north. The following cultivars are available: \$10.00
 'Nanho Blue' - blue
 'Summer Beauty' - blue-purple
- Callicarpa* – Note for bird watchers: wild birds love *Callicarpa* berries.
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun \$4.00
- Callicarpa cathayana* 'Pekinensis' (zone 6) – This new introduction is very fruitful, and has distinctly lavender berries. \$12.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries. We have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is hardy in Iowa! \$6.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – Fruit are colored a deeper purple than the above species; large, vigorous shrubs, holds fruit well. (From wild collected seed from Japan) \$8.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$8.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, White-fruited (zone 6) – Vegetatively propagated from a very fruitful, white selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*(?) (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. The plant is smaller than the typical Japanese form, but the individual fruits are larger than we have seen on any other beauty berry. \$8.00
- Callicarpa rubella* (zone 7?) – A very different beauty berry from southwestern China with broad, fuzzy leaves and purplish pink fruit. We imported the seeds from China, and have not otherwise seen this plant in collections in western gardens; vigorous and fruitful..... \$12.00
- Calocedrus decurrens*, Incense Cedar (zone 5) – An ultimately very large, scale-leaved conifer from dry forests in our Western mountains. Adapts remarkably well to a wide variety of garden conditions on both sides of the continent; neat, fastigiate growth habit..... \$8.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant reddish brown flowers. \$4.00, 8.00
- Camptotheca acuminata* (zone 7B with protection) – A tall, slender tree related to our black gums that is often seen in street plantings in China. The large leaves and interesting fruit clusters are striking in the landscape, good for milder climates. \$15.00
- Carpinus caroliniana*, Ironwood (zone 4) – A small, delicately branched, native tree. Develops well in the shade of larger trees; excellent for bonsai. \$12.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese Catalpa (zone 4 or 5) – Not as coarse in texture as the American species. (seed stocks from both Japan and China) \$10.00
- Celtis sinensis* "Pendulous Selection" (zone 6) – We selected this form from seeds from a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and should develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk should be staked initially. We have received very good reports on the performance of this tree from horticulturists in Texas. \$15.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South. \$10.00, 16.00, 24.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) – A particularly fine selection of this species originally selected at Duke Gardens, develops into a superior garden specimen. \$10.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) – A strongly erect, but slow-growing form that becomes a large shrub after many years. The erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. This year we have small plants of the standard form. \$10.00

- Chaenomeles japonica* 'Jet Trail', Flowering Quince (zone 5) – Low-growing strain with white flowers. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) – New, slow-growing, blue cultivar. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll' (zone 5) – Leader-forming, semi-dwarf developing a blunt, but tapered, top. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage; vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$24.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing, dwarf form that will eventually reach 3 feet in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana' (zone 5) – One of the slowest growing of the Hinoki dwarfs; an excellent accent for the rock garden. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' (zone 5) – Slightly faster growing than 'Nana', but with clear golden yellow color. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Sport' (zone 5) – A faster growing variant of 'Nana', but with similar foliage patterns. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually large tree with beautiful lacy foliage. This is one of our favorite trees in the garden. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs, colors best when grown in strong sunlight. \$40.00 ㊦
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden thread-like twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$40.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* "Green Snow" (zone 3) – A vigorous mutant of 'Snow' with solid gray-green color. Excellent plant form. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species. \$35.00 ㊦
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Lemon Thread' (zone 3) – A sport of 'Squarrosa Lutea' with lemon-colored foliage. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey green color with gold tips. \$35.00 ㊦
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$8.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips and excellent form. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$5.00, 10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) – A beautiful, fast-growing form with foliage in shades of blue and yellow. This is one of our favorites, but it needs space since it grows as fast as the standard form. \$6.00, 12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark bluish-green foliage; reaching a height of 4 feet in 8-10 years. The irregular form is very useful in an informal planting. \$8.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis' (zone 4) – Not truly dwarf, but very slow growing; eventually forming a tall, pointed column with the branches pointing upward. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides*, 'Ericoides' (zone 4) – A faster growing, semi-dwarf cultivar with pyramidal shape; develops a very attractive plum-like color in the winter. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 4) – A very dwarf and slow-growing diminutive "bun" with entirely juvenile foliage. Excellent color, particularly in the winter when it turns to plum-purple. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Little Jamie' (zone 4) – A dwarf that develops into a narrow, pointed column with tiny leaves. \$8.00

- Chlonanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringe-tree (zone 6) – Large shrub to small tree with a showy floral display in early summer; attractive bark. \$8.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7A with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*, and has singularly beautiful foliage. \$20.00
- Cinnamomum japonicum*, Yabu-nikker (zone 7A with wind protection) – Eventually a large evergreen tree with handsome foliage. We offer propagants from our own hardy stock selected from a tree growing on Mt. Tara in Saga Prefecture, Japan. \$15.00
- Citrus*, Chinese Citrus (zone 8B) – Open-pollinated seedlings of edible, hardy *Citrus* from Nanjing, China. These seedlings are fully hardy in zone 8B, and will survive with protection in slightly colder areas. They are dwarf forms that fruit heavily when grown in containers under glass in colder areas. The following are available this year. \$6.00
- Citrus junos* – Yellow, tangerine-size fruits, very tart, make excellent preserves and marmalades.
- Citrus tangerina* – Mild, sweet, small tangerines (selected for improved fruit quality).
- Citrus reticulata* – Similar to *C. tangerina*, but fruit size is usually smaller (also selected for fruit quality).
- Clematis armandii*, Evergreen Clematis (zone 6) – Large, dark evergreen, glossy foliage; very vigorous vine with showy fragrant floral display in early spring. \$6.00
- Clematis vitalba*, Leather-flower (zone 5) – A native, shrubby climber that will reach about 10 feet. The solitary purplish flowers have a leathery texture. \$4.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7A) – A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. The flowers attract myriads of butterflies. \$8.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – Small tree with midsummer bloom and a somewhat fastigate habit. \$15.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens and eastern U.S. nurseries. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*. \$5.00, 15.00 (2)
- Cornus kousa sinensis*, Chinese Dogwood (zone 6) – This species from China and Japan is much like our native dogwood, but the floral bracts are pointed and produced several weeks later in the season. Trees develop interesting bark as they age and the showy fruits are edible. \$10.00
- Cornus kousa angustifolia*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) – An evergreen form of *C. kousa*. \$8.00, 16.00
- Cornus macrophylla*, Giant Dogwood (zone 5 or 6) – One of the most arboreal dogwood species, fast-growing and well formed. An excellent specimen for lawns. \$15.00
- Cornus occidentalis*, California Dogwood (zone 5) – A species from the California Sierra with floral bracts like our eastern dogwood. Bracts are larger than the eastern *C. florida*, and the floral displays can be excellent. Requires heat protection and good drainage in warmer climates. \$6.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, (eventually) large spring-flowering shrub; may be the easiest-to-grow of the genus. We are very excited about this introduction from the woodlands near Hiroshima. \$8.00, 30.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' (zone 6) – A genetic dwarf form of *C. gotoana* we have selected with a low spreading habit reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. Unlike most dwarfs, this one is very free flowering, and blooms earlier than standard *C. gotoana*. Unfortunately, this selection is difficult to propagate and we have a very limited supply. \$50.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – Slightly more open growing than the above, with longer flower heads. We recommend planting this with *C. gotoana* to lengthen the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden. \$8.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that holds spectacular fruit displays all winter. \$8.00

- Cryptomeria fortunei*, Chinese Cedar (zone 6B) – These seedlings are very vigorous and are forming well shaped specimens that will develop into large trees in time. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder parts of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either sun or partial shade. Best specimens are grown in moist, well drained soils. This cultivar is a particularly fine species type. \$6.00, 12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – This interesting dwarf form has the larger needles characteristic of juvenile foliage, and is suitable for a rock garden highlight. \$6.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana' (zone 6) – An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and thus develops into a rounded bush. In time it will form an attractive specimen 3-6 feet tall. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugae' (zone 6) – A slow growing dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$8.00, 16.00 ①
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ikar Sugi' (zone 6) – Extreme dwarf with very fine foliar texture and narrowly erect habit. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad; the white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$25.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden. \$8.00, 16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi Nana' (zone 6) – An upright form of extreme dwarf habit. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' (zone 6) – A form with faster growth and cream to golden color throughout. \$6.00, 12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu' (zone 6) – This clone has very fine, delicate texture and eventually develops into a small shrub. Excellent for the rock garden or bonsai. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' (zone 6) – This is another superior selection of the species type characterized by excellent, deep green color. \$6.00, 12.00
- Cudrania tricuspidata* (zone 7A) – A deciduous shrub to small tree from China related to the mulberries and the osage orange. This unusual tree is vigorous and easily grown. \$5.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucæ' (zone 6) – A striking, very blue form of the China fir. Less prone to "brown-out" than the standard green form. \$6.00, 12.00
- Cupressocyparis lelandii* 'Silver Dust' (zone 4) – A rather fast-growing, fastigate conifer that is adapted to southern as well as northern gardens; the branches of the 'Silver Dust' clone are laced with white twiglets that hold their color well. \$6.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower cluster are produced in early summer. \$8.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) – A small spreading tree with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers; excellent landscape potential. (Stocks from Japan and China) \$5.00, 35.00 ①
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (protected sites in zone 7B) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. \$10.00
- Euonymus elata* 'Compacta' (zone 3) – A widely grown deciduous bush with corky wings on its twigs. The brilliant pink to red fall coloration is unmatched. \$8.00
- Euonymus hederaceus* (tentative identification) (7A) – Grown from seeds collected in western China. A vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable as a ground cover. \$12.00
- Euonymus oxyphylla* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruits are spectacular. \$6.00, 12.00
- Euonymus sieboldianum* (zone 6) – A larger, more treelike species of *Euonymus* with showy fruit. \$10.00

- Euptelea polyandra* (zone 5) – A nicely shaped large shrub or small deciduous tree from Japan.
Rare in cultivation. \$8.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8A) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture; widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds well to pruning. \$6.00
- Eurya japonica*, Hi-sakaki (zone 7A) – A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form and color. Responds to pruning and is hardier than *E. emarginata*. (Japan) \$6.00, 20.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$4.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$8.00, 16.00
- Glyptostrobus pensilis* (zone 7A) – A rare deciduous conifer with a strongly erect habit from southeastern China. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6, this tree has done well in very wet sites. \$10.00, 20.00
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) – A vigorous small tree that has raisin-like fruit stalks (said to be edible). Good foliage and excellent yellow fall coloration. A good small tree for the "controlled" landscape. \$14.00
- Ilex buergeri*, Buerger Holly (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous, fine-textured holly with an upright habit. This interesting little holly is new to us, and we have not observed it in fruit yet. \$5.00
- Ilex crenata*, Inu-tsuge (zone 5 - 6) – A slow-growing, fine-textured large shrub or small tree. A vigorous wild form from Japan. \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) – New foliage is gold colored. \$16.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Ivory Tower' (zone 5 - 6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$8.00, 16.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, a pollinator is apparently not necessary. \$8.00
- Ilex* X 'East Palatka' (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 7A) – A relatively fine-textured, small tree which fruits freely. \$8.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) – The hardy Longstock Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness makes this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) \$6.00
- Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small, spiny leaves that give it a fine-textured appearance. Easily cultured. \$5.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7A) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. The species is often cultivated in China and is common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in collections in the southern U.S. \$10.00, 15.00
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our most hardy broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautifully rounded trees, about 15 feet tall, on Mt. Tara in Kyushu, Japan. \$6.00
- ~~*Illicium henryi*~~, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7A) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. (Not available this year)
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lanceleaf Anise Tree (zone 7A) – Similar to *I. henryi* but with longer, lancelike leaves. Possibly slightly more hardy than the other Chinese species. \$15.00
- Juniperus squamata*, 'Blue Star' (zone 4) – Develops into a low irregular bush with a striking steel-blue color; very dwarf in habit but easily grown. \$6.00
- Kerria japonica variegata* (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation, contrasts well with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) \$8.00

- Koelreuteria bipinnata* (zone 8A) – Small tree with large, twice-compound leaves; florets have a red spot at their base. This species is reported to be only hardy in zone 8, but the person providing our seed stock was certain they were fully hardy in zone 7A. Time will tell!
..... \$9.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree that blooms later in the summer than the following species. Both the flowers and the fruits make a good ornamental display.
..... \$12.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a good display of yellow flower clusters in early summer.
..... \$10.00, 20.00
- Larix eurolepsis* (hybrid form) (very cold hardy, zone 4) – We have been trying to find a *Larix* that would survive in the milder climates of the middle South, and this one is OK so far.
..... \$8.00
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation.
..... \$7.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7B) – A handsome evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive deciduous native shrub from the Southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring and makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings.
..... \$4.00, 8.00
- Lindera chienti* (zone 7) – A newer introduction from China with moderate foliar texture and a more erect growth habit. Young plants have begun to flower freely, but we have not observed the fruit yet.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera glauca*, Grayblue Spice Bush (zone 6) – A large, well formed shrub of easy culture. The fruits are black.
..... \$6.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree with a particularly graceful habit. The lobed leaves are very attractive, and the fruits are black. This species is famous for its splendid fall color
..... \$8.00
- Lindera praecox* (= *Parabenzoin praecox*) (zone 6) – A vigorous, large shrub with large berries and very attractive foliage
..... \$6.00, 30.00 (2)
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the blue-green foliage of *L. reflexa* is particularly handsome.
..... \$8.00
(male and female pair) \$15.00
- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7B) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias.
..... \$8.00
- Litsea elongata*, Elongate Litsea (zone 7?) – An evergreen shrub with elongate, deep green foliage that is readily shaped by pruning. We predict that this easily cultured new introduction will become popular in American landscapes.
..... \$10.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8 or 9?) – A small broad-leafed evergreen that is very shade tolerant and produces a display of white berries. Good indoor plant from southern Japan.
..... \$8.00
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – This magnolia becomes a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage; the greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot over emphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape.
..... \$12.00
- Magnolia frazeri*, Mountain Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Our Appalachian magnolia has large cream-colored flowers just as the foliage appears and red "cones" in the autumn. This is a heat tolerant strain from the upper Piedmont of North Carolina that should be hardy over a wide area.
..... \$(20.00)
- Magnolia hypoleuca*, Japanese Umbrella Magnolia (zone 6) – A large and well shaped tree with showy white flowers in the spring and ornamental fruits in the autumn. In time this species develops into a large tree with smooth grey bark.
..... \$10.00

Magnolia macrophylla, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-size tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree in the Southeastern vegetation. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$12.00

Magnolia tripetala, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape in leaf or in flower, the pink fruits are also showy. \$15.00, 20.00

Magnolia Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and are easy to grow. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring.

We offer the following cultivars:

..... \$10.00, 20.00 & 40.00 (21)

'Darrel Dean'	deeply colored, with very large flowers
Gresham Hybrid # 34	perfect magnolia form, flowers at an early age
'Heaven Scent'	large, soft pink, fragrant flowers
'Peter Smithers'	large, strongly colored flowers (large only (21))
'Raspberry Ice'	large, lavender-pink flowers
'Soulangiana alba'	white form (large only (21))
'Susan'	erect growing tree with deeply pigmented flowers, very heavy bloom (large only (21))
'Todd Gresham'	vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers (large only (21))
'Wada's Memory'	very floriferous small tree with pendulous white flowers

Magnolia X loebneri "Vegetable Garden" (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata*, are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location in our garden. \$15.00, 25.00

Mahonia aquifolium, Oregon Grape Holly (zone 5) – This *Mahonia* comes to us from the great conifer forests of the Northwest; vigorous, and showy in bloom in the early spring, it is a little finer in texture than the more common Asian species. \$8.00

Mallotus apelta (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is similar to, but hardier than the more common one from Japan. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations. \$5.00

Mallotus japonica, Akame-gashiwa (zone 7B) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. (Japan) \$4.00, 6.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$15.00

Michelia figo, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as, the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. (Available spring 1994) \$6.00

Neolitsea sericea (zone 7B with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree from Japan with handsome foliage. The leaves have pronounced light-colored veins and the new flushes are red. Large red berries are produced in the autumn. \$7.00

Orixa japonica (zone 5) – A medium sized, deciduous shrub from the Japanese subalpine forests; easily cultivated and hardy. \$10.00

Osmanthus X fortunei, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree; nearly always makes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. We have two cultivars of this hybrid this year.

Paper-white flowers. \$7.00

Cream colored flowers. \$7.00

Osmanthus fragrans, Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors quite successfully in a very protected site. \$7.00

Osmanthus fragrans aurenticus, Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – An orange flowered form of the above species, otherwise similar. \$7.00

Ostrya carpinifolia, Hop Hornbeam (zone 6) – A small, evenly shaped tree from southern Europe; the hornbeams make excellent specimens for the contained landscape, and should be used more. \$8.00

- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) – A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China that is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees.
..... \$20.00 (2)
- Phoebe chekiangensis*, *Phoebe* (zone 7B with protection) – Another beautiful species from the laurel family. The foliage is similar to, but slightly smaller than, the common avocado; but the erect growth habit is superior. Eventually this species will probably become very large. This and most other species of the laurel family are easily cultivated and mostly free of pests.
..... \$12.00
- Photinia villosa*, *Watage-kama-tsuka* (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash, but is tolerant of warm climates. Produces showy fruit displays (that attract birds) and excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area)
..... \$30.00 (2)
- Physocarpus opulifolius*, *Ninebark* (zone 5) – Large, vigorous, native shrub with showy flower clusters in late spring.
..... \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Pendula' (zone 4) – This form has a moderately fast, but uncontrolled, growth habit. Very interesting effects can be created in the garden by staking the main trunk and allowing the lateral branches to weep.
..... \$14.00
- Picea abies* 'Pumila' (zone 4) – Slow growing, shrub form with short needles. Very nice for an accent in the rock garden.
..... \$14.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that survives in North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form, and are clearly more heat resistant than many other spruces we have tried.
..... \$40.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings.
..... \$3.00
- Picea orientalis*, *Oriental Spruce* (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen.
..... \$10.00, 20.00
- Pieris japonica*, 'Mountain Fire' (zone 6) – This cultivar has the brightest red flushes available on any *Pieris japonica*.
..... \$12.00
- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7A) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown in moist sites.
..... \$8.00, 20.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, *Korean selections* (zone 7A or 7B) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that should be more hardy than the available forms; it has proven hardier than collections from Japan.
..... \$12.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, *Hardy Orange* (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges.
..... \$6.00
- Prunus* X 'Hally Jovilette' (zone 6) – An attractive, small cherry with fine texture that blooms in both the fall and spring.
..... \$7.00
- Prunus mume* (zone 6) – This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
'Kobai' – red, semi-double
'Peggy Clark' – pink, semi-double
'Rose Bud' – large, semi-double, soft pink
- Prunus* X 'Okame' (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (before *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden.
..... \$15.00, 30.00
- Pseudocydonia sinensis*, *Chinese Quince* (probably zone 5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 50 feet in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted.
..... \$8.00
- Pseudolarix amabilis*, *Golden Larch* (zone 5) – A deciduous relative of *Larix* that has large needles and is tolerant of warmer climates at least to zone 8. The form is excellent and the golden fall color is striking.
..... \$5.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, *Dwarf Wafer Ash* (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically.
..... \$8.00

- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for.
..... \$50.00
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-south. We strongly recommend you try this one in your garden.
..... \$40.00
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells; produces a good floral display in early summer.
..... \$10.00, 20.00
- Quercus salicina* (zone 6B) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan that has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks.
..... \$20.00
- Rhamnus caroliniana*, Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develops a good form; the berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native with glossy foliage worthy of wider usage in cultivation.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Rhododendron mucronatum* var. *ripense* (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group which grows to about 6 feet. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac.
..... \$10.00
- Rhododendron spinuliferum*, Torch Rhododendron (zone 7 or 8) – An upright-growing *Rhododendron* with leaves 1 to 2 inches long; the tubular flowers are brick red in color. Of several new Chinese *Rhododendron* species we tried to cultivate, only this one tolerates our warm summers.
..... \$10.00
- Sapindus mukorossi*, Chinese Soapberry (zone 6) – A deciduous tree with lacy compound leaves and large berries in the autumn; an unusual tree for your landscape.
..... \$10.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney.
..... \$4.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium* (zone 7A) – Similar in habit and growth pattern to the species above, but the parts are all larger and the growth rate is faster. The floral display is excellent.
..... \$10.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Adpressa' (zone 6B) – A spreading, semi-dwarf form of *Sequoia* with white-colored new growth. One of the hardiest forms of redwood available.
..... \$16.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7?) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity.
..... \$12.00
- Skimmia reevesiana* (zone 6) – This small evergreen shrub is better for the South than the more common Japanese species. The foliage is less bothered by pests, and the flowers are perfect (no pollinator necessary).
..... \$10.00
- Sorbus alnifolia*, Korean Mountain Ash (zone 5) – This species develops into a very well shaped, erect, small tree eventually with a rounded head. This is a particularly fine *Sorbus* for the middle South where this genus often does not perform well. Showy in bloom and in autumn leaf.
..... \$6.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display
..... \$8.00
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5) – A spreading, deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated; very shade tolerant. (foothills of the Japan Alps)..... \$8.00
- Stauntonia hexaphylla* (zone 7A with protection) – A vigorous evergreen vine with large deep green, compound leaves. The large purple fruits are edible.
..... \$10.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree similar to *S. pseudocamellia*, but with smaller leaves and flowers. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown.
..... \$15.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6?) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but flowers freely at an early age, and is easily cultured. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than others from Asia, but it is more easily grown than the American species.
..... \$20.00

- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5-6) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time; the bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring can be spectacular on mature specimens. (Japan)
..... \$25.00 ㉔
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) – A larger member of the lilac “family” with attractive bloom.
..... \$5.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) – A possibly more heat-tolerant lilac.
..... \$5.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display.
..... \$15.00
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘Elegantissima’ (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter.
..... \$16.00
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘Rheingold’ (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips.
..... \$6.00, 20.00 ㉔
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘Woodwardii’ (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast-growing but retains its shape over time without pruning.
..... \$20.00
- Thuja orientalis* ‘Juniperoides’ (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semidwarf with juvenile foliage; the purple winter coloration is outstanding.
..... \$20.00
- Thuja plicata* ‘Cuprea’ (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration.
..... \$20.00
- Thuja plicata* ‘Green Sport’ (zone 5) – Broadly pyramidal, fast-growing cultivar; maintains excellent green color even in winter.
..... \$20.00
- Thuja plicata* ‘Virescens’ (zone 5) – An outstanding, fast-growing cultivar with a narrow shape; remains a dark green color throughout the year.
..... \$8.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6 or 7) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina.
..... \$16.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* ‘Nana’ (zone 6) – Dwarf form with beautiful foliage.
..... \$8.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, with finer texture than our native *Tilia* species. Seeds took 3 years to germinate!
..... \$16.00
- Torreya chinensis* and *Torreya grandis*, Chinese Torreya (zone 7?) – These are very beautiful conifers with erect habits and handsome deep green foliage. We do not know much about these species yet, but they have survived out-of-doors here for several years. Our potted specimens always receive comment from visitors. We received seeds under the two species names listed, but the plants look identical, and we cannot find reference to the species, *Torreya chinensis*.
..... \$20.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Beehive’ (zone 4) – Small, fine-textured, globe-shaped dwarf.
..... \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Curly’ (zone 4) – A slow growing plant with irregular habit and recurved needles. This unusual cultivar will be appreciated by the collector.
..... \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Gentsch White’ (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf with new growth that is silvery white, responds well to pruning.
..... \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Stockman’s Dwarf’ (zone 4) – Semi-dwarf cultivar with somewhat pendulous tips.
..... \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Summer Snow’ (zone 4) – Foliage coloration similar to ‘Alba Spica’ but slower growing and of smaller eventual size.
..... \$30.00 ㉔
- Viburnum awabuki* (zone 7A) – A slightly hardier selection of this handsome evergreen species. The large glossy leaves and the erect habit are perfect where a large accent plant is needed.
..... \$10.00
- Viburnum bittchiuense* (zone 6) – A moderately vigorous species characterized by fragrant flowers in the early spring.
..... \$4.00
- Viburnum bodnantense* ‘Pink Dawn’ (zone 7A) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered flowers.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Viburnum carlesii* ‘Aurora’ (zone 6) – A *Viburnum* that is prized for its fragrant bloom in the spring; the vigorous, well formed shrubs have soft pink flowers.
..... \$6.00

- Viburnum dilatatum*, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) – A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter. \$6.00
- Viburnum erosum*, Koba-no-gamazumi (zone 5 or 6) – Deciduous, spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Seems to be very trouble-free. \$5.00
- Viburnum hirtulum* (zone 5 or 6) – We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display. \$6.00
- Viburnum* 'Jermin's Globe' (zone 5 or 6) – A smaller *Viburnum* suitable for a more confined situation. \$6.00
- Viburnum* X *Juddii* (*V. carlesii* X *V. bitchiuense*) (zone 6) – A very free-flowering hybrid between two similar parent species; shows hybrid vigor. \$6.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum sterilis*, Chinese Snowball (zone 6) – This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8 inch flower heads in the spring. \$6.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – The flowers of this clone only show a trace of pink color, but it is none-the-less very useful horticulturally. It has good vigor but is smaller and with finer texture; the flowers are freely produced later than the standard varieties of *V. plicatum*. \$5.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the National Arboretum that has large flower heads and an improved fruit display. \$10.00
- Viburnum sargentii* (zone 3) – Deciduous shrub with showy floral display. \$20.00 (7)
- Viburnum semitomentosum* (= *V. dentatum*), Arrow-wood (zone 6) – A large, native shrub with garden potential. \$5.00
- Viburnum setigerum*, Tea Viburnum (zone 6) – A larger *Viburnum* that is cultivated for its spectacular fruit displays. It is best at the back of the shrub border. \$6.00
- Viburnum wrightii*, Wright's Viburnum (zone 5) – A larger *Viburnum* from Japan that is upright in habit and has coarse foliage and good fruit displays. \$6.00
- Weigela coraensis*(?) (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. From the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan. \$8.00, 15.00 (7)
- Weigela praecox* (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink and red as they age. We are very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$10.00
- Weigela* species (zone 5 or 6?) – This large deciduous shrub makes an outstanding floral display. The large florets open an ivory color and develop red and pink markings as they age. From the Lushan mountains of China. \$8.00
- Xanthoxylum piperitum*, Sanshoh (zone 6) – Prickly, pleasantly aromatic, deciduous shrub with coarse branches and red fruits that are effective in the landscape. Widely used as a spice in Japan. \$8.00
- Zelkova serrata*, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$16.00
- Zelkova sinica*, Chinese Zelkova (zone 5) – A species from China closely related to *Z. serrata* from Japan. \$10.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Arasaema ringens*, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) – A large, trifoliate *Arasaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native *Camellia* forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. (Seedlings) \$6.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$3.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$3.00
- Hosta kikutii* (zone 4 or 5) – A large *Hosta* species from Japan that makes a good floral display \$10.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and blooms freely. \$6.00
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 5 or 6) – Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$3.00, 10.00
- Rohdea japonica* and *R. marginata*, Omoto Nipponlily (zone 5) – A small, woodland lily similar to *Hosta* suitable for the shade garden. \$5.00

SHORT SUPPLY LIST

For a variety of reasons, we have a number of tree and shrub species in very limited quantities, and some of these are very rare. These will be provided on a first-come-first-served, as available, basis. Please list substitutions.

<i>Acer carpinifolia</i>	\$10.00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	\$15.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Gold Spangle'	\$10.00
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Blue Sport'	\$10.00
<i>Fokienia hodginsii</i>	\$20.00
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	\$20.00
<i>Podocarpus chinensis</i>	\$10.00
<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>	\$20.00
<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	\$30.00
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	\$10.00
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	\$10.00
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	\$15.00
<i>Hydrangea umbellata</i>	\$10.00
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Plumosa Aurea'	\$10.00
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Sustica'	\$12.00
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Loderi'	\$10.00
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	\$15.00
<i>Lindera erythrocarpum</i>	\$10.00
<i>Lindera rublonervis</i>	\$8.00
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	\$20.00
<i>Melia toosendan</i>	\$15.00
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	\$7.00
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	\$8.00
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (dwarf)	\$20.00
<i>Styrax americana</i>	\$8.00

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked 'Ⓢ', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
packaging and UPS is \$8.00 for orders under \$40.00
for orders over \$40.00, add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% to all orders for packaging and UPS.

Outside of the United States, we **only** ship camellia scions.
Please write to make arrangements.

Charges include: Phytosanitary Certificate – \$25.00
U.S. Air Express, at cost.

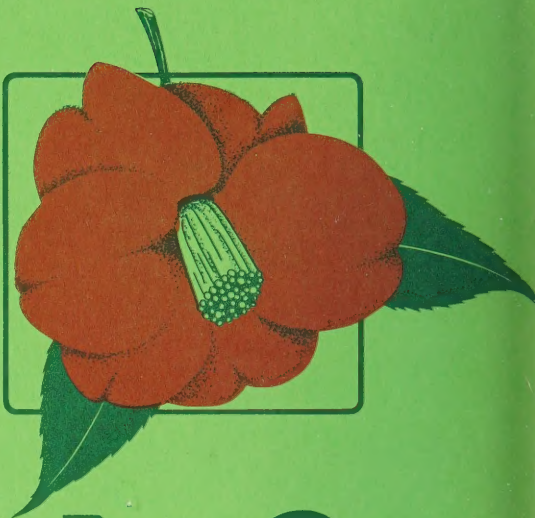
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a Panasonic KX-P4410 Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Bitstream Bookman**, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif and a few miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

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CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

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Symbols and Abbreviations

• = New this year

☆ = Recently Named Introduction

CF = Camellia Forest Selection

(CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced

Ⓢ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping. Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.

~~Plant name~~ = This indicates that we are out of stock of this plant, but hope for availability in next year's catalog

Hardiness Zones

USDA Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temperature in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mountains Western VA / Central MD New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA / Central SC Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central FL

With the arrival of David we are introducing **Landscaping Services** this year. We offer garden design and planting services in the Triangle area. Many landscapers can plant trees and shrubs but few really know the plants well enough to chose the appropriate plant for the situation. Let us design a landscape for you with plants that give year round beauty, cold hardiness and low maintenance. We will chose plants suitable for your site and make a unique setting for your home.

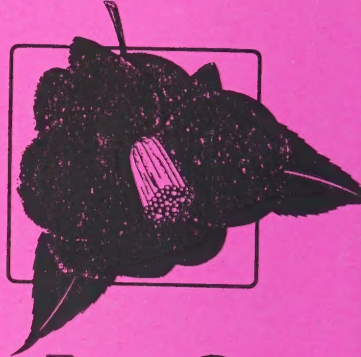
The garden design includes a visit to your home to appraise the present landscaping, examine the soil, check the drainage, observe the amount of sun, measure the area to be landscaped and talk about what you want. A scale drawing of the yard including existing buildings and plants will be drawn with specific suggestions for plantings and possible site improvements. The standard fee is \$50.

The planting of trees and shrubs, installation of drip line irrigation and delivery is \$15 per hour.

Directions to the nursery from Chapel Hill:

Go west from downtown Chapel Hill on Franklin street to Carrboro and continue on Main street in Carrboro. At the PTA thrift shop go straight as Main street turns into Jones Ferry road. Continue on Jones Ferry road for 4 miles. Turn left on Carolina Forest road, and we are located one-half mile down Carolina Forest road at the red post. The phone number is (919) 967-5529.

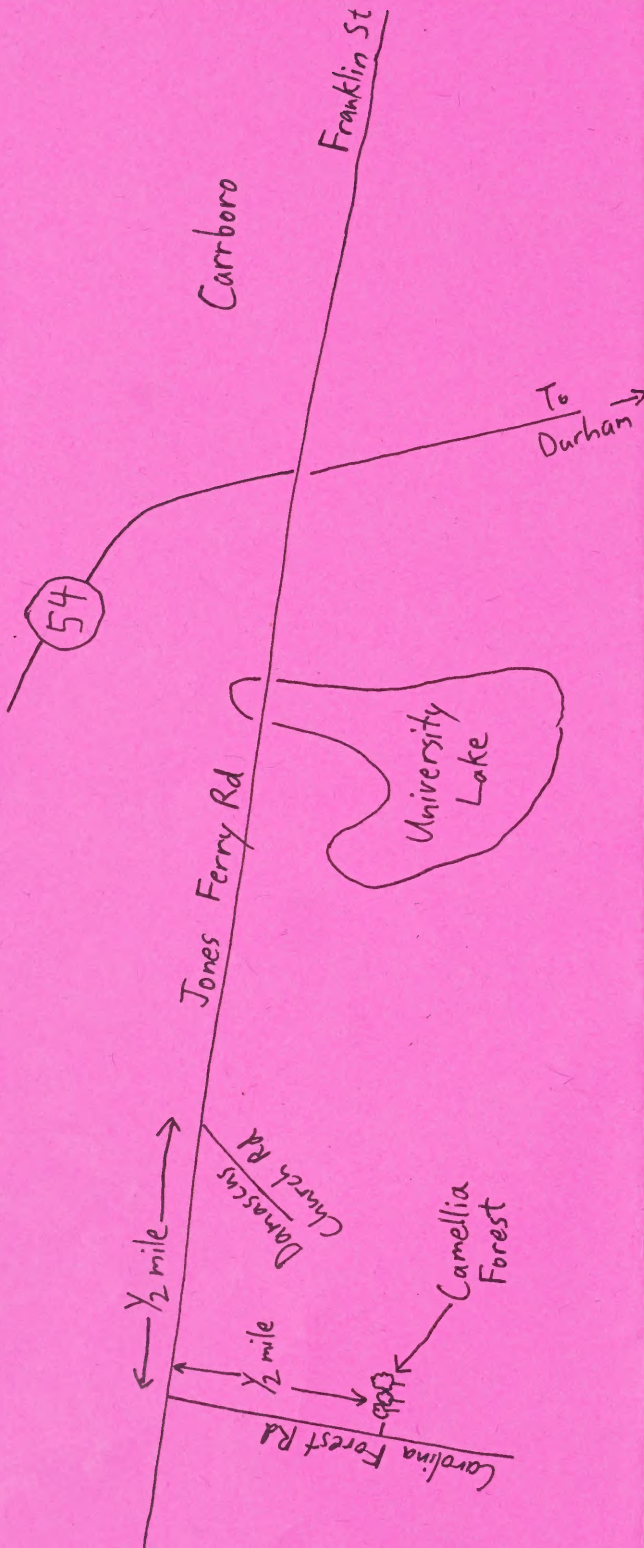
WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU!



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CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY
Kai Mei & David Parks, Proprietors
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone: (919) 967-5529

August, 1994

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. This year we include several new camellia varieties as well as a range of rare and unusual species suitable as companion plants for the camellias. We try to provide the gardener with a range of interesting horticultural variation not available in the common nursery trade.

We continue to observe our camellia selections and other introductions each season. Our garden is planted with as many different species of shrubs and trees as we can fit into five acres. We maintain records on the plantings, and we revise our opinions and recommendations concerning the accessions in our plantings as new information on performance becomes available. As we identify new plants with particular garden potential, camellias or species in other genera, we propagate we add them to the list, and several have been added this season.

This year my son, David W. Parks, will be joining the nursery as co-operator. He is returning to North Carolina from the West, where he has spent his student years. He will add to the nursery expertise in modern horticultural as well as landscaping skills.

Camellia Selections

We initiated a camellia breeding program in 1962 to develop new varieties of camellias for garden culture. Our program has three general objectives, winter-hardiness, floriferousness and early bloom. In 1964 we made our first hybrids between the fall-blooming species (*Camellia oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*), however, 20 years passed before we had a winter cold enough to demonstrate their superior hardiness. Three of these new hardy hybrids are listed this year (page 6). In a test planting of our selections in an area in west-central North Carolina somewhat colder than Chapel Hill, these hybrids performed as well as any varieties in the trial. For spring bloom we are introducing six hardy cultivars of *C. japonica* called the "April Series" (see page 8 for details).

While camellia fanciers have been carefully growing their delicate show varieties in their greenhouses, we have been concentrating on developing varieties that can be depended on to make a show in the garden. The "Rosaeflora" hybrids, "Bright Eyes" (tentative name), 'Japanese Fantasy' and 'Spring Awakening' have been developed to compete with azaleas and cherries in zones 7B and warmer, and the similar, but hardier "Crimson Candles" will do well in zone 7A.

For fall and early winter bloom, we have been concentrating on the *C. sasanqua* cultivars and their hybrids. We offer a series of *C. sasanqua* selections ranging from white to deep red as well as a series of hybrids between *C. sasanqua* and *C. reticulata* that bloom later (from Thanksgiving to Christmas, and later). For those interested in more information on our hardiness work, see the article on our breeding program in the 1993 American Camellia Society Yearbook (a publication of the American Camellia Society).

Asian Species

In addition to camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera. These have been grown and propagated from materials we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1983, 1985, 1992 and 1993, as well as those obtained from other collectors and American cultivated sources. We grow and observe these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina and determine which are worthy of wide distribution in American gardens. Some of those that have performed best in our trials include: *Acer crataegifolium*, *Acer davidii*, and *Acer tegmentosum*, *Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Illicium* species, *Lindera* species (particularly *L. aggregata*), evergreen species of *Lithocarpus* and *Quercus*, *Manglietia* and *Stewartia rostrata*. We also have added to the list a dwarf form of *Corylopsis gotoana* named 'March Jewel' and a number of new *Viburnum* species and cultivars.

While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species will be hardy. The names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's **Flora of Japan**.

Native Species

We are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to recommend the three native species of *Magnolia*, in addition to *Pinckneya* and *Rhamnus*. We are constantly searching for exciting natives – for example, we have finally located heat-tolerant stocks of *Magnolia frazeri*.

Cold Hardiness

The major freezes of 1984, 1985 and 1994 severely damaged some camellias and certain other species in our collections and test plots, but these episodes of cold weather give us the opportunity to select the hardiest strains for propagation. In the severely cold weather of January, 1994, several broad-leaved, evergreen species, now large specimens survived without injury, and the list of the survivors follows: *Cleyera japonica*, *Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, camellias with a history of hardiness, *Cornus kousa* var. *augustifolia*, *Daphniphyllum*, some individuals of *Distylium racemosum*, *Eurya japonica*, *Fokienia*, *Ilex latifolia* and *purpurea*, all species of *Illicium*, some individuals of *Keteleeria*, *Lindera aggregata*, *Litsea elongata*, *Manglietia fordiana*, most evergreen members of the beech family including (*Quercus*, *Castanopsis* and *Lithocarpus*) and *Stauntonia*. Many of these have been propagated successfully, and are offered in this catalog, others should be available in the 1995 catalog.

Cultural Notes

We have found that it takes years to fully appreciate the performance of newly introduced species in landscape situations. More than 10 years after we planted it in our garden, *Idesia polycarpa* produced its first showy clusters of red berries. Now the tree, more than 30 feet tall, has hundreds of clusters of brightly colored fruit that will persist throughout the winter. There are few berry-producing shrubs or trees that can come close to matching this display. Other new introductions have as much landscape potential. For example, the rarely cultivated native, *Magnolia tripetala*, makes an striking display of abundant, deep pink, cone-like fruits when grown in sunny locations although when the plant is grown in shade gardens, it sparingly produces green fruits.

SECTION CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Many of our introductions and selections offer particular potential for Florida and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs, trees and conifers from the milder parts of Japan and China are not only fully hardy for the Deep South, but they are also tolerant of summer heat and most are drought tolerant after they become established. Indeed, they **compete very favorably** with the tropics for positions in the gardens where tropics have been killed or severely damaged in recent years. Included among our list of plants with landscape potential for the Deep South are plants with a range of textures and sizes that can fill any position in the garden. All of the broad-leaved evergreens listed in "cold-hardiness" above are excellent, and to this list may be added: *Cephalotaxus*, all species of *Manglietia*, *Michelia*, *Neolitsea*, all evergreen species of the oak and beech family and all of the *Camellia reticulata* hybrids.

We would like to make a few comments about the commonly used, but poorly understood horticultural phrase "wind protection". We gardeners are constantly trying new plants that are native to climates warmer or colder, wetter or dryer than our own. With care in manipulation of the plant's environment, much pleasure can be obtained from our gardening successes. With respect to plants that belong to climates milder than our own, we have found that we can increase our success percentage by providing tender plants with wind protection. In our garden, an extensive tree canopy (mostly pine) prevents most of the winter wind from reaching the level of small plants. Gardeners wishing to cultivate tender species usually underestimate the need for winter wind protection. Start planting wind-breaks now to protect your future plantings. The performance of the common fig in central North Carolina will illustrate our point. Fig trees growing in moderately to highly wind protected places become small trees and are very fruitful, while those grown in open, exposed spaces are often little more than herbaceous perennials.

Landscape Consulting

We receive many questions from our customers concerning the garden and landscape use of our new introductions. This year, for the first time, we will be available to recommend species suitable for your site. We can arrange to visit your garden and estimate exposure, soil type, drainage and other factors. With this information we will recommend species that will thrive under your conditions and be to your liking. Unfortunately, we can only offer this service to those living in the Triangle Area of Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill. We are, however, always happy to show maturing specimens in our garden to our customers, so they can make the best selection for their gardening needs.

CAMELLIAS

This year our offerings are arranged according to the general season of bloom and hardiness. During the past years much has been written about hardiness in camellias, and we have received many inquiries from folks in cold areas. In our experience, the hardiest camellia selections of *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* can be grown with winter wind and sun protection in zone 6B (minimum temperature to -5°F) with reasonable success. Gardeners with experience may have success with the same hardy strains in zone 6A (minimum temperature to -10°F) with excellent winter sun and wind protection and winter mulches, but careful site selection (and luck) are essential. Some camellias may turn out to be hardy in zones colder than 6, but we do not generally recommend camellias for areas colder than 6B.

Camellia Prices

(for all Camellias **except** *C. oleifera* hybrids (see page 6) and "April Series" (see page 8)):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$5.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$9.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$14.00 each
Large plants(Ⓢ) are individually priced at the nursery.	

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, the fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species in the grouping of camellias, but *Camellia sasanqua* is by far the best known. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms; consequently, now we have a greater variety of camellias available for the fall and early winter.

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our selections and some older named varieties. Contrary to popular opinion, *C. sasanqua* is slightly less hardy than *C. japonica*, but it can be successfully grown anywhere in zone 7 with protection from winter wind. We have only experienced vegetative injury during winters in which the temperature went below 0°F (one time). Flower bud hardiness is not a concern except when late-flowering varieties are attempted in cooler areas. We select for early bloom, and our garden displays are dependably good. *C. sasanqua* flowers are not harmed by the first frosts and light freezes of autumn.

- ☆'Midnight Lover' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7B) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit. In your garden this one will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas. (New selection in 1993) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆'Northern Lights' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata'; CF-10) (zone 7A) - A very free flowering shrub with large, white flowers with pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit. (New selection in 1993) (2 year only)
- 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower. (1 year only)
- ☆'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* "hiemalis" selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed flowers are very large and cup shaped. The color is a delicate pale pink. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. (New selection in 1993) (1 year only)
- 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (2 year and large Ⓢ)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses with the species *C. reticulata*, selected for larger and showier flowers. They bloom later and are less hardy than the varieties listed above, but we grow them successfully out-of-doors in central North Carolina with good winter protection. The late blooms are often injured by early December freezes, so we recommend them for zones 8 and 9.

~~'Anne McCulloch Hill'~~ (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 7B) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, early to mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality are improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely.

Out of stock this year.

'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (zone 7B) - Very large, deep pink, semi-double blooms. Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring-flowering camellias, but blooms in the late fall; and thus will be a highlight in the garden. (1 year)

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. (1, 3 year and large) (2)

'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season lasts throughout the winter. (2, 3 year and large) (2)

☆ 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and thus this selection is best grown where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but still have the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-blooming camellia of the owner of this nursery, and so the camellia breeder named it in her honor. (New selection in 1993) (1 year and large) (2)

☆ 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9) (best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance, flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer always receives surprised looks from visitors (New selection in 1993) (1 year and large) (2)

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. (1 year)

Camellia X vernalis

These were once considered to be a separate species, but have been identified as an old grouping (some cultivars ancient) of hybrids and segregates of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. They are widely grown in Japan, but only a few varieties are grown outside of their native country. The hardiness is excellent, but since they tend to bloom in mid-winter, the flowers are often severely damaged by cold. They tend to look more like their *C. sasanqua* parents.

'Dawn' (zone 7A) - Semi-double white with pink petal tips. This variety is widely grown in our region for its dependable winter bloom. (2 year only)

'Kocho No Mai' (zone 7B) - Delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season. (2 and 3 year)

'Ryuku' (zone 6B to 7A) - Small, deep red, single blooms in between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured and hardy camellia. (2 and 3 year)

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

Prices for *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

1-year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

☆'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. This selection has performed as well in cold-hardiness tests as any other camellia variety tested and, along with 'April Remembered', it rated first in the Greensboro tests this last winter. (1 and 2 year)

☆'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F_2 segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely and early in the autumn. About 15 years ago, we planted more than 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter without injury under these conditions. (1 and 2 year)

- CF-21 (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This hardy selection has large, single white flowers with pink markings, and was originally selected because it makes a heavy bud set and blooms over a long period in the autumn. Because of its excellent hardiness, vigor and good floral display, this one will be particularly useful for hedges and screens. (A sister seedling of 'Survivor') (1 and 2 year)

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape. (all 2 year)

'Polar Ice' - white anemone.

'Snow Flurry' - white, double.

'Winter's Hope' - white, semi-double.

'Winter's Interlude' - lavender-pink, anemone form.

'Winter's Star' - pink, single.

'Winter's Waterlily' - white, double.

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. (2 and 3 year)

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Forms (hardiness same as *C. oleifera*) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact habit all year. This is the Tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaved Forms (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard forms of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering. (1 and 2 year)

Old Varieties of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan)

(zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

- 'Ake Yukusora' - (Higo) white, single (2 year)
- 'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late (2 year and large ¹Ⓐ)
- 'Beni Zakura' - (Higo) large rose-red, single, semi-dwarf habit (large ¹Ⓐ)
- 'Chisato-no-aki' - (Higo) white (3 year)
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Higo) large, white, double, good hardiness (2 year)
- 'Hiinko' - (Higo) small, rose-red, double (3 year)
- 'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single (2 and 3 year)
- 'Kan Tsubaki' - red, double; low spreading habit (2 year)
- 'Kikenjo' - (Higo) large, light pink, single (2 year)
- 'Mikuni Ko' - deep red, good hardiness (2 year and large ¹Ⓐ)
- 'Nishikishi ko' - red and white variegated (3 year)
- 'Nokorika' - (Higo) medium purple-red, single, good hardiness (2 year)
- 'Ō Sakazuki' - white with red marks, single (2 year and large ¹Ⓐ)
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (2 year and large ¹Ⓐ)
- 'Sekiyo' - very large red, semi-double (2 year)
- 'Shikishima' - (Higo) peach, double, good hardiness (3 year)

Miscellaneous *Camellia* Species and Hybrids:

- 'Sukiya' ("Wabisuke group") (zone 7) - A hardy, small-flowered camellia that has been cultivated for centuries. It has rather delicate foliage, but is vigorous, and the single, pink flowers are produced freely in mid-spring. (3 year only)
- CF-42 (seedling of 'Sukiya') (zone 6B) - A **very hardy** seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. (2 and 3 year)

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - Rose-pink peony, fragrant. (2 year only)

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - Shrub, eventually large, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. It is as cold hardy as *C. japonica*. (2 year only)

Camellia edethae (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is being offered for the first time in the U.S. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, and we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal pink flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. (2 year only)

¹Ⓐ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)

Very Cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars (recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown). The following hardy selections have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings we have been observing and have been named the "April Series" for the time we expect them to bloom in cooler northern areas. The six selections are listed below:

Prices for "April Series"

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

- ★'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) Compact, slow to medium growth with shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. (1 year only)
- ★'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of pink, shell and white variegated (not virus), formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to the late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very interesting. (1 year only)
- ★'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. Only this member of the "April" series was included in a field trial at Greensboro, NC in 1993-94 when the temperature dropped to -3°F, and this selection fared as well as any other camellia in the trials, including *C. oleifera* and its hybrids. (1 year only)
- ★'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) Compact, relatively slow-growing, well-formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. (1 year only)
- ★'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') Compact, medium to slow growth, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks, but this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. (1 year only)
- ★'April Tryst' (Open pollinated) Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens, however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of freezing weather. (1 and 2 year)

Cold Hardy *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

- 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (2 year)
- 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely. (2 year only)
- CF-30 (zone 7A) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness; excellent floral display. (1 year only)

Camellia japonica Hybrids

This is a group of our showiest spring blooming hybrids that we strongly recommend for gardens in the appropriate hardiness zone. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill. (Hardiness indicated with each cultivar)

- 'Aida' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A?) - This is an orchid-pink selection made by Dr. Robert Armstrong from a large number of seedlings we sent to Longwood Gardens for testing many years ago. It has been grown out-of-doors in Delaware for many years, and is presumably very hardy.
- ~~• 'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well; strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. Out of stock this year.~~
- 'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (2, 3 year and large) (21)
- 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (1 year)
- ☆ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and very free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but will also make a striking display in your garden. (New selection in 1993) (2 and 3 year)

Garden Display Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom - they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers - the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

- 'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, as the name has been used before in Australia.) (1 year only)
- ☆ 'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single, mid-season (February to March); new foliage bronze-red, very vigorous and disease resistant. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The hardiness is excellent in terms of the plants, buds and even the open flowers. (Formerly named "Red Candles") (1 and 2 year)
- 'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X species in section Theopsis) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and introduced first in Japan and was named because it makes such a striking spring display. (1 year and large) (21)
- 'Japanese Fantasy' - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry. (1 year only)
- 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (2 year and large) (21)

SECTION CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Garden Display Hybrids (continued)

'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is the most fragrant of the hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (1 year only)

CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7A) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily, early in the season; vigorous, erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* (1 year and large¹)

CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) Deep, rose-pink single that produces a very large number of blooms on even small plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigate habit. (1 year and large¹)

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms and have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7A to zone 7B winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. Hardiness is zone 7A, unless otherwise indicated. Availability noted after each variety.

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Alan Davis' - medium, rose-pink, peony form, early (2 year)
- 'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (2 year)
- 'Cheerio' - white striped or flecked with red, double (2 year)
- 'Chojo-Haku' - (Higo) white, single, fall-blooming (2 and 3 year)
- 'Dahlohnega' - pale yellow, formal (1 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (2 year)
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Grand Slam' - Brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone (2 and 3 year)
- 'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (3 year)
- 'Hi-No-Maru' - dark red, Higo single (3 year)
- 'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (3 year and large¹)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, mid-season to late (2 year)
- 'Mathotiana' - very large, crimson, formal, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Ozeki' - red, Higo single (3 year)
- 'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy to zone 6B (2 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season to late (2 year)
- 'Rev. John G. Drayton' - medium, light pink semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Shiro Tama' - white, Higo single (2 year)
- 'Showa-No-Hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (3 year)
- 'Tenko' - soft pink, slightly fragrant, Higo (2 and 3 year)
- 'Tojo Haku' - white, Higo single (3 year)
- 'Vulcan Var.' - large deep red, semi-double to peony (3 year)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Yuki-Botan' - large, white, semi-double to loose peony, mid-season (3 year)
- 'Yuki-Komachi' - deep rose-pink, Higo, large glossy leaves (2 year)

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- Abies nordmaniana* (zone 5) – Native to a milder climate than most firs, and thus somewhat more heat tolerant. \$6.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – Vigorous, small tree with excellent form and tolerance for a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color. \$10.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small, fine-textured, striped bark maple. This species performs well in southern gardens. \$8.00, 16.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree with beautiful striped green bark from China. We recommend it (our own vigorous stock). \$5.00, 10.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny. (Large specimens are 10+ feet tall) \$10.00, 60.00¹
- *Acer decandrum*, Tenstamen Maple (zone 8? (untested)) – A striped maple from the mountains of southern China that is generally similar to *Acer davidii*. \$10.00
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – A large shrub to small tree for patio or garden specimen culture that does well in full sun or light shade; good fall color. \$6.00
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower, has good fall color. \$20.00, 30.00¹
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from a cultivated source. \$5.00, 20.00¹
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers. \$16.00
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our own native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples. \$10.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7A) – Large shrub to small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white to pale pink, and create an excellent display. \$5.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$5.00, 10.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than, the common *Akebia quinata* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage. \$5.00
- Alangium platanifolium*, Planeleaf Alangium (zone 6) – A large shrub with maple-like foliage and strange tubular white flowers; suitable for naturalizing in a woodland garden. Our strain came from a ravine in the mountains of Kyushu, Japan. \$10.00
- Aphananthe aspera*, Scabrous Aphananthe (zone 6) – A small, easily cultured tree with a dense rounded head. Although rarely grown in America, the Japanese consider this tree a useful ornamental. \$10.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree with large, fernlike, compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled. \$1.50
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisely Nana' (zone 7A) – A dwarf form that is well shaped and is said to be self-fruitful. \$7.00
- Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7A) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone along the Sea of Japan on Honshu Island. \$7.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. \$4.00, 8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries. Cultivated in pots in Japan. \$6.00, 12.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – Larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above. (From wild collected seed from Japan) \$4.00, 8.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, White-fruited (zone 6) – Vegetatively propagated from a very fruitful, white selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*(?) (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. The plant is smaller than the typical Japanese form, but the individual fruits are larger than we have seen on any other *Callicarpa*. \$6.00
- Callicarpa japonica* var. *luxurians*, O-murasaki-shikibu (zone 7B) – A variety of *C. japonica* with much larger fruit clusters. Not as hardy as the standard forms, but OK for us with winter protection - perhaps the best fruit show seen on any *Callicarpa*. \$4.00
- Calocedrus decurrens*, Incense Cedar (zone 5) – An ultimately very large, scale-leaved conifer from dry forests in our Western mountains. Adapts remarkably well to a wide variety of garden conditions on both sides of the continent. \$12.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant reddish brown flowers. \$8.00
- Camptotheca acuminata* (zone 7A?, survived 0°F without significant injury)) – A tall, slender tree related to our black gums that is often seen in street plantings in China. The large leaves and interesting fruit clusters are striking in the landscape, good for milder climates. \$15.00
- Catalpa ovata*, Chinese Catalpa (zone 4 or 5) – Not as coarse in texture as the American species. (seed stocks from both Japan and China) \$10.00
- Celtis sinensis* "Pendulous Selection" (zone 6) – We selected this form from seeds from a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and should develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk should be staked initially. We have received very good reports on the performance of this tree from horticulturists in Texas. \$15.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South. This tree is resistant to deer bites. \$10.00, 16.00, 24.00 ①
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) – A particularly fine selection of this species originally selected at Duke Gardens, develops into a superior garden specimen. \$10.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) – A strongly erect, but slow-growing form that becomes a large shrub after many years. The erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. This year we have small plants of the standard form. \$15.00
- Cercis chingii* (zone 6B?) – A large shrub from China with foliage and branch habit clearly distinct from the more common *C. chinensis*. The flowers are a brighter lavender-pink and a little earlier, excellent floral display. \$5.00
- *Cercis racemosa*, Raceme Redbud (zone 6A or 6B) – A small tree similar in shape to the American redbud, but the lavender-pink flowers are borne on long racemes. This is a relatively new introduction that is destined to become a popular spring-flowering tree..... \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll' (zone 5) – Leader-forming, semi-dwarf developing a blunt, but tapered, top. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage; vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$12.00, 24.00 ①
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing, dwarf form that will eventually reach 3 feet in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana' (zone 5) – One of the slowest growing of the Hinoki dwarfs; an excellent accent for the rock garden. \$12.00

- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' (zone 5) – Slightly faster growing than 'Nana', but with clear golden yellow color. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually large tree with beautiful lacy foliage. \$12.00, 20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs, colors best when grown in strong sunlight. \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden thread-like twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree. Vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$10.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species. \$35.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Lemon Thread' (zone 3) – A sport of 'Squarrosa Lutea' with lemon-colored foliage. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey-green color with gold tips. \$35.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf that develops white tips and excellent form. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) – A beautiful, fast-growing form with foliage in shades of blue and yellow. This is one of our favorites, but it needs space since it grows as fast as the standard form. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Minima' (zone 3) – A very fine textured, slow growing mutant variant of 'Squarrosa Intermedia'. It stays very small and has a very good blue color. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark bluish-green foliage; reaching a height of 4 feet in 8-10 years. The irregular form is very useful in an informal planting. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis' (zone 4) – Not truly dwarf, but very slow growing; eventually forming a tall, pointed column with the branches pointing upward. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides*, 'Ericoides' (zone 4) – A faster growing, semi-dwarf cultivar with pyramidal shape; develops a very attractive plum-like color in the winter. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 4) – A very dwarf and slow-growing diminutive "bun" with entirely juvenile foliage. Excellent color, particularly in the winter when it turns to plum-purple. Smaller than 'Ericoides'. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Little Jamie' (zone 4) – A dwarf that develops into a narrow, pointed column with tiny leaves. \$12.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6 with protection) – One of a very small number of shrubs that flower in the middle of winter. The flowers are fragrant and frost-resistant. Our 15 year old specimen is one of our garden treasures. \$7.00
- Chionanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringe-tree (zone 6) – Large shrub to small tree with a showy floral display in early summer; attractive bark. \$8.00
- ~~*Cinnamomum chekiangensis*~~ (zone 7A with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*. Available next year.
- Cinnamomum japonicum*, Yabu-nikker (zone 7B with protection) – Eventually a large evergreen tree with handsome foliage. We offer propagants from our own hardy stock selected from a tree growing on Mt. Tara in Saga Prefecture, Japan. \$15.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (fully hardy in zone 7) – A fast-growing small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits.
..... \$8.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – Small tree with midsummer bloom.
..... \$15.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*.
..... \$5.00, 15.00^①
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, eventually large, spring-flowering shrub; may be the easiest-to-grow in the genus. We are very excited about this introduction from the woodlands near Hiroshima.
..... \$16.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' (zone 6) – A genetic dwarf form of *C. gotoana* we have selected with a low spreading habit reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. Unlike most dwarfs, this one is very free flowering, and blooms earlier than standard *C. gotoana*. Unfortunately, this selection is difficult to propagate and we have a very limited supply.
..... \$25.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This species is slightly more open growing than the above, and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this with *C. gotoana* to lengthen the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden.
..... \$16.00
- *Corylopsis veitchiana* (= *C. sinensis*?), Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – Similar to the above.
..... \$4.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that holds spectacular fruit displays all winter.
..... \$8.00
- Cryptomeria fortunei*, Chinese Cedar (zone 6B) – These seedlings are very vigorous and are forming well shaped specimens that will develop into large trees in time.
..... \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder parts of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either sun or partial shade. The best specimens are grown in moist, well drained soils. This cultivar is a particularly fine species type.
..... \$8.00, 16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – This interesting dwarf form has the larger needles characteristic of juvenile foliage, and is suitable for a rock garden highlight.
..... \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana' (zone 6) – An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and thus develops into a rounded bush. In time it will form an attractive specimen 3-6 feet tall.
..... \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugae' (zone 6) – A slow growing dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush.
..... \$16.00^①
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ikar Sugi' (zone 6) – Extreme dwarf with very fine foliar texture and narrowly erect habit.
..... \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad; the white leaves require a little shade in hot areas.
..... \$30.00^①
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden.
..... \$8.00, 16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' (zone 6) – A form with faster growth and cream to golden color throughout.
..... \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' (zone 6) – This is another superior selection of the species type characterized by excellent, deep green color.
..... \$12.00
- Cudrania tricuspidata* (zone 7A) – A deciduous shrub to small tree from China related to the mulberries and the osage orange. This unusual tree is vigorous and easily grown.
..... \$5.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucæ' (zone 6) – A striking, very blue form of the China fir. Less prone to "brown-out" than the standard green form.
..... \$12.00

^① Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- *Daphniphyllum macropodum* (zone 6B) – Large evergreen shrub to small tree (small tree in its native habitat) rather like a rhododendron in foliar texture. This plant is proving to be very easy to grow and very hardy. It is a striking evergreen that is vigorous and fast growing.
..... \$10.00
- *Davidia involucrata*, Dove or Hankerchief Tree (zone 6) – Ultimately a large tree, but handsome in the landscape at any age and in any season. Large, white bracts subtend the small flowers.
..... \$15.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower cluster are produced in early summer.
..... \$8.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (protected sites in zone 7B) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring.
..... \$10.00
- Euonymus alatus* 'Compacta' (zone 3) – A widely grown deciduous bush with corky wings on its twigs. The brilliant pink to red fall coloration is unmatched.
..... \$8.00
- *Euonymus fortunei* "Dwarf Form" (zone 6A) – A creeping selection with very fine foliage.
..... \$5.00
- Euonymus hederaceus* (tentative identification), Ivylike Euonymus (zone 7A) – Grown from seeds recently collected in western China. A vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable for a ground or surface cover.
..... \$12.00
- Euonymus oxyphylla* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruits are spectacular.
..... \$12.00
- Euonymus sieboldianum* (zone 6) – A larger, more treelike species of *Euonymus* with showy fruit.
..... \$10.00
- Euptelea polyandra* (zone 5) – A nicely shaped large shrub or small deciduous tree from Japan. Rare in cultivation.
..... \$15.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8A) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds well to pruning.
..... \$10.00
- *Evodia rutaecarpa* var. *bodiniera*, Medicinal Evodia (zone 6?) – Large shrub with compound leaves and showy, open flower heads.
..... \$5.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks.
..... \$4.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape.
..... \$16.00
- Glyptostrobus pensilis* (zone 7A) – A rare deciduous conifer with a strongly erect habit from southeastern China. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6, this tree has done well in very wet sites.
..... \$20.00
- Grewia biloba* (zone 6) – A very sturdy, fine-textured, small tree with cream-yellow flowers in mid-summer and orange berries in the autumn.
..... \$8.00
- Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) – A vigorous small tree that has raisin-like fruit stalks (said to be edible). Good foliage and excellent yellow fall coloration. A good small tree for the "controlled" landscape.
..... \$20.00
- *Hydrangea sargentiana* (tentative identification) (at least zone 6) – A vigorous, larger *Hydrangea* with large lavender flower heads. Excellent specimen plant because it make a show when in flower.
..... \$12.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) – A small, but vigorous species that has white flower heads. Because of its small size, it has many uses for the small garden.
..... \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Ivory Tower' (zone 5 - 6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits.
..... \$8.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, a pollinator is apparently not necessary.
..... \$8.00

- Ilex* X 'East Palatka' (*I. opaca* X *I. cassine* hybrid segregate) (zone 7A) – A relatively fine-textured, small tree which fruits freely. \$12.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) – The hardy Longstock Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness makes this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) \$10.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7A) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. The species is often cultivated in China and is common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in collections in the southern U.S. \$10.00, 15.00
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our most hardy broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautifully rounded trees, about 15 feet tall, on Mt. Tara in Kyushu, Japan. \$6.00
- Juniperus squamata*, 'Blue Star' (zone 4) – Develops into a low irregular bush with a striking steel-blue color; very dwarf in habit but easily grown. \$10.00
- *Juniperus virginiana*, Grey Owl (zone 4) – A spreading blue form of our native juniper with bright silvery-grey foliage. An easily grown juniper that is useful as a specimen or as part of a grouped planting. \$8.00
- *Kadsura japonica* (zone 7B with protection) – A vigorous and surprisingly hardy vine that was defoliated by, but survived, 0°F. It has small yellowish white flowers, but makes a good autumn show with scarlet fruiting heads. \$8.00
- Kerria japonica variegata* (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation, contrasts well with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) \$8.00
- Koelreuteria bipinnata* (zone 7, perhaps 6B) – Small tree with large, twice-compound leaves; florets have a red spot at their base. \$15.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree that blooms later in the summer than the following species. Both the flowers and the fruits make a good ornamental display. \$16.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a good display of yellow flower clusters in early summer. \$5.00, 20.00
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation. \$10.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) – A handsome evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much harder than we originally expected. \$8.00
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive deciduous native shrub from the Southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring and makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings. \$8.00
- Lindera chienii* (zone 7) – A newer introduction from China with moderate foliar texture and a more erect growth habit. Young plants have begun to flower freely, but we have not observed the fruit yet. \$8.00
- Lindera glauca*, Grayblue Spice Bush (zone 6) – A large, well formed shrub of easy culture. The fruits are black. \$6.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree with a particularly graceful habit. The lobed leaves are very attractive, and the fruits are black. This species is famous for its splendid fall color. \$8.00
- Lindera praecox* (= *Parabenzoin praecox*) (zone 6) – A vigorous, large shrub with large red berries and very attractive foliage. \$6.00, 30.00¹
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the blue-green foliage of *L. reflexa* is particularly handsome. Both sexes are required for fruit set, so specify sex. \$8.00
(male and female pair) \$15.00

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7B) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$8.00
- Litsea cubeba*, Fragrant Litsea (zone 6) – A small, graceful deciduous shrub to small tree that is native to a large section of southern China. Widely prized for its bloom at the time of the Lunar New Year. The bloom is more showy than any of the similar *Lindera* species we have observed, and although it is native to southern China, we have found it fully hardy in our most severe winters. \$10.00
- Loropetalum chinensis* (zone 7) – A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witchhazels. Good, long-lasting floral display in the early spring. Good hardiness. \$8.00
- Maesa japonica*, Izu-senryoh (zone 8 or 9?) – A small broad-leaved evergreen that is very shade tolerant and produces a display of white berries. Good indoor plant from southern Japan. \$8.00
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – This magnolia becomes a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage; the greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot over emphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape. \$20.00 (A)
- Magnolia frazeri*, Mountain Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Our Appalachian magnolia has large cream-colored flowers that appear just as the foliage appears and red 'cones' in the autumn. This is a heat tolerant strain from the upper Piedmont of North Carolina that should be hardy over a wide area. \$20.00
- Magnolia hypoleuca*, Japanese Umbrella Magnolia (zone 6) – A large and well shaped tree with showy white flowers in the spring and ornamental fruits in the autumn. Larger than the American species. \$20.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$20.00, 40.00 (A)
- Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape in leaf or in flower, and the pink fruits are showy. \$20.00, 30.00 (A)
- Magnolia* Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to grow. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring. We offer the following cultivars: \$50.00 (A)
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 'Darrel Dean' | deeply colored, with very large flowers |
| 'Heaven Scent' | large, soft pink, fragrant flowers |
| 'Peter Smithers' | large, strongly colored flowers |
| 'Raspberry Ice' | large, lavender-pink flowers |
| • 'Royal Crown' | early, large, deeply shaded, rose-purple flowers |
| 'Soulangiana alba' | white form |
| 'Susan' | erect growing tree with deeply pigmented flowers, very heavy bloom |
| 'Todd Gresham' | vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers |
| 'Wada's Memory' | very floriferous small tree with pendulous white flowers |
| | (\$20.00 only – may be shipped) |
- Magnolia X loebneri* "Vegetable Garden" (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata*, are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location in our garden. \$20.00, 30.00 (A)
- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is similar to, but hardier than the more common one from Japan. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations. \$8.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (zone 7B) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. (Japan) \$8.00
- *Mangletia moto* (zone ?, untested, at least 8B?) – A handsome, medium-size evergreen tree with large white flowers. Similar to our evergreen magnolia, but with long, narrow leaves. \$8.00

- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$20.00
- Michellia figo*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as, the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. \$8.00
- *Michellia foveolata* (zone 8B?, untested) – A handsome, medium-size tree, larger and with bigger leaves than *M. figo*. The showy magnolia-like flowers are followed by showy red fruits. \$8.00
- Neolitsea sericea* (zone 7 with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree from Japan with handsome foliage. The leaves have pronounced light-colored veins and the new flushes are red. Large red berries are produced in the autumn. \$7.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) – A medium sized, deciduous shrub from the Japanese subalpine forests; easily cultivated and hardy. \$15.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree; nearly always makes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. We have two cultivars of this hybrid:
- Paper-white flowers. \$12.00
- Cream colored flowers. \$12.00
- Osmanthus fragrans*, Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors quite successfully in a very protected site. \$12.00
- Ostrya carpinifolia*, Hop Hornbeam (zone 6) – A small, evenly shaped tree from southern Europe; the hornbeams make excellent specimens for the contained landscape, and should be used more. \$8.00
- Phellodendron chinensis* (zone 3) – A super-hardy, small tree from the north of China that is tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but seems to prefer moist sites. The rather fine foliage is free of pests; interesting berry clusters are produced in the autumn on female trees. \$20.00¹
- Photinia villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash, but is tolerant of warm climates. Produces showy fruit displays (that attract birds) and excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area) \$30.00¹
- Physocarpus opulifolius*, Ninebark (zone 5) – Large, vigorous, native shrub with showy flower clusters in late spring. \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem' (zone 4) – Extremely dwarf, very slow growing mutant of 'Nidiformis' which matures into an attractive little bun. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$5.00
- Picea abies* 'Pumila' (zone 4) – Slow growing, shrub form with short needles. Very nice for an accent in the rock garden. \$16.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that grows well in the warm climate of central North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form. \$40.00¹
- *Picea jezoensis*, Yeddo Spruce (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$3.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen. \$10.00, 20.00
- *Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
- Pleris japonica*, 'Mountain Fire' (zone 6) – This cultivar has the brightest red flushes available on any *Pleris japonica*. \$16.00
- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7A) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown in moist sites. \$12.00
- *Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese Pistachio (zone 6) – Becomes a large tree with lacy foliage. It is usually grown for its spectacular red, autumn color. \$10.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Pittosporum tobira, Korean selections (zone 7B) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that should be more hardy than the available forms; it has proven hardy so far.

..... \$6.00

- *Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) – A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. We use a large specimen in a container for a Christmas tree.

..... \$10.00

Poncirus trifoliata, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges.

..... \$3.00, 8.00

Prunus mume (zone 6) – This year we have the following cultivars:

..... \$15.00

‘Kobai’ – red, semi-double

‘Peggy Clark’ – pink, semi-double

‘Rose Bud’ – large, semi-double, soft pink

Prunus X ‘Okame’ (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (earlier than *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden.

..... \$25.00¹

Pseudocydonia sinensis, Chinese Quince (probably zone 5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40 feet in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted.

..... \$4.00, 12.00

Pseudolarix amabilis, Golden Larch (zone 5) – A deciduous relative of *Larix* that has large needles and is tolerant of warmer climates at least to zone 8. The form is excellent and the golden fall color is striking.

..... \$10.00

Ptelea trifoliata ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically.

..... \$8.00

Pterocarya stenoptera, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for.

..... \$50.00¹

Pterostyrax corymbosa (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispidula*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-south. We strongly recommend you try this one.

..... \$40.00¹

Pterostyrax hispidula (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells; produces a good floral display in early summer.

..... \$10.00, 20.00¹

Quercus salicina (zone 6B or 7) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan that has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks.

..... \$10.00

- *Rhammella franguloides* (zone 6) – An easily cultured, small tree with black fruits.

..... \$5.00

Rhamnus caroliniana, Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develops a good form; the berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native with glossy foliage worthy of wider usage in cultivation.

..... \$10.00

- *Rhododendron decorum*, Sweetshell Rhododendron, CF-43 (zone 6 with wind protection) – A large rhododendron that has good heat tolerance and thrives in our climate. The light pink flowers are arranged in large heads that are very showy. We offer our own stock that is propagated from an individual that survived our zone 6 winter several years ago. An excellent rhododendron for the South.

..... \$12.00

Rhododendron mucronatum var. *ripense* (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group that grows to about 5 feet. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac.

..... \$10.00

Rhododendron splnulferrum, Torch Rhododendron (zone 7A) – An upright-growing *Rhododendron* with leaves 1 to 2 inches long; the tubular flowers are brick red in color. Of several new Chinese *Rhododendron* species we tried to cultivate, only this one tolerates our warm summers.

..... \$10.00

Sapindus mukorossi, Chinese Soapberry (zone 6) – A deciduous tree with lacy compound leaves and large berries in the autumn; an unusual tree for your landscape.

..... \$10.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- *Schima remota* (zone 8B?, untested) – A very beautiful arboreal cousin of the camellia. This is a big, evergreen tree with showy flowers. Although the genus *Schima* is associated with the subtropics, the species we offer comes from a mountainous area with a winter season.
..... \$12.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$4.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium* (zone 7A) – Similar in habit and growth pattern to the species above, but the parts are all larger and the growth rate is faster. The floral display is excellent.
..... \$10.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Adpressa' (zone 6B) – A spreading, semi-dwarf form of *Sequoia* with white-colored new growth. One of the hardiest forms of redwood available.
..... \$16.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7?) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity.
..... \$16.00
- Sorbus alnifolia*, Korean Mountain Ash (zone 5) – This species develops into a very well shaped, erect, small tree eventually with a rounded head. This is a particularly fine *Sorbus* for the middle South where this genus often does not perform well. Showy in bloom and in autumn leaf.
..... \$6.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display.
..... \$16.00
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5) – A spreading, deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated; very shade tolerant. (foothills of the Japan Alps)..... \$8.00
- Stauntonia hexaphylla* (zone 7A with protection) – A vigorous evergreen vine with large deep green, compound leaves. The large purple fruits are edible.
..... \$10.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6?) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but flowers freely at an early age, and is easily cultured. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than others from Asia, but it is more easily grown than the American species.
..... \$15.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) – A larger member of the lilac "family" with attractive bloom.
..... \$8.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) – A possibly more heat-tolerant lilac.
..... \$8.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good fall color display.
..... \$15.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Elegantissima' (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter.
..... \$20.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold' (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips.
..... \$20.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii' (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast-growing but retains its shape over time without pruning.
..... \$20.00¹
- Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semidwarf with juvenile foliage; the purple winter coloration is outstanding.
..... \$20.00¹
- Thuja plicata* 'Cuprea' (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration.
..... \$20.00¹
- Thuja plicata* 'Virescens' (zone 5) – An outstanding, fast-growing cultivar with a narrow shape; remains a dark green color throughout the year.
..... \$12.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6 or 7) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina.
..... \$16.00
- Thujopsis dolobrata* 'Nana' (zone 6) – Dwarf form with beautiful foliage. \$12.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. Seeds took 3 years to germinate!
..... \$16.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Torreya chinensis and *Torreya grandis*, Chinese Torreya (zone 7) – These are very beautiful conifers with erect habits and handsome deep green foliage. We do not know much about these species yet, but they have survived out-of-doors here for several years. Our potted specimens always receive comment from visitors. We received seeds under the two species names listed, but the plants look identical, and we cannot find reference to the species, *Torreya chinensis*.

..... \$20.00

Trachalospermum asiaticum (zone 7) – This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender cape jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color.

..... \$5.00

• *Trochalodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) – An evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is among the hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreens. Rarely grown, but easy to culture and matures into a well shaped specimen in the garden.

..... \$10.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Beehive' (zone 4) – Small, fine-textured, globe-shaped dwarf.

..... \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Curly' (zone 4) – A slow growing plant with irregular habit and recurved needles. This unusual cultivar will be appreciated by the collector.

..... \$12.00

Viburnum awabuki (zone 7A) – This is a hardier selection of this handsome evergreen species. The large glossy leaves and the erect habit are perfect where a large accent plant is needed.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum bitchluense (zone 6) – A moderately vigorous species characterized by fragrant flowers in the early spring.

..... \$6.00

Viburnum bodnantense 'Pink Dawn' (zone 7A) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered, fragrant flowers.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum dilatatum, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) – A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter.

..... \$6.00

Viburnum erosum, Koba-no-gamazumi (zone 5 or 6) – Deciduous, spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Seems to be very trouble-free.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum furcatum (zone 5) – A larger viburnum from the mountains of Japan that has large, rounded leaves and very showy fruit clusters in the autumn.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum hirtulum (zone 5 or 6) – We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display.

..... \$6.00

Viburnum X Juddii (*V. carlesii* X *V. bitchluense*) (zone 6) – A very free-flowering hybrid between two similar parent species; shows hybrid vigor.

..... \$6.00

Viburnum macrocephalum sterilis, Chinese Snowball (zone 6) – This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8 inch flower heads in the spring.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum plicatum 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – The flowers of this clone only show a trace of pink color, but it is none-the-less very useful horticulturally. It has good vigor but is smaller and with finer texture; the flowers are freely produced later than the standard varieties of *V. plicatum*.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum plicatum 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the National Arboretum that has large flower heads and an improved fruit display.

..... \$15.00

Viburnum sargentii (zone 3) – Deciduous shrub with showy floral display..... \$20.00¹

Viburnum semitomentosum (= *V. dentatum*), Arrow-wood (zone 6) – A large, native shrub with garden potential.

..... \$10.00

Viburnum setigerum, Tea Viburnum (zone 6) – A larger *Viburnum* that is cultivated for its spectacular fruit displays. It is best at the back of the shrub border.

..... \$6.00

Viburnum wrightii, Wright's Viburnum (zone 5) – A larger *Viburnum* from Japan that is upright in habit and has coarse foliage and good fruit displays.

..... \$10.00

Weigela coraensis(?) (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. From the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan.

..... \$8.00, 15.00¹

¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Weigela praecox (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink and red as they age. We are very impressed with the floral display on this one.

..... \$15.00

Weigela species (zone 5 or 6?) – This large deciduous shrub makes an outstanding floral display. The large florets open an ivory color and develop red and pink markings as they age. From the Lushan mountains of China.

..... \$15.00

Xanthoxylum piperitum, Sanshoh (zone 6) – Prickly, pleasantly aromatic, deciduous shrub with coarse branches and red fruits that are effective in the landscape. Widely used as a spice in Japan.

..... \$12.00

Zelkova serrata, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions.

..... \$20.00①

Zelkova sinica, Chinese Zelkova (zone 5) – A species from China closely related to *Z. serrata* from Japan.

..... \$15.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

• *Arisaema heterophyllum*, Diverseleaf Jack-in-the-pulpit (zone 6) – A little smaller than *A. ringens* and the leaves are very dissected.

..... \$6.00

Arisaema ringens, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) – A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native *Camellia* forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. (Seedlings).....

\$6.00

Helleborus foetidus, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy.

..... \$3.00

Helleborus orientalis, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees.

..... \$3.00

Hosta yingerli (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and blooms freely.

..... \$3.00, 6.00

Iris ensata, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 6) – Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders.

..... \$6.00

SHORT SUPPLY LIST

For a variety of reasons, we have a number of tree and shrub species in very limited quantities, and some of these are very rare. These will be provided on a first-come-first-served, as available, basis. Please list substitutions.

<i>Abelophyllum distichum</i>	\$6.00	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	
<i>Acer carpinifolia</i>	\$10.00	‘Plumosa Aurea’	\$10.00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	\$15.00	<i>Juniperus communis</i> ‘Sustica’	\$12.00
<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	\$10.00	<i>Juniperus squamata</i> ‘Loderi’	\$10.00
<i>Chaenomeles</i> ‘Jet Trail’	\$16.00	<i>Litsea elongata</i>	\$10.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>		<i>Melia toosendan</i>	\$15.00
‘Nana Sport’	\$15.00	<i>Picea koraiensis</i>	\$12.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>		<i>Pteris japonica</i>	
‘Lobbi Nana’	\$20.00	‘Valley Valentine’	\$12.00
<i>Cupressocyparis lelandii</i>		<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	\$7.00
‘Standard’	\$10.00	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	\$8.00
<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	\$30.00	<i>Podocarpus chinensis</i>	\$10.00
<i>Fokienia hodginsii</i>	\$20.00	<i>Stewartia monodelpha</i>	\$20.00
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	\$10.00	<i>Styrax americana</i>	\$8.00

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1994

**Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 1995**

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

[illegible]

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
Shipping and Handling is \$8.00
or 20% of Order Total, (whichever is greater).

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
Add 35% of Order Total

For Shipping to Canada, + 35% **plus** \$25 (Phyto. Cert.)
Write for Details on Shipping **Outside** U. S. & Canada

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will send similar plants

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked 'Ⓢ', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
packaging and UPS is \$8.00 for orders under \$40.00
for orders over \$40.00, add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping to **Canada**,
add 35% for packaging and UPS
and \$25.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate.

Outside of the United States and Canada,
we **only** ship camellia scions.
Please write to make arrangements.

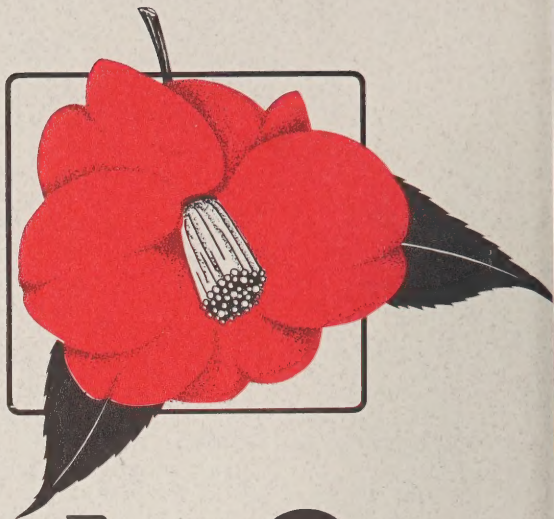
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a Panasonic KX-P4410 Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Bitstream Bookman**, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif and a few miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516

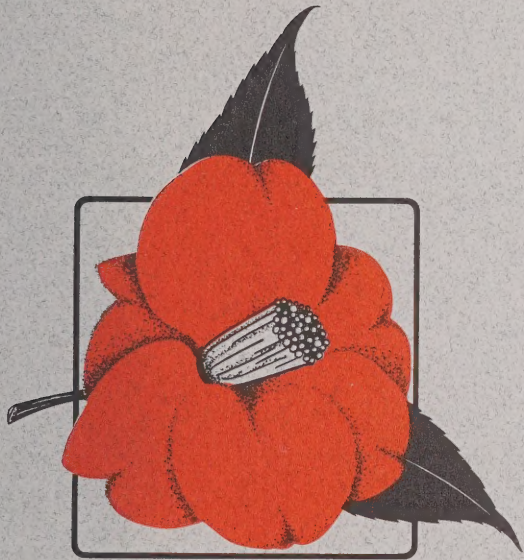
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FALL 1995

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CAMELLIA
FOREST
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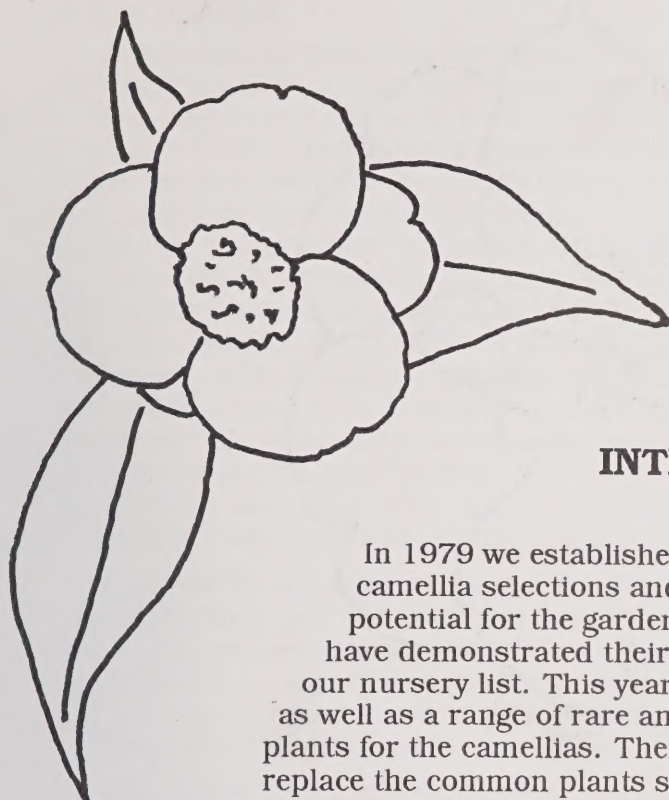
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Symbols and Abbreviations

- = New this year
- ☆ = Recently Named Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced
- Ⓢ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping. Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.
- ~~Plant name~~ = This indicates that we are out of stock of this plant, but hope for availability in next year's catalog

Hardiness Zones

USDA Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temperature in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mountains Western VA / Central MD New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA / Central SC Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central FL



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei & David Parks, Proprietors
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone: (919) 967-5529

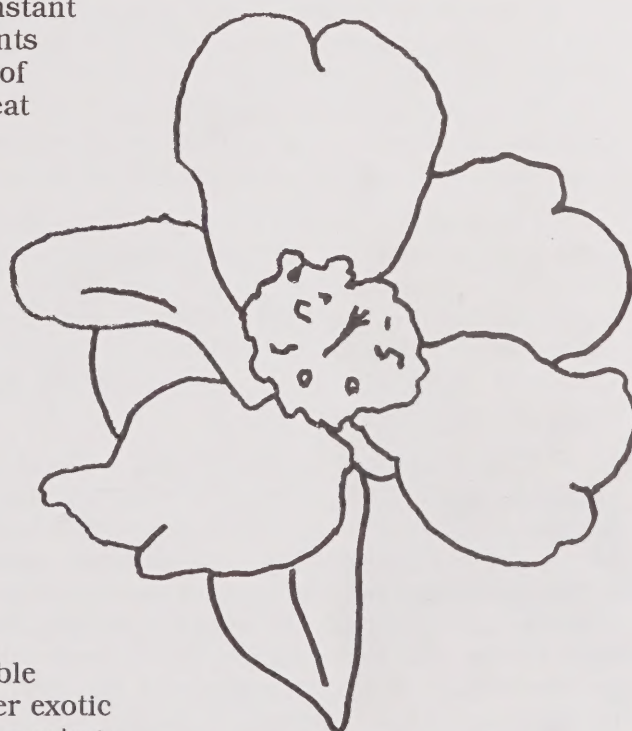
August, 1995

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

In 1979 we established Camellia Forest Nursery to market our camellia selections and offer a variety of uncommon plants with potential for the garden landscape. As new species and hybrids have demonstrated their worth in our test garden, we add them to our nursery list. This year we include several new camellia varieties as well as a range of rare and unusual species suitable as companion plants for the camellias. There are many unknown plants which can replace the common plants seen in every landscape and these unknown plants provide variety and are often better adapted to the needs of the gardener. We will continue to provide the gardener with interesting horticultural variation not available in the common nursery trade.

We continue to observe our camellia selections and other introductions each season in our plantings at Camellia Forest, where our garden is planted with as many different species of shrubs and trees as we can fit into five acres. Since the weather provides constant challenges to our planting we can evaluate plants for many criteria. Our most important points of evaluation are cold hardiness, resistance to heat and tolerance of varying soil conditions. Camellias and species in other genera which put on a good show and are strong growers in our climate are propagated and added to the nursery list. This season several new plants have been added.

Last year my son, David W. Parks, joined the nursery as co-operator. We are making changes to increase the number of varieties available and produce more desirable plants which may be hard to propagate. For several reasons, including the crowding at our Carolina Forest location, we bought an interesting piece of property on Carrie Road where we have begun to expand the nursery. This will make it possible to increase our inventory of camellias and other exotic plants and eventually expand into new plant groupings. Increased sunlight has already shown its benefits on plants we have moved to the new site.





Camellias

We initiated a camellia breeding program in 1962 to develop new varieties of camellias for garden culture. Our program has several general objectives: winter-hardiness, floriferousness, fragrance, new color variants and early bloom. In 1964 we made our first hybrids between the fall-blooming species *Camellia oleifera* and *C. sasanqua*; however, 20 years passed before we had a winter cold enough to demonstrate their superior cold-hardiness. Two of these new varieties are listed this year (page 7). In a test planting of our selections, in an area in west-central North Carolina somewhat colder than Chapel Hill, no varieties in the trial performed better than these hybrids. For spring bloom we are introducing seven hardy cultivars of *C. japonica* called the "April series" as well as a very fragrant hybrid (CF-44) (see page 9 for details).

While camellia fanciers have been carefully growing their delicate show varieties in their greenhouses, we have been concentrating on developing varieties that can be depended on to make a show in the garden. The "Rosae flora" hybrids, "Bright Eyes" (tentative name), 'Japanese Fantasy' and 'Spring Awakening' have been developed to compete with azaleas and cherries in zones 7B and warmer, and the similar, but hardier 'Crimson Candles' will do well in zone 7A. In fact, 'Crimson Candles' flowered well after the buds were exposed to 2°F.

For fall and early winter bloom, we have been concentrating on the *C. sasanqua* cultivars and their hybrids. We offer a series of *C. sasanqua* selections ranging from white to deep red as well as a series of hybrids between *C. sasanqua* and *C. reticulata* that bloom from Thanksgiving to Christmas, and later. We are also selecting *C. reticulata* hybrids for cold hardiness, and we have found some that will survive and flower in 7A winters, and currently we are propagating these new selections for introduction in the near future. For those interested in more information on our hardiness work, see the article on our breeding program in the 1993 American Camellia Society Yearbook (a publication of the American Camellia Society).

Asian Species

In addition to camellias, we have a wide range of rare and uncommon Asian species in other genera. These have been grown and propagated from materials we collected on our trips to Japan and China in 1983, 1985, 1992, 1993 and 1994, as well as those obtained from other collectors and American cultivated sources. We grow and observe these plants under garden conditions in central North Carolina and determine which ones are worthy of distribution into American gardens. We spent November of 1994 traveling some 2,000 miles over the province of Yunnan, China from Kunming to the Salween Gorge, to Burma and near the Tibet border. Throughout this trip we collected as many species of woody plants as possible, probably about 100 species. We also collected plants growing from altitudes of 3,000 to 12,000 feet in elevation, and hope to identify species that are adapted to a variety of habitats and climates from this range of elevations. All of the seed samples we collected have been germinated and are growing out nicely. A few of these new collection will be available in this catalogue, but most will not be available until 1996. We want to learn a little about these plants, particularly the hardiness, before we add them to the nursery list. Many of the new collections are the very latest into cultivation and we must learn basic cultural requirements before we can offer them for sale in the nursery.

Some of the selections that have performed best in our garden plantings include: *Acer crataegifolium*, *Acer davidii*, and *Acer tegmentosum*, *Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, *Corylopsis gotoana*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Illicium* species, *Lindera* species (particularly *L. aggregata*), evergreen species of *Lithocarpus* and *Quercus*, *Manglietia* and *Stewartia rostrata*. We also have added to the list a dwarf form of *Corylopsis gotoana* named 'March Jewel' and a number of new *Viburnum* species and cultivars.

While most of these species occur in botanical gardens in the United States, the seeds produced are often of poor quality and genetic contamination is common. Our offerings come from the most vigorous stock we can locate, and in many cases are from the wild state in Japan and China. Upon request, we will provide information on precise locality of origin. Often we can only estimate the hardiness, and thus we conservatively indicate the coldest zone in which we consider the species to be hardy. The names of Japanese plants follow Dr. Ohwi's **Flora of Japan**.

Native Species

We are also steadily increasing our list of native species. We would particularly like to recommend the three native species of *Magnolia*, in addition to *Pinckneya* and *Rhamnus*. We are constantly searching for exciting natives – for example, we have finally located heat-tolerant stocks of *Magnolia fraseri*.

Cold Hardiness

The major freezes of 1984, 1985 and 1994 severely damaged some camellias and certain other species in our collections and test plots, but these episodes of cold weather gave us the opportunity to select the hardiest strains for propagation. In the severely cold weather of January, 1994, several broad-leaved, evergreen species, now large specimens, survived without injury, and the list of the survivors follows: *Cleyera japonica*, *Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, camellias with a history of hardiness, *Cornus kousa* var. *augustifolia*, ~~*Daphniphyllum*~~, some individuals of *Distylium racemosum*, *Eurya japonica*, *Fokienia*, *Ilex latifolia* and *purpurea*, all species of *Illicium*, some individuals of *Keteleeria*, *Lindera aggregata*, *Litsea elongata*, ~~*Manglietia fordiana*~~, most evergreen members of the beech family including (*Quercus*, ~~*Castanopsis*~~ and *Lithocarpus*) and *Stauntonia*. Most of these have been propagated successfully, and are offered in this catalog, but some missing species will not be available until the 1996 catalog.

Some Observations

We have found that it takes years to fully appreciate the performance of newly introduced species in landscape situations. More than 10 years after we planted it in our garden, *Idesia polycarpa* produced its first showy clusters of red berries. Now the tree, more than 30 feet tall, has hundreds of clusters of brightly colored fruit that will persist throughout the winter. There are few berry-producing shrubs or trees that can come close to matching this display. Other new introductions have as much landscape potential. For example, the rarely cultivated native, *Magnolia tripetala*, makes an striking display of abundant, deep pink, cone-like fruits when grown in sunny locations although when the plant is grown in shade gardens, it sparingly produces green fruits.

Many of our introductions and selections offer particular potential for Florida and the mild Gulf and south Atlantic Coast. The warm-temperate evergreen shrubs, trees and conifers from the milder parts of Japan and China are not only fully hardy in the Deep South, but they are also tolerant of summer heat and most are drought tolerant after they become established. Indeed, they **compete very favorably** with tropicals for positions in gardens where tropicals have been killed or severely damaged in recent years. Included among our list of plants with landscape potential for the Deep South are plants with a range of textures and sizes that can fill any position in the garden. All of the broad-leaved evergreens listed in the "cold-hardiness" section above are excellent, and to this list may be added: *Cephalotaxus*, all species of *Manglietia*, *Michelia*, *Neolitsea*, all evergreen species of the oak and beech family and all of the *Camellia reticulata* hybrids.

We would like to make a few comments about the commonly used, but poorly understood horticultural phrase "wind protection". We gardeners are constantly trying new plants that are native to climates that are warmer or colder or wetter or dryer than our own. With care in manipulation of the plant's environment, much pleasure can be obtained from our gardening successes. With respect to plants that belong to climates milder than our own, we have found that we can increase our success percentage by providing tender plants with wind protection. In our garden, an extensive tree canopy (mostly pine) prevents most of the winter wind from reaching the level of small plants. Gardeners wishing to cultivate tender species usually underestimate the need for winter wind protection. Start planting wind-breaks now to protect your future plantings. The performance of the common fig in central North Carolina will illustrate our point. Fig trees growing in moderately to highly wind protected places become small trees and are very fruitful, while those grown in open, exposed spaces are often little more than herbaceous perennials.

Landscape Consulting

We receive many questions from our customers concerning the garden and landscape use of our new introductions. This year, we will be available to recommend species suitable for your site. We can arrange to visit your garden and estimate exposure, soil type, drainage and other factors. With this information we will recommend species that will thrive under your conditions and be to your liking. Unfortunately, we can only offer this service to those living in the Triangle Area of Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill. We are, however, always happy to show maturing specimens in our garden to our customers, so they can make the best selection for their gardening needs.

CAMELLIAS

This year our offerings are arranged according to the general season of bloom and hardiness. During the past years much has been written about hardiness in camellias, and we have received many inquiries from folks in cold areas. In our experience, the hardiest camellia selections of *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* can be grown with winter wind and sun protection in zone 6B (minimum temperature to -5°F) with reasonable success. Gardeners with experience may have success with the same hardy strains in zone 6A (minimum temperature to -10°F) with excellent winter sun and wind protection and winter mulches, but careful site selection (and luck) are essential. Some camellias may turn out to be hardy in zones colder than 6, but we do not generally recommend camellias for areas colder than 6B.

Camellia Prices

(for all Camellias **except** *C. oleifera* hybrids (see page 6) and "April Series" (see page 8)):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$5.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$9.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$14.00 each
Large plants(Ⓢ) are individually priced at the nursery.	

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, the fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species of camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes the best garden display and is by far the best known among the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* (see page 7) to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* (see page 6) to develop more showy blooms; consequently, the variety of camellias available for the fall and early winter has been greatly expanded in recent years.

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our selections and some older named varieties. Contrary to popular opinion, *C. sasanqua* is slightly less hardy than *C. japonica*, but it can be successfully grown anywhere in zone 7 with protection from winter wind; and in fact, the general hardiness of the two species is so similar that *C. sasanqua* can be successfully grown in any locality where *C. japonica* is easily cultivated. We have only experienced vegetative injury during winters in which the temperature went below 0°F (one time). Flower bud hardiness is not a concern with *C. sasanqua* except when late-flowering varieties are attempted in cooler areas. We select for early bloom, and our garden displays are dependably good. *C. sasanqua* flowers are not harmed by the first frosts and light freezes of autumn.

- ☆ 'Midnight Lover' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and in your garden it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas.
(New selection in 1993) (2 year only)
- ☆ 'Northern Lights' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata'; CF-10) (zone 7A) - A very free flowering shrub with large, white flowers that have pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit.
(New selection in 1993) (2 year only)
- 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower.
(1 and 2 year)

- ☆ 'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* "hiemalis" selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed flowers are very large and cup shaped. The color is a delicate pale pink. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers.

(New selection in 1993) (2 year only)

- 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the *hiemalis* group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars.

(3 year only)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses with the species *C. reticulata*, selected for larger and showier flowers. They bloom later and are less hardy than the varieties listed above, but we grow them successfully out-of-doors in central North Carolina with good winter protection. The late blooms are often injured by early December freezes (except earlier blooming 'Anne McCulloch Hill'), so we recommend them for zones 8 and 9.

- 'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 7B) - Intense orchid pink, semi-double or loose peony, early to mid-season flowering (mid-October to mid-November). Plants look like sasanqua, but flower size and quality are improved. Moderate grower, blooms freely.

(1 year only)

- 'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (zone 7B) - Very large, deep pink, semi-double blooms. Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring-flowering camellias, but blooms in the late fall; and thus will be a highlight in your garden.

(2 year only)

- 'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name.

(1 and 2 year)

- 'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Blooms improved over sasanqua, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. Moderately slow grower, but blooms very heavily. In mild climates, the bloom season lasts throughout the winter.

(2 year and large )

- ☆ 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and thus this selection is best grown where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but still have the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-blooming camellia of the owner of this nursery, and so the camellia breeder named it in her honor.

(New selection in 1993) (1 and 2 year)

- ☆ 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9) (best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer always receives surprised looks from visitors.

(New selection in 1993) (2 year only)

- 'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely.

(2 year only)

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

Prices for *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

1-year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

- ☆ **'Survivor'** (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. This selection has performed as well in cold-hardiness tests as any other camellia variety under test and, along with 'April Remembered', rated first in the Greensboro tests in 1994. (2 year only)

- ☆ **'Mason Farm'** (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely and early in the autumn. About 15 years ago, we planted more than 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter without injury under these conditions.

Available next year

- CF-21** (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This hardy selection has large, single white flowers with pink markings, and was originally selected because it makes a heavy bud set and blooms over a long period in the autumn. Because of its excellent hardiness, vigor and good floral display, this one will be particularly useful for hedges and screens. (A sister seedling of 'Survivor') (1 and 2 year)

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape.

- 'Snow Flurry' - white, double (1 and 2 year)
- 'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony (1 year only)
- 'Winter's Dream' - pink, semidouble (1 year only)
- 'Winter's Interlude' - lavender-pink, anemone form (2 year only)
- 'Winter's Star' - pink, single (1 and 2 year)

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. Seedlings. (1 and 3 year)

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Forms (hardiness same as *C. oleifera*) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact habit all year. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaved Forms (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard varieties of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering. (1 and 2 year)

Old Varieties of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan)

(zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

- 'Ake Yukusora' - (Higo) white, single (large ¹)
- 'Australian Hiryu' - dark red, semi-double, late (large ¹)
- 'Beni Zakura' - (Higo) large rose-red, single, semi-dwarf habit (large ¹)
- 'Chisato-no-aki' - (Higo) white (large ¹)
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Higo) large, white, double, good hardiness (3 year)
- 'Gingetsu' - (Higo) medium pink, single (large ¹)
- 'Hakurakuten' - white, single (large ¹)
- 'Hiinko' - (Higo) small, rose-red, double (large ¹)
- 'Kaido Maru' - white to pink shaded, single (large ¹)
- 'Kikenjo' - (Higo) large, light pink, single (large ¹)
- 'Mikuni Ko' - deep red, good hardiness (large ¹)
- 'Nokorika' - (Higo) medium purple-red, single, good hardiness (large ¹)
- 'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn; an excellent sasanqua (1 year only)
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (large ¹)
- 'Seikaiia' - medium, white double (large ¹)
- 'Sekiyo' - very large red, semi-double (large ¹)
- 'Shikishima' - (Higo) peach, double, good hardiness (1 year only)

Miscellaneous *Camellia* Species and Hybrids:

'Sukiya' ("Wabisuke group") (zone 7) - A hardy, small-flowered camellia that has been cultivated for centuries. It has rather delicate foliage, but is vigorous, and the single, pink flowers are produced freely in mid-spring.
(large only ¹)

CF-42 (seedling of 'Sukiya') (zone 6B) - A **very hardy** seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids.
(3 year only)

Camellia edethae (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is being offered for the first time in the U.S. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, and we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal pink flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring.
(1 year only)

Camellia X vernalis (zone as indicated below) - These were once considered to be a separate species, but have been identified as an old grouping (some cultivars ancient) of hybrids and segregates of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. They are widely grown in Japan, but only a few varieties are grown outside of their native country. The hardiness is excellent, but since they tend to bloom in mid-winter, the flowers are often severely damaged by cold. They tend to look more like their *C. sasanqua* parents.

Camellia X vernalis 'Egao' (zone 7A) - Large, semi-double, variegated pink; free-flowering and early; blooms in November before severe cold. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall – dependable for us. A California camellia society once gave this a "Best Sasanqua" award, but it is really *C. sasanqua X C. japonica*.
(1 year only)

Camellia X vernalis 'Kocho No Mai' (zone 7B) - Delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season.
(large only ¹)

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:**"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)**

Very cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars (recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown). The following hardy selections have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings. The new selections have been named the "April Series" for the time we expect them to bloom in cooler northern areas. The seven selections are listed below:

Prices for "April Series"

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$7.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$12.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

- ☆ 'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) Compact, slow to medium growth with shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of pink, shell and white variegated (not virus), formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to the late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very interesting.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. Only this member of the April series was included in a field trial at Greensboro, NC in 1993-94 when the temperature dropped to -3°F, and this selection fared as well as any other camellia in the trials, including *C. oleifera* and its hybrids.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) Compact, relatively slow-growing, well-formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') Compact, medium to slow growth, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks, but this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens, however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of freezing weather.
(New selection in 1994) (1 and 2 year)
- ☆ 'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Rag Ragland') Compact, well formed plant with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal flowers. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the season for *C. japonica*. This is the earliest of the "April" series, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden.
(New this year) (1 and 3 year)

Cold Hardy *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use.

(2 year only)

'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely.

(2 year only)

CF-30 (zone 7A) - large, medium red, peony; midseason to late, good flower bud hardiness; excellent floral display.

(2 year only)

Camellia japonica Hybrids

This is a group of our showiest spring blooming hybrids that we strongly recommend for gardens in the appropriate hardiness zone. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill. (Hardiness indicated with each cultivar)

☆ 'Aïda' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A?) - This is an orchid-pink selection made by Dr. Robert Armstrong from a large number of seedlings we sent to Longwood Gardens for testing many years ago. It has been grown out-of-doors in Delaware for many years, and is presumably very hardy.

(New selection in 1994) (2 year only)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well; strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback.

(1 year only)

'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback.

(3 year and large )

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom.

(1 and 2 year)

☆ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and very free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but will also make a striking display in your garden.

(New selection in 1993) (3 year and large )

Garden Display Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom - they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers - the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

"Bright Eyes" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, as the name has been used before in Australia.)

(2 year and large )

☆ 'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single, mid-season (February to March); new foliage bronze-red, very vigorous and disease resistant. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The hardiness is excellent in terms of the plants, buds and even the open flowers. (Formerly named "Red Candles")

(New name in 1994) (1 and 2 year)

'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X *C. sp.* (section *Theopsis*)) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and introduced first in Japan and was named because it makes such a striking spring display.

(1, 2 and 3 year and large )

'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid.

(1 and 2 year)

'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. Available next year

'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing.

(1 year only)

CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7A) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily, early in the season; vigorous, erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica*

(2 year and large )

CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces a very large number of blooms on even small plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit.

(2 year and large )

• CF-44 (Fragrant hybrid) ('Ville de Nantes' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - White, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that is vigorous and free-flowering. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north.

(New this year) (2 and 3 year)

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms that have moderate resistance to cold. Normally, these varieties will vegetatively tolerate zone 7A to zone 7B winters, but floral development is variable after exposure to temperatures at the lower end of the range. Hardiness is zone 7A, unless otherwise indicated. (Availability noted after each variety.)

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (3 year)
- 'Chojo-Haku' - (Higo) white, single, fall-blooming (large¹)
- 'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (2 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (large¹)
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red, peony, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Greenboro Red' - light red, semidouble, vigorous and quite cold hardy (2 year)
- 'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (large¹)
- 'Jacks' - medium red, formal, very hardy (2 year)
- 'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (large¹)
- 'Kumasaka' - rose red, quite double, very hardy (zone 6B) (2 year)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes, semi-double, mid-season to late (2 year)
- 'Leucantha' - White, semidouble, an old white-flowered variety that is dependable (1 year)
- 'Ozeki' - red, Higo single (large¹)
- 'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy to zone 6B (2 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season to late (2 year)
- 'Professor Sargent' - dark red, full peony, vigorous, compact growth (2 year)
- 'Shiro Tama' - white, Higo single (large¹)
- 'Showa-No-Hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (large¹)
- 'Tenko' - soft pink, slightly fragrant, Higo (large¹)
- 'Tojo Haku' - white, Higo single (large¹)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Willie Hite' - light pink with shaded petals, semidouble, quite cold hardy (1 year)
- 'Yuki-Komachi' - deep rose-pink, Higo, large glossy leaves (large¹)

Camellia Seeds

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained potting soil **as soon as you receive them**. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds **must not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections, and *C. sasanqua*. The seed crop is very heavy this year.

Ten seeds of any type

..... \$1.00

Larger Quantities

..... (write for quote)

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- Abeliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in the early spring before the leaves come out. This small deciduous shrub is easily grown.
..... \$6.00
- Abies nordmaniana* (zone 5) – This fir is native to a milder climate than most *Abies* and is somewhat more heat tolerant.
..... \$8.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – Vigorous, small tree with excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color.
..... \$4.00, 12.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small, fine-textured, striped bark maple. This species performs well in southern gardens.
..... \$16.00, 20.00¹
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend it (our own vigorous stock).
..... \$10.00, 20.00¹
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained a very vigorous progeny.
..... \$4.00, 10.00
- Acer decandrum*, Tenstamen Maple (zone 8? (untested)) – A striped maple from the mountains of southern China that is generally similar to *Acer davidii*.
..... \$10.00
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – A large shrub to small tree for patio or garden specimen culture that does well in full sun or light shade; good fall color.
..... \$6.00
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower, has good fall color.
..... \$20.00, 30.00¹
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from a cultivated source; for bonsai, garden or understock use.
..... \$5.00, 20.00¹
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub to small tree with very fragrant flowers.
..... \$20.00¹
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our own native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples.
..... \$15.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7A) – Large shrub to small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white to pale pink, and create an excellent display.
..... \$5.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large, native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuha-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than, the common *Akebia quinata* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage.
..... \$5.00
- Aphananthe aspera*, Scabrous Aphananthe (zone 6) – A small, easily cultured tree with a dense rounded head. Although rarely grown in America, the Japanese consider this tree a useful ornamental.
..... \$20.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree with large, fernlike, compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled.
..... \$1.50
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana' (zone 7A) – A dwarf form that is well shaped and is said to be self-fruitful.
..... \$7.00
- Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis*, Hime-ao-ki (zone 7A) – A smaller form of the species from the high snowfall zone along the Sea of Japan on Honshu Island.
..... \$7.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern U.S. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun.
..... \$4.00, 8.00
- *Callicarpa americana*, White-fruited Beauty Berry (zone 6) – A chance seedling in our garden with white berries.
..... \$6.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries that attract the wild birds. This species is considered to be the hardiest of the *Callicarpa* species, and we have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is actually hardy in Iowa! \$6.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – A vigorous, fast-growing shrub that has larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species, and the fruits are held into the winter season. \$4.00, 8.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica* "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*(?) (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. The plant is smaller than the typical Japanese form, but the individual fruits are larger than those we have seen on any other *Callicarpa*. \$8.00
- Callicarpa japonica* var. *luxurians*, O-murasaki-shikibu (zone 7B) – A variety of *C. japonica* with much larger fruit clusters. Although it is not as hardy as the standard form, it has the best fruit display seen on any *Callicarpa*. \$8.00
- Callicarpa rubella* (zone 7B) – A very different beauty berry from southwestern China with broad, fuzzy leaves and purplish -pink fruit. We imported the seeds of this species from China and have not seen it in other western collections. \$5.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant, reddish-brown flowers. \$8.00
- Celtis sinensis* "Pendulous Selection" (zone 6) – We selected this form from a seedling population generated from a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. We have received very good reports on the performance of this tree from horticulturists in Texas. \$15.00, 30.00¹
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South. This tree seems resistant to deer bites. \$16.00, 30.00¹
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) – A particularly fine selection of this species originally selected at Duke Gardens, develops into a superior garden specimen. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. \$30.00¹
- Cercis chingli* (zone 6A or 6B) – A large shrub from China with foliage and branch habit clearly distinct from the more common *C. chinensis*. The flowers are a brighter lavender-pink and a little earlier; excellent floral display. \$5.00, 10.00
- *Cercis glabra* (zone 6A or 6B) – The darker colored flowers on this smaller redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. \$5.00
- Cercis racemosa*, Raceme Redbud (zone 6A or 6B) – A small tree similar in shape to the American redbud, but the lavender-pink flowers are borne on long racemes. This is a relatively new introduction that will become a popular spring-flowering tree. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll' (zone 5) – Leader-forming dwarf that develops a blunt, tapered, top. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage; vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$12.00, 24.00¹
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing, dwarf form that will eventually reach 3 feet in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*, Standard Form (zone 3) – Vigorous, eventually large tree with beautiful lacy foliage. \$20.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs; colors best when grown in strong sunlight.
..... \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden thread-like twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South.
..... \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree; vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape.
..... \$10.00, 16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Juniperoides Aurea' (zone 3) – Good gold color and slightly faster growth than the extreme dwarfs of this species.
..... \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Lemon Thread' (zone 3) – A sport of 'Squarrosa Lutea' with lemon-colored foliage.
..... \$35.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey-green color with gold tips.
..... \$50.00¹
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden
..... \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf with excellent form that develops white tips. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites..... \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) – A beautiful, fast-growing form with foliage in shades of blue and yellow. This is one of our favorites, but it needs space since it grows as fast as the standard form.
..... \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Minima' (zone 3) – A very fine textured, slow growing mutant variant of 'Squarrosa Intermedia'. It stays very small and has a very good blue color.
..... \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – A dwarf with dark, bluish-green foliage; reaching a height of 4 feet in 8-10 years. This irregular form is very useful for informal plantings.
..... \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides*, 'Ericoides' (zone 4) – A faster growing, semi-dwarf cultivar with pyramidal shape; develops a very attractive plum-like color in the winter.
..... \$16.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) – One of a very small number of shrubs that flower in the middle of winter. The flowers are fragrant and frost-resistant. Our 15-year-old specimen is one of our garden treasures.
..... \$7.00, 12.00
- *Choisla ternata* 'Sundance' (zone 6) – A nice, small evergreen shrub with yellowish new leaves which turn to a shiny green as they age. The white flowers are quite fragrant and it often blooms several times a year.
..... \$6.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7A with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*.
..... \$20.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum* (zone Kusagi) – 7A A fast-growing, small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits..... \$8.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese Clethra (zone 6) – A small, somewhat fastigate tree with white flower spikes in midsummer. As the tree ages, the trunk develops an interesting pattern of mottled pale tan and brown shades.
..... \$8.00
- *Clethra fargesii* (zone 6 or 7) – A new introduction we have just received that is much smaller than the Japanese *Clethra*. Our plants are 4 to 5 feet tall with a compact, fastigate shape. The spikes of white flowers are produced freely even on young plants.
..... \$8.00
- *Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' (zone 5) – A semi-dwarf selection of the common Appalachian species. 'Hummingbird' grows to about 4 feet, is free-flowering, and is tolerant of a wide range of moisture and light conditions.
..... \$10.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. The cultural requirements are similar to those of *Camellia*.
..... \$5.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Cornus kousa* var. *angustata*, Chinese evergreen dogwood (zone 6) – An evergreen form of *C. kousa* that is one of the hardiest of the evergreen flowering trees for our area. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced considerably later than the deciduous variety of *C. kousa*. With each season we become more excited about the potential of this relatively new introduction. \$8.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, eventually large, spring-flowering shrub; may be the easiest-to-grow in the genus. We are very excited about this introduction from woodlands near Hiroshima. \$5.00, 16.00, 20.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' (zone 6) – A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* we have selected with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. Unlike most dwarfs, it is very free flowering, and blooms earlier than standard *C. gotoana*. Unfortunately, this selection is difficult to propagate and we have a very limited supply. \$25.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This species is slightly more open growing than the above, and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this with the earlier blooming *C. gotoana* to lengthen the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden. \$6.00
- *Corylopsis spicata*, Common Winterhazel (zone 5 or 6) – There are small botanical differences that distinguish this species from *C. gotoana*, but in our garden the two species are very similar - both vigorous and free flowering. \$6.00
- Corylopsis veitchiana* (= *C. sinensis*?), Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – A variant of *C. sinensis*. \$10.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that produces spectacular fruit displays that last all winter. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria fortunei*, Chinese Cedar (zone 6B) – These seedlings are very vigorous and are forming well shaped specimens that will develop into large trees in time. \$25.00¹
- *Cryptomeria japonica* (zone 6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder parts of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either sun or partial shade. The best specimens are grown in moist, well drained soils. These seedlings of the standard tree form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen. \$4.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This cultivar is a particularly fine species type. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – This interesting dwarf form has the larger needles characteristic of juvenile foliage, and is suitable for a rock garden highlight. \$15.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana' (zone 6) – An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and thus develops into a rounded bush. In time it will form an attractive specimen 3-6 feet tall. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugae' (zone 6) – A slow growing, dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ikar Sugi' (zone 6) – Extreme dwarf with very fine foliar texture and narrowly erect habit. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad; the white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$30.00¹
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our ten-year-old tree is one of our favorite specimens in the garden. \$16.00, 24.00¹
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' (zone 6) – A form with faster growth and cream to golden color throughout. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' (zone 6) – This is another superior selection of the species type characterized by excellent, deep green color. \$24.00¹
- Daphniphyllum macropodum* (zone 6B) – Large evergreen shrub to small tree (small tree in its native habitat) rather like a rhododendron in foliar texture. This plant is proving to be very easy to grow and very hardy. It is a striking evergreen that is vigorous and fast growing.

Available next year

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- *Decaisnea fargesii*, Blue Worm Tree (zone 6, perhaps 5) – A very rare shrub from moist canyons in the mountains of central China. The long, compound leaves are produced from a slow-growing stem. Small, indigo-green flower clusters are followed by plump, bean-like fruits that turn pale blue at maturity. Grows best in deep shade in well drained soils. \$5.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$8.00
- *Distylium myricoides*, Myrica-like Distylium (zone 7A) – This species is generally similar to the one that follows but has foliage that is reminiscent of *Myrica*. This one is reported to be a little more hardy than *D. racemosum*, and our specimen was unharmed by temperatures near 0°F. \$5.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) – A handsome spreading shrub with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers early in the season. Our offering is propagated from individuals that have proven hardy in zone 7A. This plant, like many of our Asian “shrubs” is relatively slow growing but becomes a tree in time. *Distylium* is very easy to cultivate and tolerates a variety of growing environments. \$5.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (protected sites in zone 7A) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. \$10.00
- Emmenopterys henryi* (zone 6) – This species from the mountains of east-central China is the most spectacular large flowering tree yet observed by us. The flower clusters consist of large, white-to-pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. Seedlings and small trees are easy to manage in cultivation, and last year it flowered in an American garden for the first time. \$25.00
- Euonymus alatus* ‘Compacta’, Compact Burning-bush (zone 3) – A widely grown deciduous bush with corky wings on its twigs. The brilliant pink to red fall coloration is unmatched. \$8.00
- Euonymus fortunei* “Dwarf Form” (zone 6A) – A creeping selection with very fine foliage. \$8.00
- Euonymus hederaceus* (tentative identification), Ivy-like Euonymus (zone 7A) – Grown from seeds recently collected in western China, this is a vigorous, fine-textured, evergreen vine suitable for ground or surface cover. \$12.00
- Euonymus oxyphyllus* (zone 5) – Small tree with large, deep green leaves. Good displays of the orange-pink fruits are spectacular. \$12.00
- Euonymus sieboldianum* (zone 6) – A larger, more treelike species of *Euonymus* with showy fruit. \$12.00
- Euptelea polyandra* (zone 5) – A nicely shaped large shrub or small deciduous tree from Japan. Rare in cultivation. \$20.00
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8A) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds so well to pruning. \$10.00, 16.00
- *Euscaphis japonica* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits. We are pleased to be able to offer this showy Japanese tree for the first time. \$10.00
- *Evodia gongshanensis* (zone 7? or 8?, hardiness unknown) – A tree of medium size found at 8,000 feet on the Burma side of the Salween Gorge. The tree was covered with large clusters of red berries when we found it. This is most likely the first introduction of this species into the U. S. \$6.00
- Evodia rutaecarpa* var. *bodiniera*, Medicinal Evodia (zone 6?) – Large shrub with compound leaves and showy, open flower heads. \$10.00
- *Exochorda giraldii* var. *wilsonii*, Redbud Pearlshrub (zone 5?) – Large shrub that grows to about 12 feet and produces a showy floral display in the early spring. \$8.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$4.00

- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$16.00
- *Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with white bottle-brush flowers in the spring; deep green foliage in the summer and excellent leaf color in the autumn. \$6.00
- Glyptostrobus pensilis* (zone 7A) – A rare, deciduous conifer with a strongly erect habit from southeastern China. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6, this tree has done well in very wet sites. \$20.00
- *Hedera helix* 'Curly Locks' (zone 5?) – Clone with large, paler green leaves that are recurved in interesting patterns. A vigorous strain that will make a very attractive ground cover. \$5.00
- *Hedera helix* 'Variegata' (zone 5?) – Clone with striking white variegation that is resistant to sunburn in our plantings. Since it has good vigor for a variegated form, it will be useful where a highlight is needed in the garden. \$5.00
- *Hydrangea aspera* var. *aspera* (zone 7?) – A tree similar to *H. heteromalla* that occurs lower down on the mountain side. This species was still in flower when we were collecting in November. It very large, showy flower heads. \$10.00
- *Hydrangea heteromalla*, Himalayan Hydrangea (zone 6?) – A small tree we found growing on ridges at about 10,000 feet above the Salween Gorge. It formed a small, erect tree and produced very large flower heads. \$10.00
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Beni Gaku' (zone 6) – A delicate lace-cap strain with limited growth and pink flowers in our garden. This variety is smaller than the standard varieties of *H. macrophylla*; but has adequate vigor, and is very useful for an accent in a rock or small garden. \$8.00
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* var. *stylosa* (zone 7, tentative) – A form of *Hydrangea* from the mountains of southwestern China. It was a shrub of about 5 feet that was growing and flowering in deep shade and many individuals had interesting purple markings on the leaves and flowers. \$10.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) – A small, but vigorous species that has white flower heads. Because of its small size, it has many uses for the small garden. \$8.00
- *Idesia polycarpa*, Iigiri (zone 6A) – A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing species in our garden. \$6.00, 3 for 15.00
- *Ilex aquifolia* 'Silver Queen' (zone 7) – A slow growing, heat-tolerant form with showy variegated leaves and purple stems. \$5.00
- *Ilex buergeri*, Buerger Holly (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous, fine-textured holly with an upright habit. This interesting little holly is new to us, and we have not observed it in fruit yet. \$5.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Ivory Tower' (zone 5 - 6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$16.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, but it fruits heavily without a pollinator. \$8.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) – The hardy Longstock Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) \$8.00
Pair \$15.00
- *Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small, spiny leaves that give it a fine-textured appearance. Easily cultured. \$5.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7A) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. The species is often cultivated in China and is common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in collections in the southern U.S. \$15.00, 20.00 ②

¹ ② Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautifully rounded trees, about 15 feet tall, on Mt. Tara in Kyushu.
..... \$6.00
- *Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6B) – The Florida Anise is well known for its showy flowers and its winter-hardiness. This cultivar has an improved plant shape and flowers very heavily.
..... \$6.00
- *Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. The texture of this species is a little more delicate than the Florida Anise and the flowers appear later in the season.
..... \$10.00
- *Illicium lanceolata*, Lanceleaf Anise Tree (zone 7) – Similar to *I. henryi* but with longer lance-like leaves and possibly slightly more hardy. During cold periods in the winter the leaves do not droop like *I. henryi*.
..... \$15.00
- Juniperus virginiana*, Grey Owl (zone 4) – A spreading blue form of our native juniper with bright silvery-grey foliage. An easily grown juniper that is useful as a specimen or as part of a grouped planting.
..... \$12.00
- Kadsura japonica* (zone 7B with protection) – A vigorous and surprisingly hardy vine that was defoliated by, but survived, 0°F. It has small yellowish white flowers, but makes a good autumn show with scarlet fruiting heads.
..... \$8.00
- Kerria japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation makes an interesting contrast with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.)
..... \$8.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree that blooms later in the summer than the following species. Both the flowers and the fruits make a good ornamental display.
..... \$5.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a good display of yellow flower clusters in early summer.
..... \$5.00
- *Lagerstromia fauriei*, Japanese Crepe Myrtle (zone 6) – A small tree that develops excellent tree form and especially beautiful bark even on young trees. This species also has superior hardiness and disease resistance.
..... \$5.00
- Leucothoe* 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) – A handsome, evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected. Seedlings.
..... \$4.00
Male or female plant.
..... \$8.00, 15.00 (pair)
- Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive, deciduous native shrub from the Southeastern uplands that produces a display of yellow flowers before leafing in the spring. This species makes a display of brilliant red berries in the early autumn. We feel that this is a native plant that deserves to be used much more in plantings.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera chienii* (zone 7) – A newer introduction from China with moderate foliar texture and a more erect growth habit. Young plants have begun to flower freely, but we have not observed the fruit yet.
..... \$8.00
- *Lindera erythocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 6) – A small, deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. (Kyushu hilltops)
..... \$8.00
- Lindera glauca*, Grayblue Spice Bush (zone 6) – A large, well formed shrub of easy culture. The fruits are black.
..... \$8.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree with a particularly graceful habit. The lobed leaves are very attractive, and the fruits are black. This species is famous for its splendid fall color.
..... \$12.00
- Lindera praecox* (= *Parabenzoin praecox*) (zone 6) – A vigorous, large shrub with large red berries and very attractive foliage. Male or female plant.
..... \$8.00, 15.00 (pair)
Large.
..... \$30.00¹

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the blue-green foliage of *L. reflexa* is particularly handsome. Both sexes are required for fruit set, so specify sex. Limited supply of females this year. \$8.00
- *Lindera rubronervia*, Redvein Spicebush (zone 6) – An attractive large shrub of the *Lindera* group. This species has very brightly colored autumn foliage. \$8.00
- *Liriodendron* “CF-40”, Hybrid Tulip Tree (zone 5) – The best of a large population of interspecific hybrids we generated in 1973. This selection shows extreme hybrid vigor and has a growth rate more rapid than either parent species. The flower are more strongly yellow to orange-colored and larger than those of either parent. This hybrid has been widely used in China but is rare in the U.S. \$40.00¹
- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7B) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$8.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7, 6B with some protection) – A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. Good hardiness. \$8.00, 16.00
- *Loropetalum chinense* ‘Rubrum Blush’ (zone 7) – Similar to the above, but with pale pink flowers and a pinkish cast to the foliage. This uncommon color variant is very attractive in the garden landscape. \$15.00
- *Loropetalum chinense* ‘Rubrum Burgundy’ (zone 7) – Like the above in texture and growth, but with deeper pink flowers and a stronger reddish cast to the foliage. \$12.00
- Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumber Tree (zone 5) – This magnolia becomes a large and well shaped shade tree with handsome coarse foliage; the greenish-yellow flowers appear in middle spring. We cannot over emphasize the value of this rather fast growing tree as a focal point in the landscape. \$20.00¹
- Magnolia fraseri*, Mountain Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Our Appalachian magnolia has large cream-colored flowers that appear just as the foliage appears and red ‘cones’ in the autumn. This is a heat tolerant strain from the upper Piedmont of North Carolina that should be hardy over a wide area. \$20.00
- Magnolia hypoleuca*, Japanese Umbrella Magnolia (zone 6) – A large and well shaped tree with showy white flowers in the spring and ornamental fruits in the autumn. Larger than the related American species. \$30.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$40.00¹
- Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – A small woodland tree with clusters of long leaves radiating from the tips of the branches. Makes a striking effect in the landscape in leaf or in flower, and the rose-colored fruits are showy in late summer. \$10.00
- Magnolia* Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to culture in the garden. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring. We offer the following cultivars: \$50.00¹
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ‘Darrel Dean’ | deeply colored, with very large flowers |
| ‘Heaven Scent’ | large, soft pink, fragrant flowers |
| ‘Peter Smithers’ | large, strongly colored flowers |
| ‘Raspberry Ice’ | large, lavender-pink flowers |
| ‘Royal Crown’ | early, large, deeply shaded, rose-purple flowers |
| ‘Todd Gresham’ | vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers |
| ‘Wada’s Memory’ | very floriferous small tree with pendulous white flowers |
- Magnolia X loebneri* “Vegetable Garden” (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata*, are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location in our garden. \$20.00, 30.00¹

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is similar to, but hardier than the more common one from Japan. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations where a strong accent is called for, however, this species is smaller and slower-growing than *M. japonica*. \$8.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (zone 7B) – A very vigorous, small tree with reddish stems and petioles. This species has gained popularity recently because of its potential to produce a bold accent in the landscape. \$12.00
- Manglietia moto* (zone ?, untested, at least 8B?) – A handsome, medium-size evergreen tree with large white flowers; similar to our evergreen magnolia in texture. The genus *Manglietia* is very closely related to *Magnolia*, and is composed of a large number of southeast Asian, evergreen shrubs and trees with excellent landscape potential both in flower and foliage. \$16.00
- *Meliiodendron xylocarpum* (zone 8B?, untested) – We came upon this erect-growing tree in the mountains in northern Guangdong Province in China. It is a member of the *Styrax* family, and the leaves are similar to, but larger than, *Pterostyrax*. The tree was covered with small woody fruits when we saw it, but it flowers and fruits freely. According to a botanical description, the flowers are similar to, but larger than, those of the silver bell. \$12.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$4.00, 20.00^①
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) – A Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as, the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. \$16.00
- Michelia foveolata* (zone 8B?, untested) – A handsome, medium-size tree, larger and with bigger leaves than *M. figo*. The showy magnolia-like flowers are followed by showy red fruits. This is one of a large genus of very handsome flowering trees and shrubs which need to be tested in cultivation. \$16.00
- Neolitsea sericea* (zone 7B with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree from Japan with handsome foliage. The leaves have pronounced light-colored veins and the new flushes are red. Large red berries are produced in the autumn. \$5.00, 10.00
- *Olea yunnanensis*, Yunnan Olive (zone 8B?, untested) – A well shaped evergreen tree with deep green foliage that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The “olives” are very small, and as far as we know, are not eaten. The wild olives were growing just outside an old temple and had the look of trees that live for a very long time. This species clearly has landscape potential depending on its hardiness. We believe that this is the first introduction of this species to American collections. \$12.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) – A deciduous shrub of medium size from the Japanese subalpine forests; easily cultivated and hardy. \$15.00
- *Osmanthus armatus*, Chinese Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A medium to large shrub with dark green, coarsely toothed leaves. This species produces cream-white, fragrant flowers in mid-autumn. \$6.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree; nearly always makes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. We have two cultivars of this hybrid:
- Paper-white flowers. \$8.00
- Cream-colored flowers. \$8.00
- Osmanthus fragrans*, Everblooming Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors with moderate success in a very protected site. \$12.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* var. *aurantiacus*, Orange Osmanthus (zone 7B) – This form of *O. fragrans* is slightly hardier than the above and will tolerate near zero temperatures in a very wind-protected locality. The very fragrant flowers are an unusual creamy orange color. \$10.00
- *Osmanthus heterophyllus* var. *rotundiloba*, Holly Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A variety of the Holly Osmanthus without the spiny serrations on the leaves characteristic of this species. The leaves tend to be very dark green and the plant is slightly more compact than the species. \$4.00

¹ ^① Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Photinia villosa*, Watage-kama-tsuka (zone 5) – A small tree that looks rather like a mountain ash, but is tolerant of warm climates. Produces showy fruit displays (that attract birds) and has excellent fall color. (Hiroshima area) \$30.00¹
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem' (zone 4) – Extremely dwarf, very slow growing mutant of 'Nidiformis' which matures into an attractive little bun. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$8.00
- Picea abies* 'Pumila' (zone 4) – Slow growing, shrub form with short needles. Very nice for an accent in the rock garden. \$16.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that grows well in the warm climate of central North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form. \$40.00¹
- Picea jezoensis*, Yeddo Spruce (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$3.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen. \$15.00, 30.00
- Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Mountain Fire' (zone 6) – This cultivar has the brightest red flushes available on any *Pieris japonica*. \$16.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Valley Valentine' (zone 6) – Deep red flowers and very heavy blooming. \$16.00
- Plinckneya pubens* (zone 7A) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown, but prefers moist sites. \$20.00
- *Pinus armandii* (zone 7) – A stately white pine from southwestern China that seems more tolerant of central Carolina summer heat than many mountain pines. The large seeds are edible. \$8.00
- Pittosporum tobira*, Korean selections (zone 7B) – We have acquired a seed stock from Korea that should be more hardy than the available forms; it has proven hardy so far. \$6.00
- Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) – A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. We use a large specimen in a container for a Christmas tree. \$15.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – A vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges that will keep out anything that you want to keep out. \$3.00, 12.00
- *Prunus* X 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive, small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. \$7.00
- Prunus mume* (zone 6) – This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
- 'Kobai' – red, semi-double
 - 'Mitsubara Red' – very deep red, semi-double
 - 'Peggy Clark' – pink, semi-double
 - 'Rose Bud' – large, semi-double, soft pink
 - 'Trumpet' – early, pale pink, single
- Prunus* X 'Okame' (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (earlier than *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden. \$15.00, 30.00¹
- Pseudocydonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40 feet in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted. \$8.00, 12.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

- Pseudolarix amabilis*, Golden Larch (zone 5) – A deciduous relative of *Larix* that has large needles and is tolerant of warmer climates at least to zone 8. The form is excellent and the golden fall color is striking. \$15.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenta*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. \$12.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. \$5.00
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-South. We strongly recommend you try this one. \$40.00 ¹
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells; produces a good floral display in early summer. \$10.00, 20.00 ¹
- Quercus salicina* (zone 6B) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan that has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks. \$10.00
- Rhammella franguloides* (zone 6) – An easily cultured, small tree with black fruits. \$10.00
- Rhamnus caroliniana*, Buckthorn (zone 6) – A large, native, deciduous shrub that develops a good form; the berries first turn red in the autumn and finally black. A very interesting native with glossy foliage worthy of wider usage in cultivation. \$10.00
- *Rhododendron* (zone 6) – Late blooming dwarf azaleas. \$4.00
 - 'Chin-sayi' - Salmon-pink
 - 'Pink Pancake' - Light pink
 - 'Rukizon' - Rose pink
- Rhododendron decorum*, Sweetshell Rhododendron, CF-43 (zone 6 with wind protection) – A large rhododendron that has good heat tolerance and thrives in our climate. The light pink flowers are arranged in large heads that are very showy. We offer our own stock that is propagated from an individual that survived our zone 6 winter several years ago. An excellent rhododendron for the South. \$12.00
- *Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 7B?, untested) – This *Rhododendron* has small leaves, but develops into a large shrub in time. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is not much available literature on it. The flowers are said to be white or yellow, and it is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. \$7.00
- Rhododendron mucronatum* var. *ripense* (zone 6) – Semi-evergreen shrub in the azalea group that grows to about 5 feet. The flowers of this variety are pale lilac. \$15.00
- *Sapium japonicum*, Tallow Tree (zone 7, perhaps 6) – A large shrub that is much hardier than its common cousin, the popcorn tree. This species forms a very well shaped shrub that has outstanding, orange-red fall coloration. We are pleased to offer this rare species for the first time. \$10.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$4.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium* (zone 7A) – Similar in habit and growth pattern to the species above, but the parts are all larger and the growth rate is faster. The floral display is excellent. \$15.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Adpressa' (zone 6B) – A spreading, semi-dwarf form of *Sequoia* with white-colored new growth. One of the hardiest forms of redwood available. \$20.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. \$20.00
- *Skimmia reevesiana* (zone 7, perhaps 6) – This small evergreen shrub is better for the South than the more common Japanese species. The foliage is less bothered by pests, and the flowers are perfect (no pollinator necessary). \$10.00

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- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display. \$8.00
- Staphylea bumalda*, Mitsuba-utsugi (zone 5) – A spreading, deciduous shrub with unusual fruits that appear inflated; very shade tolerant. (foothills of the Japan Alps)..... \$12.00
- *Stephandra incisa* 'Crispa' (zone 4) – A small shrub with fern-like leaves on long, cascading branches. The fall color is excellent. \$6.00
 - *Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree similar to the common *S. pseudocamellia*, but with smaller leaves and flowers. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. \$5.00
 - *Stewartia pteropetiolata* (= *Hartia sinensis*) (zone 8B ?, hardiness unknown) – A fast-growing, evergreen *Stewartia* from southern China. We have little information on this species, but it is very different from the other species of *Stewartia*. We will try a plant of this species out-of-doors this winter. \$15.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6) – This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but flowers freely at an early age, and is easily cultured. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the American species than others from Asia, but it is more easily grown than the American species. \$15.00
- *Stewartia rostrata* "Pink Selection" (zone 6) – A variant of the above that has pink markings on the flowers. \$20.00
 - *Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) – A *Stewartia* species somewhat similar to *S. monodelpha* but with slightly larger leaves and flowers. \$10.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) – A larger member of the lilac "family" which becomes completely covered with large clusters of white flowers. \$8.00
- *Syringa reticulata*, Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) – A small tree with large, terminal flower clusters in early summer. When mature, this species makes a stunning floral display. \$5.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) – A large shrub that produces lavender flowers a few weeks later than the common lilac. Possibly more heat-tolerant than the common lilacs..... \$8.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good display of autumn color. \$15.00, 30.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Elegantissima' (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter. \$20.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold' (zone 4) – Fine-textured, light green foliage with gold tips. \$20.00¹
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii' (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast-growing but retains its shape over time without pruning. \$20.00¹
- Thuja orientalis* 'Juniperoides' (zone 6) – A strongly erect-growing semi-dwarf with juvenile foliage; the purple winter coloration is outstanding. \$20.00¹
- Thuja plicata* 'Cuprea' (zone 6) – A low, spreading form with good yellow to bronze coloration. \$20.00¹
- Thuja plicata* 'Virescens' (zone 5) – An outstanding, fast-growing cultivar with a narrow shape; remains a dark green color throughout the year. \$20.00
- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. \$16.00
- *Thujopsis dolabrata*, False Arbor-vitae (zone 6) – A slow-growing, conifer that takes on a broadly conical shape with spreading base in time. The shiny, bright green leaves are broader than arbor-vitae and give the plant a very interesting and characteristic texture. So far this species has proven quite tolerant of summer weather in the middle South. \$8.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Nana' (zone 6) – Much like the species above but much slower growing. This cultivar makes a well shaped, rounded shrub suitable for an accent in a small, controlled garden. \$12.00

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- *Thujopsis dolobrata* 'Variegata' (zone 6) – Foliage and plant form like the above but with a stable, white variegation. Growth rate of the variegated clone is a little faster than 'Nana'.
..... \$8.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia with finer texture than our native *Tilia* species. Seeds took 3 years to germinate!
..... \$16.00
- Trachalospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) – This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender cape jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color.
..... \$5.00
- Trochalodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) – An evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is among the hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreens. Rarely grown, but easy to culture and matures into a well shaped specimen in the garden.
..... \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Beehive' (zone 4) – Small, fine-textured, globe-shaped dwarf hemlock.
..... \$16.00
- Viburnum awabuki* (zone 7A) – This is a hardier selection of this handsome evergreen species. The large, glossy leaves and the erect habit are perfect where a large accent plant is needed.
..... \$10.00
- Viburnum bitchiuense* (zone 6) – A moderately vigorous species characterized by fragrant flowers in the early spring.
..... \$6.00
- Viburnum bodnantense* (zone 7A) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered, fragrant flowers.
..... \$10.00
- *Viburnum buddleifolia* (zone 6) – A *Viburnum* of medium size that has thick hairs that make the plant soft to the touch. The large white flower heads are followed by red fruits that eventually turn black.
..... \$10.00
- *Viburnum* X *Burkwoodii* 'Chenault' (zone 5) – A very fragrant, pink-flowered cultivar that blooms in the early spring. It has an excellent dense habit that makes it a useful landscape item as well as an early spring flowering shrub.
..... \$7.00
- *Viburnum cylindricum* (zone 6 or 7, untested) – A large *Viburnum* with glossy, evergreen leaves we found in the mountains near the Burma border. The florets in the large flower heads are said to have lavender anthers, but when we found it, it had large fruit clusters with blue-black berries.
..... \$7.00
- Viburnum dilatatum*, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) – A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter.
..... \$5.00, 10.00
- Viburnum erosum*, Koba-no-gamazumi (zone 5 or 6) – Deciduous, spreading shrub with rather fine foliage and showy red berries. Seems to be very trouble-free.
..... \$15.00
- Viburnum hirtulum* (zone 5 or 6) – We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display.
..... \$6.00, 12.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum sterilis*, Chinese Snowball (zone 6) – This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring.
..... \$7.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – The flowers of this clone only show a trace of pink color, but it is nonetheless very useful horticulturally. It has good vigor but is smaller and with finer texture; the flowers are freely produced later than the standard varieties of *V. plicatum*.
..... \$5.00, 15.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the National Arboretum that has large flower heads and an improved fruit display.
..... \$5.00, 15.00
- *Viburnum* X *Rhytidophylloides* (*V. lantana* X *V. rhytidophyllum*) (zone ?) – A hybrid with leaves beautifully sculptured like the *V. rhytidophyllum* parent, but broader..... \$7.00
- Viburnum semitomentosum* (= *V. dentatum*), Arrow-wood (zone 6) – A large, native shrub with garden potential.
..... \$15.00
- Viburnum wrightii*, Wright's Viburnum (zone 5) – A larger *Viburnum* from Japan that is upright in habit and has coarse foliage and good fruit displays.
..... \$15.00

Weigela coraensis(?) (zone 5) – Excellent pink floral display and very vigorous. From the high snowfall zone of Honshu, Japan. \$15.00^②

Weigela praecox (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink and red as they age. We are very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$15.00

Weigela sp. (zone 5 or 6?) – This large, unidentified *Weigela* from China makes an outstanding floral display. The large florets open an ivory color and develop red and pink markings as they age. From the Lushan mountains of China. \$15.00

• *Xanthoxylum acanthopodium*, Hairy Prickly Ash (zone 7?, untested) – A newly introduced large shrub from our 1994 trip. The seedlings are vigorous. \$10.00

Zelkova serrata, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$20.00^②

Zelkova sinica, Chinese Zelkova (zone 5) – A Chinese species closely related to *Z. serrata* from Japan. \$15.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

• *Agapanthus africanus*, Blue African Lily (zone see below) – The blue flowers of the summer-flowering African lilies are a familiar sight in gardens in warmer climates, but we have found that they are adequately hardy in our zone 7 garden with a heavy mulch (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. \$7.00

• *Arisaema consanquinium* (zone 6?) – A very vigorous and easy jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$5.00
Pot of 2 or more plants

Arisaema heterophyllum, Diverse-leaf Jack-in-the-pulpit (zone 6) – A little smaller than *A. ringens* but with more dissected leaves. \$6.00

Arisaema ringens, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) – A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native camellia forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. (Seedlings)..... \$10.00

• *Hedychium species*, Hardy Ginger (zone 6 or 7, untested) – One of many species of this genus that occur in woodland edges in the mountains of Yunnan, China. This species grows 3 to 4 feet tall, and when we saw it in November, it had matured large, red terminal fruits. \$6.00

Helleborus foetidus, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$3.00

Helleborus orientalis, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$3.00

Hosta yingerii (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. \$5.00, 10.00

Iris ensata, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 6) – Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$6.00

¹ ^② Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

Shipping Instructions and Charges

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked 'Ⓢ', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

We ship between October 1 to May 15 **only** (weather permitting in midwinter).

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00.

Minimum shipping **charge** is \$8.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
packaging and UPS is \$8.00 for orders under \$40.00
for orders over \$40.00, add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping to **Canada**,
add 35% for packaging and UPS
and \$25.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate.

Outside of the United States and Canada,
we **only** ship camellia scions.
Please write to make arrangements.

Substitutions

Unless substitutions are listed, we will send a refund check or ship a different size plant if possible.

Nursery Visits

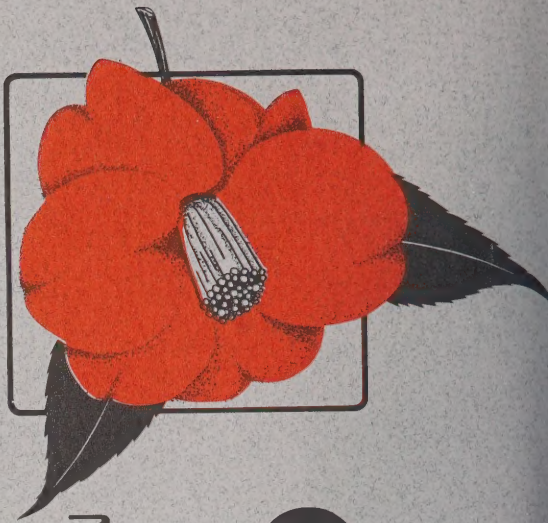
You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

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This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the T_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a Panasonic KX-P4410 Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Bitstream Bookman**, with a sprinkling of Computer Modern San Serif and a few miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516

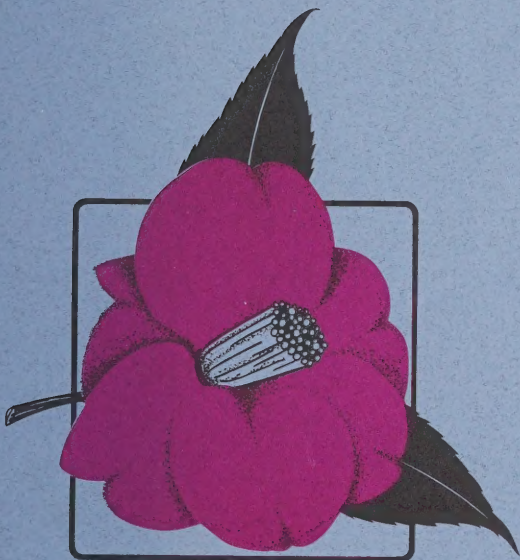


WILLIAM R. BURK
J. Couch Lib. Dept. of Biology
CHAPEL HILL, NC 27599-3280

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FALL 1996



CAMELLIA
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL

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Symbols & Abbreviations

- = New this year
- ★ = Recently Named Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced
- ⊗ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping. Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.

HOW TO REACH US

Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Rd
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Phone:

(919) 967-5529

E-mail:

camforest@aol.com

Hardiness Zones

Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temp. in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mtns / Western VA Central MD / New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA, SC / Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC / Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central FL

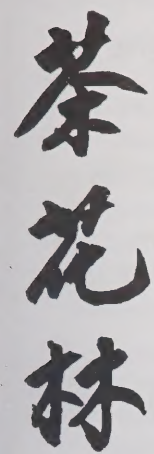
NURSERY INFORMATION

Our new Carrie Road property is working out very well. We are having Fall and Spring Open House for our local customers. On those dates larger plants are offered at reduced prices. The Fall Open House will be the first three weekends of October and the Spring one will be the first three weekends in April. Some beautiful specimens of quite unusual plants that grow well here in central NC are available for "instant" gardens. The increased light at our new site has already improved the quality of sun-loving plants we had trouble growing properly at the shady Camellia Forest site. Camellia Forest Gardens will remain a test garden and haven of rarities.

While we have not introduced color pictures into our catalog, we do have a home page on the "world wide web" and we have color pictures of our new camellias and other plants on the home page. The URL is <http://home.aol.com/camforest>. During the winter season we will try to change the photos monthly so you can see our new cultivars. You may also contact us via e-mail: camforest@aol.com.

Gradually I, David have been learning the intricacies of running a rare plant nursery and this year I rewrote the introduction. Of course I got lots of help especially on the plants that my father collected in China. Kai Mei and I appreciate your support and hope you find something of interest this year.

P.S. One plant which deserves special mention is *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii*. We planted groups of plants under open deciduous trees where they have formed large clumps of lush foliage. The bright rose to lavender flowers fade darker as they age and make a mound of flowers over each clump. Because the bloom is so early and outstanding we really enjoy them. The best part is that the plants are tough, and unlike all other primulas we have grown this variety is easily cultivated. The plants survive our summer heat, humidity and drought as well as winter freezes.



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei &
David Parks
(proprietors)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Since 1979 we have been trying to make new and unusual plants available to gardeners. New plants can be identified in several ways: new species can be found in the wild and small collections of seeds can be imported, new cultivars can be bred by hybridization and selection, and new cultivars can be selected from groups of seedlings. One example of a new species my father introduced is *Cinnamomum chekiangensis* which was not known in the United States until a few seeds were brought from the Hangzhou Botanical Gardens in China. New selections from collected seed include *Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' and *Celtis sinensis* "Green Cascade" both of which were chance seedlings although the seed source was carefully chosen to increase the chance of obtaining worthwhile plants. We hope gardeners will be excited about our new plants and continue to support increasing horticultural variation.

On trips to western Yunnan and southern Sichuan in the fall of 1994 and early this year, we collected seeds from this area of great botanical diversity. Several species are added to our list in this catalog, and since these plants are from wild collected seeds of plants we know very little about, we would like your evaluations of these plants in different areas of the country. Most of the collections were made from plants which were showy in the wild and many were even blooming in November such as *Clematis*, *Hypericum*, *Hydrangea* and *Incarvillea*.

Last summer I went crazy taking cuttings of *Prunus mume*, the Japanese Flowering Apricot, and now we have beautiful plants. Several years ago we planted hundreds of *Prunus mume* seedlings from Japanese cultivars (only seeds of *Prunus* can be imported) and this is the first year we are offering several new selections. Especially nice are two white ones: 'White Christmas' which sometimes starts blooming around Christmas time and 'Fragrant Snow' which has large semi-double, fragrant flowers. Also available is 'Winter Mist' and 'Snow Cone' a nice pale pink and a deeper pink, both have good fragrance. A dark red (the deepest we have seen) bloomed for the first time this spring, and we should have this one available soon.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

We initiated a breeding program in 1962 to develop camellias for the garden and landscape. The program had several general objectives: winter-hardiness, floriferousness, fragrance, new color variants and early bloom. The time between the hand-pollination to make a hybrid and the naming of a cultivar is often over twenty years but this is time well spent because the attributes of the plants need to be observed under different weather and cultural conditions. We will continue to introduce new cultivars when our testing and evaluation indicate a plant is worthwhile.

This year we decided to name three camellias that are excellent growers and very showy in the garden. *Camellia sasanqua* 'Pink Serenade' (CF-18) is a very vigorous plant which stands above its neighbors in the garden with a long and showy flowering season. *Camellia japonica* 'Turandot' (CF-30) is a very late blooming peony form with good flowerbud hardiness; even this year (we had a hard late freeze) this plant put on a good show in the garden. 'Twilight Glow' (*Camellia oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) is a very cold hardy (zone 6B), darker pink single on a nice compact bush with good upright form. Finally, we numbered a *Camellia japonica*, CF-45, that has wonderfully different colored flowers on the same plant.

For those of you growing camellias in areas with colder winters than ours (zone 7A), we have developed several which are much more cold hardy. We learned in 1985 after the temperature dropped to -9°F that some camellias can survive these low temperatures. The 'April Series' and the *Oleifera* hybrids are our most cold hardy selections. Recently, we learned *Camellia* X 'Survivor' was the hardiest plant among a group of camellias growing on Long Island, NY. On the last two trips to China my father saw *Camellia reticulata* and *C. tenuivavis* growing at elevations over 9000 feet and sometimes blooming while snow was on the ground! Collecting material of these plants was difficult since the Chinese pick the seeds for oil production, but a few scions and seeds have been obtained. Even some pollen was brought back and a few capsules have set from the crosses made with this pollen that should result in some interesting blooms and cold hardy plants.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL

CAMELLIAS

This year our offerings are arranged according to the general season of bloom and hardiness. During the past years much has been written about hardiness in camellias, and we have received many inquiries from folks in colder areas in the eastern United States and Europe concerning hardiness. In our experience, the hardiest camellia selections of *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* can be grown with winter wind and sun protection in zone 6B (minimum temperature to -5°F) with reasonable success. Gardeners with experience may have success with the same hardy strains in zone 6A (minimum temperature to -10°F) with excellent winter sun and wind protection and winter mulches, but careful site selection (and luck) are essential. Some camellias may turn out to be hardy in zones colder than 6, but we do not generally recommend camellias for areas colder than 6B.

Camellia Prices

(for all Camellias **except** *C. oleifera* hybrids (see page 6), "April Series" (see page 8) or as noted):

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$6.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$10.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$20.00 each

Large plants indicated by  are individually priced at the nursery.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, the fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species of camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes the best garden display and is by far the best known among the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop more showy blooms; consequently, the variety of camellias available for the fall and early winter has been greatly expanded in recent years.

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our selections and some older named varieties. Contrary to popular opinion, *C. sasanqua* is slightly less hardy than *C. japonica*, but it can be successfully grown anywhere in zone 7 with protection from winter wind; and in fact, the general hardiness of the two species is so similar that *C. sasanqua* can be successfully grown in any locality where *C. japonica* is easily cultivated. We have only experienced severe vegetative injury during winters in which the temperature went below 0°F (one time). Flower bud hardiness is not a concern with *C. sasanqua* except when late-flowering varieties are attempted in cooler areas. We select for early bloom, and our garden displays are dependably good. *Camellia sasanqua* flowers are not harmed by the first frosts and light freezes of autumn.

- ★'Midnight Lover' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and in your garden it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas. (1 and 2 year)
- ★'Northern Lights' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata'; CF-10) (zone 7A) - A very free flowering shrub with large, white flowers that have pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit. (2 year only)
- 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (late October to November), vigorous grower. (1, 2 and 3 year)
- ★'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* "hiemalis" selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed flowers are very large and cup shaped. The color is a delicate pale pink. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. (1 year only)
- 'Pink Serenade' (*C. sasanqua*; CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for the garden. (1 year only)
- 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (*C. sasanqua* "hiemalis" selection) (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. (1 year only)

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses which combine *C. sasanqua* with *C. reticulata*, as well as other species. They are selected for larger and showier flowers which bloom later in the season. We recommend these hybrids for zones 8 and 9, but we grow them in the garden in our climate which often dips into the zone 7 range.

'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') (zone 7B) - Very large, deep pink, semi-double blooms. Strong grower with excellent foliage texture intermediate between the two parent species. This variety has the bloom-size of the spring-flowering camellias, but blooms in the late fall; and thus will be a highlight in your garden. The hardiness is surprisingly good for this hybrid combination. (1 year only)

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy, and vegetatively hardy cultivar that blooms in the middle of winter and thus is good for greenhouse culture in the north. (1, 2 and 3 year)

★'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and thus this selection is best grown where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but still have the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-blooming camellia of the owner of this nursery, and so the breeder named it in her honor. (1 year only)

★'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9) (best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. (1 year only)

'Yoimachi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for the greenhouse in colder areas. (1, 2 and 3 year)

Old Varieties of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan)

(zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

'Benizakura' - (Higo) large rose-red, single, semi-dwarf habit (1 year only)

'Kanjiro' - dark red, semi-double, late (formerly listed as 'Australian Hiryu') (1 year only)

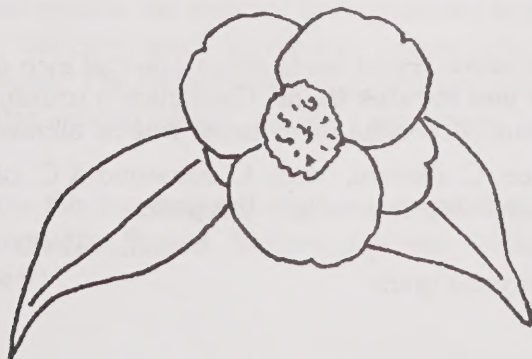
'Osakazuki' - white with red marks on the petal edges, single (1 year only)

'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and vigorous, mid-autumn; an excellent *sasanqua* (1 and 2 year)

'Sagamiwabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (1 year only)

'Shikishima' - (Higo) rose pink, double, good hardiness (1 and 2 year)

'Shishigashira' - (Hiemalis) deep rose double with dwarf habit (formerly listed as Kan Tsubaki) (1 year only)



Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

Prices for *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

1-year established rooted cuttings	 \$8.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$14.00 each
3-Year plants	 \$25.00 each

- ★'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. This selection has performed as well in cold-hardiness tests as any other camellia variety under test and, along with 'April Remembered', rated first in the Greensboro tests in 1994. (1 year)
- ★'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F_2 segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely and early in the autumn. About 15 years ago, we planted more than 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* seedlings in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter without injury under these conditions. (1 year only)
- ★CF-21 (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This hardy selection has large, single white flowers with pink markings, and was originally selected because it makes a heavy bud set and blooms over a long period in the autumn. Because of its excellent hardiness, vigor and good floral display, this one will be particularly useful for hedges and screens. (A sister seedling of 'Survivor') (1 year only)
- 'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact-growing, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored and single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season. We have an encouraging report on this new introduction from a gardener in Pennsylvania. (1 year only) **\$10.00**
- Ackerman selections** (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - These varieties bloom in mid-autumn and are all easily grown and useful for the garden landscape.
 - 'Snow Flurry' - white, double. (1 and 2 year)
 - 'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony. (1 and 2 year)
 - 'Winter's Dream' - pink, semidouble form. (1 year only)
 - 'Winter's Star' - pink, single. (1, 2 and 3 year)
- NCSU selection** (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Developed at the NCSU (North Carolina State University) Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane.
 - 'Carolina Moonmist' - pink, single. (1 year only)

Camellia Seeds

Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well-drained potting soil **as soon as you receive them**. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds **must not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. japonica* selections and *C. sasanqua*. The seed crop is very light this year.

Ten seeds of any type	 \$1.00
Larger quantities - write for price quote.	

Camellia X vernalis

These cultivars were once considered to be separate species, but have been identified as an old grouping (some cultivars ancient) of hybrids and segregates of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. They are widely grown in Japan, but only a few varieties are grown outside of their native country. The hardiness is excellent, but since they tend to bloom in mid-winter, we recommend them for areas with mild winters. They tend to look more like their *C. sasanqua* parents.

'Egao' (zone 7A) - Large, semi-double, variegated pink; free-flowering and early; blooms in November before severe cold. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall – dependable for us. A California camellia society once gave this a "Best Sasanqua" award, but it is really *C. sasanqua* X *C. japonica*. (1 and 2 year)

'Kocho-no-mai' (zone 7B) - Delicate red single; blooms between the *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* bloom season. (large only )

'Ryuko' (zone 7A) Small, deep-red, single blooms in-between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured camellia that is very hardy. (1 year only)

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera, Lushan Strain (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. Seedlings. (1 and 2 year) **\$5.00, 10.00**

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Forms (hardiness same as *C. oleifera*) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact habit all year. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaved Forms (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard varieties of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering, often blooming in August. (1, 2 and 3 year)

Miscellaneous Camellia Species and Hybrids:

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) The small rose-pink peony form flowers bloom from early to late season. This cultivar was developed by Dr. William Ackerman for the cinnamon fragrance. (1 year only)

• 'Sukiya' ("Wabisuke group") (zone 7) - A hardy, small-flowered camellia that has been cultivated for centuries. It is vigorous, and the single, pink flowers are produced freely in mid-spring. (1 year only)

• CF-42 (seedling of 'Sukiya') (zone 6B) - A **very hardy** seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. (1 year only) **\$8.00**

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - Shrub, eventually large, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. It is as cold hardy as *C. japonica*. (1 year only)

Camellia edethae (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and has proven to be an outstanding garden plant. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, and we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. This new introduction has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness!! (1 year only) **\$8.00**

Camellia tsaii (zone 8B) - We grow this fine-textured Chinese species in the greenhouse where it forms a beautiful rounded shrub with tiny white flowers. Visitors often say "Is that a camellia?" when they see the shiny crinkled foliage. (1 year)

⁰  Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

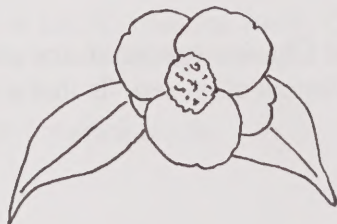
"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)

Very cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars (recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown). The following hardy selections have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings. The new selections have been named the "April Series" for the time we expect them to bloom in cooler northern areas. The seven selections are listed below:

Prices for "April Series"

1-Year established rooted cuttings	 \$8.00 each
2-Year rooted cuttings	 \$14.00 each

- ★'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) Compact, slow to medium growth with shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. (1 and 2 year)
- ★'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of pink, shell and white variegated (not virus), formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to the late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very interesting. (1 year only)
- ★'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Reg Ragland') Compact, well formed plant with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal flowers. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April" series, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. (1 year only)
- ★'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. Only this member of the April series was included in a field trial at Greensboro, NC in 1993-94 when the temperature dropped to -3°F, and this selection fared as well as any other camellia in the trials, including *C. oleifera* and its hybrids. (1 year only)
- ★'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) Compact, relatively slow-growing, well-formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. (1 year only)
- ★'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks, but this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. (1 and 2 year)
- ★'April Tryst' (seedling of 'Yours Truly') Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens, however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of freezing weather. (1 year only)



Cold Hardy *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). Excellent glossy foliage, vigorous grower and dieback resistant. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use. (1 year only)

"Spring's Promise" ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form and tendency to flower freely. (1 year only) **\$8.00**

'Turandot' (CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late with good flower bud hardiness; makes an excellent floral display. This dependable plant deserves a name after being observed for many years. (1 and 3 year) **\$10.00, 25.00**

CF-45 - A selection which produces red, pink, striped, white and mixed flowers over the same plant. The single flowers are produced in profusion over a vigorous plant. (1 year only)

Camellia japonica Hybrids

This is a group of our showiest spring blooming hybrids that we strongly recommend for gardens in the appropriate hardiness zone. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill. (hardiness indicated with each cultivar)

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well; strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. (1 and 2 year)

'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. (1 year only)

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (1 year only)

★'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and very free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but will also make a striking display in your garden. (1 and 3 year)



Cluster-flowering Camellia Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom - they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers - the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

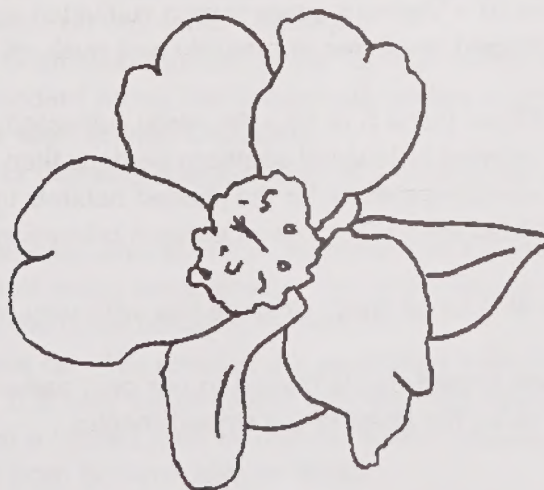
- 'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. ('Bright Eyes' is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used before in Australia.) (2 and 3 year and large )
- ★'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single, mid-season (February to March); new foliage bronze-red, very vigorous and disease resistant. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The hardiness is excellent in terms of the plants, buds and even the open flowers. (Formerly named "Red Candles") (1 and 2 year)
- ★CF-44 Fragrant hybrid ('Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that is vigorous and free-flowering. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. (1 year and large )
- 'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X species in section Theopsis) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and introduced first in Japan and was named because it makes such a striking spring display. (2 and 3 year and large )
- 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (1 year only)
- 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (1 year only)
- 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. (1 and 2 year)
- CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7A) - Shaded white to pink single, blooms heavily, early in the season; vigorous, erect grower, foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* (2 and 3 year)
- CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) Deep, rose-pink single that produces a very large number of blooms on even small plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit. (2 and 3 year and large )

⁰  Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

Old *Camellia japonica* cultivars

This year we offer a number of the older, standard varieties. These are well known garden forms that have moderate resistance to cold. Hardiness is zone 7A, unless otherwise indicated.
(availability noted after each variety.)

- 'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Arajishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early (2 year)
- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (2 year)
- 'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late (2 year)
- 'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans' (2 year)
- 'Chujohaku' - (Higo) white, single, fall-blooming (large )
- 'Cream Puff' - (Dr. Ackerman) large white peony, late (1 year)
- 'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early (2 year)
- 'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early (2 year)
- 'Derbiana' - medium, white, loose peony, late (1 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (large )
- 'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red with white splotches, peony, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Grand Slam' - brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone (1 year)
- 'Greenboro Red' - light red, semidouble, vigorous and quite cold hardy (2 year)
- 'Hagoromo' - dark red, Higo single form (1 year)
- 'Jacks' - medium red, formal, very hardy (2 year)
- 'Kumagai' - dark red, Higo single form (large )
- 'Kumasaka' - rose red, quite double, very hardy (zone 6B) (2 year)
- 'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early (2 year)
- 'Margie' - large, white, formal double, early to midseason (1 year)
- 'Ozeki' - red, Higo single (large )
- 'Professor Sargent' - dark red, full peony, vigorous, compact growth (2 year)
- 'Showa-no-hikari' - red or variegated, Higo single (large )
- 'Tama-no-ura' - medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason. This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. (1 year)
- 'Tenko' - soft pink, slightly fragrant, Higo (large )
- 'Tojohaku' - white, Higo single (large )
- 'Tricolor White' or 'Leucantha' - white, semidouble, an old white-flowered variety that is dependable (1 and 2 year)
- 'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season (2 year)
- 'Willie Hite' - light pink with shaded petals, semidouble, quite cold hardy (1 and 2 year)
- 'Yukikomachi' - deep rose-pink, Higo, large glossy leaves (large )



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GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- Abeliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in the early spring before the leaves come out. This small deciduous shrub is easily grown for its early spring floral display.
..... \$10.00
- Abies delavayi*, *fabriand georgei*, Three Chinese Fir Species (zone untested, 5 to 7) – These three species were collected in Yunnan Province of China in 1994. In the wild they occurred at higher elevations from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. In their natural habitats, their size is determined by the severity of the habitat, but they are handsome trees with somewhat bluish foliage in favorable sites. So far, the seedlings are tolerating our hot summers better than most fir species we have tried.
..... \$5.00
- Abies nordmaniana* (zone 5) – Native to a milder climate than most firs, and thus somewhat more heat tolerant. These are developing nicely in the nursery.
..... \$16.00
- Acanthopanax seiboldiana*, Fiveleaf Aralia (zone 5) – A tough shrub grown for hedges and tolerant of dry conditions.
..... \$12.00
- Acanthopanax seiboldiana* 'Variegatus' (zone 5) – A fine textured compact shrub with white margins on the compound leaves.
..... \$10.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – Vigorous, small tree with excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color.
..... \$8.00, 12.00, 20.00 ☐
- Acer carpinifolium*, Hornbeam Maple (zone 4) – The unusual leaves of this maple look like *Carpinus* leaves but are opposite unlike the Hornbeams. Besides confusing your friends this maple has showy yellow fall color on small well formed trees.
..... \$10.00
- Acer crataegifolium* (zone 5) – A small, fine-textured, striped bark maple. This species performs well in southern gardens.
..... \$16.00, 20.00 ☐
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend it (our own vigorous stock).
..... \$10.00, 20.00, 30.00 ☐
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6?) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained very vigorous progeny.
..... \$10.00, 20.00, 40.00 ☐
- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple (zone 2) – A large shrub to small tree for patio or garden specimen culture that does well in full sun or light shade; good fall color.
..... \$10.00
- Acer henryi* (zone 6) – A trifoliate maple from China with attractive hanging racemes of winged fruits. Vigorous grower, has good fall color.
..... \$30.00, 40.00 ☐
- Acer micranthum* (zone 6) – Small palmate leaves on the densely branched small tree give brilliant reds and oranges in the fall. The young twigs are often red or sometimes yellow-red. This species forms a nicely shaped tree a little smaller than *A. palmatum*. This very lovely small maple has been in the gardens of collectors for many years, but for some reason is rarely found in nurseries.
..... \$10.00
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from a cultivated source; for bonsai, garden or understock use. Becomes a well shaped small tree at maturity and rivals all other tree species for spectacular autumn coloration.
..... \$8.00
- Acer rufinerve*, Japanese Snakebark Maple (zone 5 or 6) – An easily cultivated species somewhat similar to our native striped maple, but is more tolerant to lowland southern gardens than the native species. The assortment of striped maples we offer are all excellent species for the shaded habitats under large trees, and this easily grown Japanese species has the added attraction of good autumn coloration and interesting bark for the winter landscape.
..... \$12.00
- Acer tataricum*, Tatarian Maple (zone 4) – Large shrub or small tree with very fragrant flowers.
..... \$20.00 ☐
- Acer tegmentosum* (zone 5) – An Asian striped maple related to our own native species, but with finer texture. Considered by some landscapers to be the finest of the striped maples.
..... \$20.00

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- Actinidia chinensis*, Chinese Gooseberry, cultivars 'Ding' (female) and 'Dong' (male) (zone 7) – Finally, we are able to offer matched pairs of this excellent Chinese fruit. This is a close relative of the Kiwi, but the fruits and leaves are slightly smaller, and the flowers appear earlier in the spring. This Kiwi relative is more temperate in its requirements. It is more tolerant of winter cold, and the fruits mature earlier in the autumn. This is a very vigorous species that should be managed for fruit production just as the Kiwi. In field tests in North Carolina these plants were unharmed by temperature just below 0°F while the Kiwi was killed.
(Matched pair for pollination) \$20.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7A) – Large shrub to small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white to pale pink, and create an excellent display.
..... \$5.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large, native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant.
..... \$10.00
- Akebia trifoliata*, Mitsuba-akebi (zone 6 or 7) – A vigorous vine similar to, but slightly coarser than, the common *Akebia quinata* which has five leaflets. This is a strain from China with superior foliage.
..... \$5.00
- Alangium plantanifolium*, Planeleaf Alangium (zone 6) – A large shrub with maple-like foliage and strange tubular white flowers; suitable for naturalizing in a woodland garden. Our strain came from a ravine in the mountains of Kyushu, Japan.
..... \$5.00
- Aphananthe aspera*, Scabrous Aphananthe (zone 6) – A small, easily cultured tree with a dense rounded head. Although rarely grown in America, the Japanese consider this tree a useful ornamental.
..... \$20.00
- Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree with large, fernlike, compound leaves from a spiny unbranched stem, and large clusters of flowers in midsummer. Produces suckers from the roots, but is easily controlled.
..... \$3.00
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana' (zone 7A) – A dwarf form that is well shaped and is said to be self-fruitful.
..... \$6.00, 10.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun.
..... \$4.00, 8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries that attract the wild birds. This species is considered to be the hardiest of the *Callicarpas*, and we have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is actually hardy in Iowa!
..... \$6.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – A vigorous, fast-growing shrub that has larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species, the fruits are held into the winter.
..... \$8.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest.
..... \$12.00, 16.00
- Callicarpa japonica*(?) (zone 6?) – A *Callicarpa* species from the Hwang Shan mountains of China; identified as *C. japonica*, but looks different to us. The plant is smaller than the typical Japanese form, but the individual fruits are larger than those we have seen on any other *Callicarpa*.
..... \$8.00, 12.00
- Callicarpa japonica* var. *luxurians*, O-murasaki-shikibu (zone 7B) – A variety of *C. japonica* with much larger fruit clusters. Not as hardy as the standard forms, but consistently makes a good fruit show in our garden, in fact, it has the best fruit show we have seen on any *Callicarpa*.
..... \$14.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant, reddish-brown flowers.
..... \$4.00
- Calycanthus sinensis* (zone 6) – Generally similar to the American species above except the evergreen leaves are a little larger, while, so far, the plant grows more slowly. The white flowers are large and showy. This species seems to be as easy to grow as the more common *C. floridus*.
..... \$10.00
- Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade' (zone 6) – We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. We have received very good reports on the performance of this tree from horticulturists in Texas.
..... \$15.00, 40.00 ☐

- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South. This tree seems resistant to deer bites. \$16.00, 30.00, 50.00 ☑
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) – A particularly fine selection of this species originally selected at Duke Gardens, develops into a superior garden specimen. \$10.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) – A strongly erect, but slow-growing form that becomes a large shrub after many years. The erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. \$10.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) – A handsome tree of moderately rapid growth rate and fine texture. This species is impressive in the landscape at any stage of development, and given time, reaches great size. The freshly fallen leaves emit a pleasant scent. \$30.00 ☑, 40.00 ☑
- Cercis chingii* (zone 6A or 6B) – A large shrub from China with foliage and branch habit clearly distinct from the more common *C. chinensis*. The flowers are a brighter lavender-pink and a little earlier; excellent floral display. \$7.00, 10.00
- *Cercis gigantea*, Giant Redbud (zone 7?) – Huge leaves and a larger habit set this species apart from other *Cercis*. \$6.00
- Cercis glabra* (zone 6A or 6B) – The darker colored flowers on this smaller redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. \$7.00, 10.00
- *Cercis yunnanensis*, Yunnan Redbud (zone 7?) – Another redbud similar to *C. chinensis*. This species has done well at the NCSU Arboretum. \$6.00
- *Chaenomeles japonica* var. *pygmaea*, Japanese Quince (zone 6) – This variety was selected for its bright red flowers on a compact plant. \$7.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) – A new cultivar with dense feathery branches in a small compact bun. 'Blue Feathers' is a well chosen cultivar name. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – Semi-dwarf, upright form with lacy foliage; vigorous, with a somewhat open habit. \$12.00, 24.00 ☑
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii' (zone 5) – Very attractive, slow-growing, dwarf form that will eventually reach 3 feet in height. It forms white tips when grown in bright light, but remains mostly green when grown in the shade. Good rock garden specimen. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea', Gold-thread Cypress (zone 3) – In time a small tree with branchlets of golden, thread-like twigs; colors best when grown in strong sunlight. \$60.00 ☑
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Golden Mop' (zone 3) – In time a large shrub to small tree with branchlets that are made up of golden thread-like twigs. Excellent gold color and seems to perform well in the South. \$60.00 ☑
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Intermedia' (zone 3) – A blue, faster-growing form that becomes a small tree; vigorous, an excellent blue accent in the landscape. \$20.00, 30.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Compressa' (zone 3) – Extreme dwarf with very compact habit; grey-green color with gold tips. \$60.00 ☑
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Nana' (zone 3) – Delicate, slow growing, nearly globose form suited for the rock garden. \$24.00
- *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3). \$5.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf with excellent form that develops white tips. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$5.00, 10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Minima' (zone 3) – A very fine textured, slow growing mutant variant of 'Squarrosa Intermedia'. It stays very small and has a very good blue color. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Tsukuma' (zone 5) – Dwarf with dark, bluish-green foliage; reaching a height of 4 feet in 8-10 years. This irregular form is very useful in an informal plantings. \$16.00
- *Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Glauc Pendula' (zone 4). \$5.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) – One of a very small number of shrubs that flower in the middle of winter. The flowers are fragrant and frost-resistant. Our 15-year-old specimen is one of our garden treasures. \$16.00

- Chimonanthus zhetangensis* (zone 7A, at least) – A fall flowering shrub with leaves slightly smaller than *C. praecox*. The glossy, evergreen leaves form a nice cascading mound on young plants. \$10.00
- Choisia ternata* "Sundance" (zone 6) – A nice, small evergreen shrub with yellowish new leaves which turn to a shiny green as they age. The white flowers are quite fragrant and it often blooms several times a year. \$6.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7A with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. We are very excited about this new introduction that grows about twice as fast as *Camellia*..... \$20.00
- Clematis ranunculoides* (tentative identification (zone zone 7) – A small *Clematis* species we found growing in poor soil in dry ridges in Yunnan China. It grows from one to several feet in height and flowers on the new wood. The nodding, lavender to rose flowers are bell-like with recurved tips on the petals. Very small plants were observed to flower freely, and it is behaving as a herbaceous perennial for us..... \$10.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (zone 7 - fully hardy) – A fast-growing, small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits. \$8.00
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' (zone 5) – A semi-dwarf selection of the common Appalachian species. 'Hummingbird' grows to about 4 feet, is free-flowering, and is tolerant of a wide range of moisture and light conditions. \$10.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese *Clethra* (zone 6) – Small, somewhat fastigate tree with white flower spikes in midsummer. As the tree ages, the trunk develops an interesting, mottled pattern of pale, tan and brown shades. \$8.00, 16.00
- Clethra fargesii* (zone 6 or 7) – A new introduction we have just received that is much smaller than the Japanese *Clethra*. Our plants are 4 to 5 feet tall with a compact, fastigate shape. The spikes of white flowers are produced freely even on young plants. \$8.00, 16.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*. \$6.00
- Cornus kousa* var. *angustata*, Chinese evergreen dogwood (zone 6) – An evergreen form of *C. kousa* that is one of our hardiest broadleaved-evergreen, flowering trees. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced considerably later than the deciduous variety of *C. kousa*. With each season we become more excited about the potential of this relatively new introduction. \$5.00
- Cornus officinalis* (zone 6) – Very similar to *Cornus mas*, the Cornelian Cherry, but slightly larger in all respects, blooms a little earlier. \$5.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Miyama-tosa-mizuki (zone 6) – Well shaped, eventually large, spring-flowering shrub; may be the easiest-to-grow in the genus. We are very excited about this introduction from woodlands near Hiroshima. \$12.00, 20.00, 30.00 ☑
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' (zone 6) – A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* we have selected with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. Unlike most dwarfs, it is very free flowering, and blooms earlier than standard *C. gotoana*. \$20.00, 30.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This species is slightly more open growing than the above, and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this with the earlier blooming *C. gotoana* to lengthen the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden. \$12.00, 20.00
- Corylopsis spicata*, Common Winterhazel (zone 5 or 6) – There are small botanical differences that distinguish this species from *C. gotoana*, but in garden the two species are very similar - both vigorous and free flowering. \$12.00, 20.00
- Corylopsis veitchiana* (= *C. sinensis*?), Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – A variant of *C. sinensis*. \$16.00
- Cotoneaster* 'Tom Thumb', Dwarf *Cotoneaster* (zone 5) – The tiny leaves on this dainty plant will form a very finely textured low mound with red fall color and berries. \$5.00
- Crataegus viridis*, Green Hawthorne (zone 4) – We selected seeds from a mature 25-foot specimen that produces spectacular fruit displays that last all winter. \$12.00, 20.00 ☑

- Cryptomeria fortunei*, Chinese Cedar (zone 6B) – These seedlings are very vigorous and are forming well shaped specimens that will develop into large trees in time. \$40.00 ☑
- Cryptomeria japonica* (zone 6) – Seedlings of the standard tree form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen. \$4.00, 8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ben Franklin' (zone 5-6) – This fast-growing conifer is the most important lumber tree in Japan, and it is equally at home in the milder parts of the eastern United States. It has a rather fine texture, deep green color, and grows well in either sun or partial shade. The best specimens are grown in moist, well drained soils. This cultivar is a particularly fine species type. \$24.00
- *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Compressa* (zone 6) – A very dwarf green globose cone forming cultivar. \$3.00
 - *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Aurea' (zone 6) – A juvenile foliage plant which is very soft to the touch. It is useful as a hedge and can be pruned to almost any shape. \$8.00
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana' (zone 6) – An attractive dwarf form that lacks a main trunk and thus develops into a rounded bush. The new foliage is especially nice because the tips curve downwards for a pleasing appearance. In time it will form an attractive specimen 3-6 feet tall. \$16.00
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugua' (zone 6) – A slow growing, dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush. \$12.00
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ikar Sugi' (zone 6) – Extreme dwarf with very fine foliar texture and narrowly erect habit. \$12.00
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' or 'Mejiro-sugi' (zone 6) – Cushion-shaped semi-dwarf, taller than broad; the white leaves require a little shade in hot areas. \$40.00 ☑
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our fifteen-year-old tree is one of our favorite garden specimens..... \$24.00, 36.00 ☑
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' (zone 6) – A form with faster growth and cream to golden color throughout. \$16.00, 24.00, 36.00 ☑
 - *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiralis', Granny's Ringlets *Cryptomeria* (zone 6) – The foliage twists spirally around the branches on this slow growing selection. \$5.00
 - Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino' (zone 6) – This is another superior selection of the species type characterized by excellent, deep green color. \$36.00 ☑
 - Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glauca', Blue China Fir (zone 6) – A striking blue form of the China fir which forms an outstanding specimen tree. The huge needles make the graceful branches quite enticing to look at but not to touch. \$7.00
 - *Daphne odora* 'Variegata' (zone 7) – This wonderfully fragrant winter blooming plant will scent the area near where it grows. This one has white margins on the leaves to give the glossy foliage more interest in all seasons. \$12.00
 - Decaisnea fargesii*, "Blue Worm Tree" (zone 6, perhaps 5) – A very rare shrub from moist canyons in the mountains of central China with long, compound leaves produced from a slow-growing stem. Small, indigo-green flower clusters are followed by plump, bean-like fruits that turn pale blue at maturity. Grows best in deep shade in well drained soils. \$5.00, 10.00
 - Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$8.00
 - Distylium myricoides*, Myrica-like *Distylium* (zone 7A) – This species is generally similar to the one that follows but has foliage that is reminiscent of *Myrica*. This one is reported to be a little more hardy than *D. racemosum*, and our specimen was unharmed by temperatures near 0°F. \$8.00, 12.00
 - Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) – A handsome spreading shrub with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers early in the season. Our offering is propagated from individuals that have proven hardy in zone 7A. This plant, like many of our Asian "shrubs" is relatively slow growing but becomes a tree in time. *Distylium* is very easy to cultivate and tolerates a variety of growing environments. \$8.00, 12.00
 - Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (zone 7A - protected sites) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. \$10.00

- Eucalyptus neglecta* (zone 7B) – Seedlings of one of the hardier Australian Gums with nice blue foliage.
..... \$4.00
- Euonymus fortunei* "Dwarf Form" (zone 6A) – A creeping selection with very fine foliage.
..... \$12.00
- Euptelea polyandra* (zone 5) – A nicely shaped large shrub or small deciduous tree from Japan. Rare in cultivation.
..... \$30.00 ☐
- Eurya emarginata*, Hama-hi-sakaki (zone 8A) – A densely branched evergreen shrub with a rather fine texture. Widely used in Japan for formal hedges and special landscape effects because it responds so well to pruning.
..... \$20.00 ☐, 30.00 ☐
- Euscaphis japonica* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits. The fruits open up so that the red shell exposes the black seed for a multicolor effect.
..... \$16.00
- Evodia gongshanensis* (zone 8B, hardiness unknown) – A tree of medium size found at 8000 feet on the Burma side of the Salween Gorge. The tree was covered with large clusters of red berries when we found it. This is most likely the first introduction of this species into the U.S.
..... \$6.00
- Evodia rutaecarpa* var. *bodiniera*, Medicinal Evodia (zone 6?) – Large shrub with compound leaves and showy, open flower heads.
..... \$15.00
- Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech (zone 5) – This native tree develops into a huge tree with smooth gray bark. Often a few of the tan leaves stay on the tree throughout the winter and can be seen in our woods until spring. This form of beech does not root-sucker.
..... \$5.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks.
..... \$4.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) – Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape.
..... \$20.00 ☐
- Forsythia* X *Intermedia* 'Arnold's Dwarf' (zone 5) – A dwarf forsythia which should stay less than 2 feet tall.
..... \$5.00
- Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with white bottle-brush flowers in the spring; deep green foliage in the summer and excellent leaf color in the autumn..... \$10.00
- Gardenia* X *Kleim's Hardy*, Hardy Gardenia (zone 8A) – A very fragrant flower on a small compact plant. The white blooms cover the plant in late spring. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by.
..... \$6.00
- Ginkgo biloba*, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) – Excellent yellow fall color on one of the most primitive trees around. It has no pests and is very tolerant of pollution. Grow it for the angular branching and unique leaves.
..... \$6.00
- Glyptostrobus pensilis* (zone 7A) – A rare, deciduous conifer with a strongly erect habit from southeastern China. Hardy to the warmer end of zone 6, this tree has done well in very wet sites. \$20.00, 30.00 ☐
- Hamamelis virginiana*, Native Witch Hazel (zone 4).
..... \$5.00
- Hedera helix* 'Curly Locks' (zone 5) – This clone has large, pale green leaves that are recurved in interesting patterns. A vigorous strain that will make a very attractive ground cover. \$5.00
- Hedera helix* 'Variegata' (zone 5) – A clone with striking white variegation that is resistant to sunburn in our plantings. Since it has good vigor for a variegated form, it will be useful where a highlight is needed in the garden.
..... \$5.00
- Hydrangea aspera* var. *aspera* (zone 7B or 8, under test) – A tree similar to *H. heteromalla* that occurs lower down on the mountain side. This species was still in flower while we were collecting in November, and it was a very showy *Hydrangea* with very large flower heads.
..... \$12.00
- Hydrangea heteromalla*, Himalayan Hydrangea (zone 7?) – A small tree we found growing on ridges at about 10,000 feet above the Salween Gorge. It formed a small, erect tree and produced very large flower heads.
..... \$10.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Domotoi', French Hydrangea (zone 6) – A semi-double flowered form with large pink to blue flower heads. The color depends on the soil pH, more acid soil will give blue flowers, while more alkaline soil will turn the flowers pink.
..... \$5.00

- Hydrangea macrophylla* var. *stylosa* (zone 7, tentative) – A form of *Hydrangea* from the mountains of southwestern China. It was a shrub of about 5 feet that was growing and flowering in deep shade and many individuals had interesting purple markings on the leaves and flowers. \$10.00
- Hydrangea sargentiana* (zone 6) – A vigorous species with coarser leaves and large flower heads. The lavender floral display is very showy. It makes a very bold statement at the back of the shrub border. \$8.00
- Hydrangea serrata* 'Beni Gaku' (zone 6) – A delicate lace-cap strain with limited growth and pink flowers in our garden. Even in acid soils this cultivar has pink flowers which turn red later in the season. This variety is a smaller hydrangea but has adequate vigor, and is very useful for an accent in a rock or small garden. We had the incorrect species of this cultivar listed in our last catalog. \$12.00
- *Hypericum forrestii* and *H. acmosepalum* (zone 7?) – These two species of *Hypericum* are shrubs that reach about 4 feet in height and make impressive displays of large, yellow flowers. We are testing them here, and so far they are proving easy to manage. \$10.00
- Idesia polycarpa*, ligiri (zone 6A) – A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing species in our garden. \$6.00, 3 for 15.00
- Ilex aquifolia* 'Silver Queen' (zone 7) – A slow growing, heat-tolerant form with showy variegated leaves and purple stems. \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Ivory Tower' (zone 5 - 6) – A slow growing, erect form of the Japanese holly with ivory colored fruits. \$16.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, but it fruits heavily without a pollinator. \$8.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Soyogo (zone 5) – The hardy Longstock Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) \$8.00, 15.00 (pair), 20.00
- Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small, spiny leaves on very short petioles which make the branches look like strings of leaves. It is very fine textured and easily cultured. \$10.00
- Ilex purpurea* (= *I. chinensis*) (zone 7A) – Seedlings from a recent collection from southwestern China. The species is often cultivated in China and is common in the wild state. A few large specimens of this handsome small tree are found in collections in the southern U.S. \$15.00, 30.00 ⑦
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautifully rounded trees, about 15 feet tall, on Mt. Tara in Kyushu, Japan. \$12.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6B) – The Florida Anise is well known for its showy flowers and its winter-hardiness. The cultivar we offer has an improved plant shape and flowers very heavily. \$12.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. The texture of this species is a little more delicate than the Florida Anise and the flowers appear later in the season. \$20.00
- *Incarvillea arguta*, Temple Bells (zone zone 7?) – A low-growing subshrub that tolerates, and in the wild seems to prefer, dry, exposed sites. It produces pink to lavender flowers continuously for a long period during the summer (nearly everblooming). We are field testing this species, and suspect it may be managed as a herbaceous perennial. \$10.00
- Kadsura japonica* (zone 7B with protection) – A vigorous and surprisingly hardy vine that was defoliated by, but survived, 0°F. It has small yellowish white flowers, but makes a good autumn show with scarlet fruiting heads. \$8.00
- *Kadsura japonica*, Chirimen (zone 7B) – A variegated form with fine white streaks throughout the leaves. This gives a very nice effect, will cross-pollinate the green form for fruit production..... \$8.00
 - *Kadsura japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7B) – These seedlings from Chirimen surprised us when almost all were variegated. \$4.00

- Kerria japonica variegata* (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation makes an interesting contrast with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) \$8.00, 12.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree that blooms later in the summer than the following. Both the flowers and the fruits make a good ornamental display. \$8.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a good display of yellow flower clusters in early summer. \$8.00
- Lagerstromia fauriei*, Japanese Crepe Myrtle (zone 6) – A small tree that develops excellent tree form and especially beautiful bark even on young trees. This species also has superior hardiness and disease resistance. \$10.00
- Leucothoe* X 'Rainbow' (zone 4) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation. \$12.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) – A handsome, evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected. The seedlings showed excellent cold hardiness this winter. (seedlings) \$6.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) – A large shrub to small tree with a particularly graceful habit. The lobed leaves are very attractive, and the fruits are black. This species is famous for its splendid fall color. \$16.00
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) – A red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China that fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Of the Asian species, this one is most similar to *L. benzoin*, but the blue-green foliage of *L. reflexa* is particularly handsome. Both sexes are required for fruit set but we only have seedlings this year. \$4.00
- Liriodendron* "CF-40", Hybrid Tulip Tree (zone 5) – The best of a large population of interspecific hybrids we generated in 1973. This selection shows extreme hybrid vigor and has a growth rate more rapid than either parent species. The flower are more strongly yellow to orange-colored and larger than those of either parent. This hybrid has been widely used in China but is rare in the U.S. \$50.00 ☐
- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7B) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$8.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7, 6B with some protection) – A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. Good hardiness. \$8.00, 16.00
- Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Blush' (zone 7) – Like the above, but with pale pink flowers and a pinkish cast to the foliage. This uncommon color variant is very attractive in the garden landscape. \$8.00
- Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Burgundy' (zone 7) – Also, like the two above in texture and growth, but with deeper pink flowers and a stronger reddish cast to the foliage. \$8.00
- Magnolia hypoleuca*, Japanese Umbrella Magnolia (zone 6) – A large and well shaped tree with showy white flowers in the spring and ornamental fruits in the autumn. Larger than the related American species. \$30.00 ☐, 40.00 ☐
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Tree (zone 5) – Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden..... \$40.00 ☐, 50.00 ☐
- Magnolia* Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to culture in the garden. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring. (We also have a few larger plants at the nursery) We offer the following cultivars: \$20.00
- 'Darrel Dean' - deeply colored, with very large flowers
- 'Raspberry Ice' - large, lavender-pink flowers
- 'Ricki' - red-purple flowers with white inner surfaces
- 'Susan' - smaller tree with numerous purple flowers
- 'Todd Gresham' - vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers

⁰ ☐ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- Magnolia X loebneri* "Vegetable Garden" (zone 5 or 6) – This selection has a very compact growth habit, and its flowers which resemble *M. stellata*, are produced in abundance. The name of our selection comes from its location in our garden. \$30.00 ☑
- Mallotus apelta* (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is similar to, but hardier than the more common one from Japan. The coarse, rich foliage and rapid growth of *Mallotus* make it very desirable for many landscape situations where a strong accent is called for; however, this species is smaller and slower-growing than *M. japonica*. \$8.00
- Mallotus japonica*, Akame-gashiwa (zone 7B) – A very vigorous small tree with reddish stems and petioles. This species has gained popularity recently because of its potential to produce a bold accent in the landscape. (Japan) \$12.00
- Manglietia moto* (zone 8B) – A handsome, medium-size evergreen tree with large white flowers; similar to our evergreen magnolia in texture. The genus *Manglietia* is very closely related to *Magnolia*, and is composed of a large number of southeast Asian, evergreen shrubs and trees with excellent landscape potential both in flower and foliage. \$32.00 ☑
- Meliiodendron xylocarpum* (zone 8A) – We came upon this erect-growing tree in the mountains in northern Guangdong Province in China. It is a member of the *Styrax* family, and the leaves are similar to, but larger than, *Pterostyrax*. The tree was covered with small woody fruits when we saw it. According to a botanical description, the flowers are similar to, but larger than, those of silver bell. \$20.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – As the tree ages the trunk has a beautiful orange barked buttress. It grows rapidly in swampy to moist locations. \$10.00, 20.00 ☑
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) – Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as, the magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom..... \$25.00 ☑
- Neolitsea sericea* (zone 7B with wind protection) – A small evergreen tree from Japan with handsome foliage. The leaves have pronounced light-colored veins and the new flushes are red. Large red berries are produced in the autumn. \$10.00
- Olea yunnanensis*, Yunnan Olive (zone 8B, untested) – A well shaped evergreen tree with deep green foliage that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The "olives" are very small, and as far as we know, are not eaten. The wild olives were growing just outside an old temple, and had the look of trees that live for a very long time. This is clearly a species that has landscape potential depending on hardiness, which is not yet determined. We have not encountered this species in American collections. \$16.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree; nearly always makes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. Paper-white flowers. \$8.00, 16.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei* "UNC", Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) – This cultivar has slightly smaller leaves and cream-colored flowers. \$16.00
- Osmanthus fragrans*, Everblooming Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors with moderate success in a very protected site. \$12.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* var. *aurantiacus*, Orange Osmanthus (zone 7B) – This form of *O. fragrans* is slightly hardier than the above and will tolerate near zero temperatures in a very wind-protected locality. The very fragrant flowers are an unusual creamy orange in color. \$10.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem' (zone 4) – Extremely dwarf, very slow growing mutant of 'Nidiformis' which matures into an attractive little bun. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$10.00
- Picea asperata* (zone 5?) – A slow-growing spruce from Western China that grows well in the warm climate of central North Carolina. Our specimens are developing a very nice, even form..... \$40.00 ☑
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$4.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen. \$15.00, 30.00
- Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00

- Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7A) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown, but prefers moist sites. \$30.00 ☑
- Pinus armandii* (zone 7) – A stately white pine from southwestern China that seems more tolerant of central Carolina summer heat than many mountain pines. The large seeds are edible..... \$8.00
- Platanus orientalis*, European Sycamore (zone 7?) – A species from southern Europe and western Asia that is apparently resistant to the diseases that bother the American Sycamore. The leaves are smaller and more dissected than the American species. This is a species that is handsome at all ages. We have not tested the hardiness, but we anticipate zone 7. \$8.00
- Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) – A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. We use a large specimen in a container for a Christmas tree. \$15.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges that will keep out anything that you want to keep out. \$6.00, 12.00
- Prunus* X 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive, small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. \$7.00, 12.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) – This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. Some larger plants are available(☑). This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
- 'Kobai' – red, semi-double
 - 'Mitsubara Red' – very deep red, semi-double
 - 'Peggy Clark' – pink, semi-double
 - 'Rose Bud' – large, semi-double, soft pink, the best
 - 'Trumpet' – early, pale pink, single
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) – These are some new cultivars we have selected from a large planting at Camellia Forest. \$15.00
- 'Andoh's White' – pale pink, semi-double
 - 'Fragrant Snow' – white
 - 'Snow Cone' – deeper pink
 - 'White Christmas' – very early, white, single
 - 'Winter Mist' – pale pink
- Prunus* X 'Okame' (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (earlier than *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden..... \$15.00, 30.00 ☑
- Pseudocyonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (zone 5) – A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40 feet in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted..... \$8.00
- Pseudolarix amabilis*, Golden Larch (zone 5) – A deciduous relative of *Larix* that has large needles and is tolerant of warmer climates at least to zone 8. The form is excellent and the golden fall color is striking. \$15.00, 20.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. \$12.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) – A very fast growing relative of hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. \$8.00
- Pterostyrax corymbosa* (zone 5 or 6?) – From China, a *Pterostyrax* that is more fine-textured than the common *P. hispida*. Our preliminary observations indicate that this species may be more suitable for gardens in the Mid-South. We strongly recommend you try this one. \$50.00 ☑
- Pterostyrax hispida* (zone 5) – A vigorous small tree related to our native silverbells; produces a good floral display in early summer. \$10.00, 20.00 ☑
- Quercus salicina* (zone 6B) – A small, evergreen species of oak from Japan that has silver-colored undersides on the leaves. Said to be the hardiest of the oriental evergreen oaks. \$10.00
- Rhammella franguloides* (zone 6) – An easily cultured, small tree with black fruits..... \$12.00

- Rhododendron* (zone 6) – Late blooming dwarf Satsuki azaleas. \$6.00
- ‘Chin-sayi’ - Salmon pink
‘Pink Pancake’ - Light pink
‘Rukizon’ - Rose pink
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 7B?, untested) – This *Rhododendron* has small leaves, but develops into a large shrub in time. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is not much available literature on it. The flowers are said to be white or yellow, and it is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. \$7.00
- Sapium japonicum*, Tallow Tree (zone 7, perhaps 6) – A large shrub that is much hardier than its common cousin, the popcorn tree. This species forms a very well shaped shrub that has outstanding, orange-red fall coloration. \$10.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$5.00
- *Schizophragma corylofolia* (zone 6?) – A vine with smaller leaves than *S. integrifolia* from the US National Arboretum. \$8.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. \$20.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) – A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display. \$15.00
- Stephandra incisa* ‘Crispa’ (zone 4) – A small shrub with fern-like leaves on long, cascading branches. The fall color is excellent. \$8.00
- *Stephandra tanakae* (zone 4) – A spreading low bush with showy white flowers. \$8.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree similar to the common *S. pseudocamellia*, but with smaller leaves and flowers. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. \$10.00
- *Stewartia sinensis* (zone 6) – This shrub or small tree develops brown exfoliating bark and white fragrant flowers. \$6.00
- Styrax americana* (zone 5) – This is a smaller plant than *Styrax japonica* but otherwise it is similar. The blooms appear earlier in the season so this extends the bloom season of *Styrax*. \$5.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. \$5.00
- *Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 6) – This *Styrax* has larger rounder leaves than the above and flowers in short pendulous chains. \$5.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) – A larger member of the lilac “family” which completely covers this small tree with large clusters of white flowers. \$8.00
- Syringa reticulata*, Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) – A small tree with large, terminal flower clusters in early summer. When mature, this species makes a stunning floral display. \$5.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) – A large shrub that produces lavender flowers a few weeks later than the common lilac. Possibly more heat-tolerant than the common lilacs. \$8.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 5) – While the bald cypress is always associated with southern swamps, it grows well in a variety of soils. It is fast growing, erect in habit and makes a good display of autumn color. \$20.00 ☐, 40.00 ☐
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘Elegantissima’ (zone 4) – Dense, conical shape with creamy spring growth and a bronze color in the winter. \$40.00 ☐
- *Thuja occidentalis* ‘George Washington’ (zone 4) – This vigorous grower becomes a large, broad pyramid with gold variegation at the branch tips. \$7.00
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘Woodwardii’ (zone 4) – A globose form that is fast-growing but retains its shape over time without pruning. \$40.00 ☐
- Thuja plicata* ‘Virescens’ (zone 5) – An outstanding, fast-growing cultivar with a narrow shape; remains a dark green color throughout the year. \$30.00

- Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) – Small tree of broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina.
..... \$16.00, 32.00 ☑
- Thujopsis dolabrata* 'Variegata' (zone 7) – Foliage and plant form like the above but with a stable, white variegation. Growth rate of the variegated clone is a little faster than 'Nana'. \$8.00
- Tilia dasystyla* (zone 5) – A rare *Tilia* species from southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia with finer texture than our native *Tilia* species. Seeds took 3 years to germinate! \$20.00 ☑
- Trachalospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) – This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender cape jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color. \$5.00
- Trochalodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) – An evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is among the hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreens. Rarely grown, but easy to culture and matures into a well shaped specimen in the garden. \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) – This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$7.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Seiju', Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 6) – Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniture which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. \$5.00, 10.00
- Viburnum bodnantense* (zone 7A) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered, fragrant flowers. \$8.00, 16.00
- Viburnum* X *Burkwoodii* 'Chenault' (zone 5) – A very fragrant, pink-flowered cultivar that blooms in the early spring. It has an excellent dense habit that makes it a useful landscape item as well as an early spring flowering shrub. \$12.00
- Viburnum carlesii*, Korean Spice Viburnum (zone 5) – The fragrance of the flowers is the main attraction of this small *Viburnum*. \$7.00
- Viburnum cylindricum* (zone 8, under test) – A large *Viburnum* with glossy, evergreen leaves we found in the mountains near the Burma border. The florets in the large flower heads are said to have lavender anthers, but when we found it, it had large fruit clusters with blue-black berries. \$7.00
- Viburnum dilatatum*, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) – A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter. \$10.00
- Viburnum hirtulum* (zone 5 or 6) – We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display. \$12.00
- Viburnum* 'Jermin's Globe' (zone 5 or 6) – A smaller *Viburnum* suitable for a more confined situation. \$24.00 ☑
- Viburnum* X *juddii* (zone 5) – The white tinged with pink flowers scent the garden of this hybrid between *V. carlesii* and *V. bitchiuense*. \$7.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum* 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) – This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring. \$12.00
- Viburnum opulus* 'Xanthocarpum' (zone 3) – A yellow fruited cultivar of the Highbush Cranberry. \$6.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – The flowers of this clone only show a trace of pink color, but it is nonetheless very useful horticulturally. It has good vigor but is smaller and with finer texture; the flowers are freely produced later than the standard varieties of *V. plicatum*. \$5.00, 10.00, 15.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the U. S. National Arboretum that has large flower heads and an improved fruit display. \$10.00 and 20.00
- Viburnum* X *rhytidophylloides* (zone ?) – A hybrid of *V. lantana* X *V. rhytidophyllum* with leaves beautifully sculptured like the *V. rhytidophyllum* parent, but broader. \$7.00
- Viburnum semitomentosum* (= *V. dentatum*), Arrow-wood (zone 6) – A large, native shrub with garden potential. \$20.00 ☑
- Viburnum wrightii*, Wright's Viburnum (zone 5) – A larger *Viburnum* from Japan that is upright in habit and has coarse foliage and good fruit displays. \$20.00 ☑

- Weigela praecox* (zone 5) – A Korean species with pale yellow flowers that gradually fade to pink and red as they age. We are very impressed with the floral display on this one. \$15.00
- Weigela* species (zone 5 or 6?) – This large, unidentified *Weigela* from China makes an outstanding floral display. The large florets open an ivory color and develop red and pink markings as they age. From the Lushan mountains of China. \$20.00 ☐
- Zelkova serrata*, Keyaki, Japanese Zelkova (zone 5) – A smooth grey-barked tree with the grace of the elms. Produces excellent red shades of fall coloration. This species is widely used for street plantings in Japan where it seems to be resistant to a variety of adverse urban conditions. \$30.00 ☐
- Zelkova sinica*, Chinese Zelkova (zone 5) – A species from China closely related to *Z. serrata* from Japan. This one is reported to develop orange bark. \$25.00 ☐

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus africanus*, Blue African Lily (zone - see below) – The blue flowers of the summer-flowering African lilies are a familiar sight in gardens in warmer climates, but we have found that they are adequately hardy in our zone 7 garden with a **heavy mulch** (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. \$12.00
- Arisaema consanguinum* (zone 6?) – A very vigorous and easy jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$4.00, 3 for 10.00
- Arisaema heterophyllum*, Diverse leaf Jack-in-the-pulpit (zone 6) – A little smaller than *A. ringens* but with more dissected leaves. \$7.00
- Arisaema ringens*, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) – A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native *Camellia* forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. These are flowering size corms. \$15.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$4.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$4.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$5.00, 10.00
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 6) – Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$4.00, 10.00
- *Iris sikkensis* (zone ?) – This is an example of the plant collector's disease: we saw seeds at the NCSU Arboretum we collected and planted them and now we have many plants. \$3.00
 - *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* (zone 6, maybe 5) – For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms with each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. Our strain has a mix of colors that range from near white, to pale rose or lavender on to deep magenta-purple. We are hybridizing our strain with those of other colors to increase the color range. We are very excited about this *Primula*, and we are able to offer it for the first time this year. \$5.00, 3 for 12.00

⁰ ☐ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

Camellia Forest Nursery
25 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1996

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

For Shipping East of the Rockies, Shipping and Handling is \$8.00 or 20% of Order Total, (whichever is greater). For Shipping West of the Rockies, Add 35% of Order Total For Shipping to Canada, + 35% plus \$30 for Phyto. Cert. Write for Details on Shipping Outside U.S. & Canada	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked 'Ⓢ', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
packaging and UPS is \$8.00 for orders under \$40.00
for orders over \$40.00, add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS. Minimum shipping charge is \$8.00.

For Shipping to **Canada**,
add 35% for packaging and UPS
and \$30.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate.

Outside of the United States and Canada,
we **only** ship camellia scions.
Please write to make arrangements.

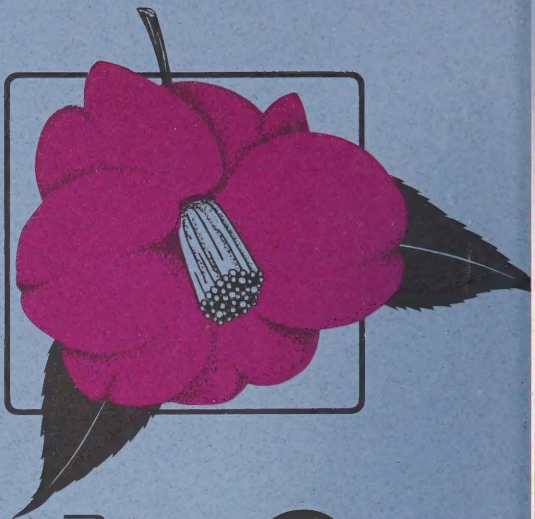
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the PCT_EX text formatting program, L^AT_EX macros and a Lexmark Optra R+ Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial San Serif and a few miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
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Chapel Hill, N.C.
Permit No. 365

William R. Burk
47 Oakwood Dr
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica

'April Tryst'



Camellia japonica

'April Dawn'



Camellia sasanqua

'Wm. Lanier Hunt'



Camellia japonica

'April Remembered'

FALL 1997

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Symbols & Abbreviations

- = New this year
- ★ = Recently Named Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Indicates a selection that has been formally introduced
- ☒ = This symbol indicates plants that are too large for shipping. Large plants can always be picked up at the nursery.

HOW TO REACH US

Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Rd
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone:

(919) 967-5529 (Camellia Forest)
(919) 933-1644 (Carrie Road)

E-mail:

camforest@aol.com

Home Page:

<http://home.aol.com/camforest>

USDA Hardiness Zones

Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temp. in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mtns / Western VA Central MD / New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA, SC / Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC / Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central FL

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small nursery specializing in Camellias and rare trees and shrubs. Visiting the nursery is a good way to find some rare plants we have in very small numbers or larger sizes. Please call for an appointment so that someone can help you find and learn about the plants. At the Carrie Road site we do have Fall and Spring Open houses when selected plants are on sale. The Fall Open house will be the first three weekends in October and the Spring Open house will be the first three weekends in April. This year we have lowered the prices on larger specimens in the hope of making space for newer varieties of plants.

At the end of the catalog are two lists that may be of interest. The first is a list of large plants (too large to ship, they must be picked up at the nursery), available in limited quantities. The second is a listing of shippable plants we have in small quantities, several of these plants are new to our catalog.

For those of you on the "web", we have color pictures of some of our camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog.

A note on our **cold hardiness** ratings: The zone number following the name of the plant corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury at Camellia Forest. This means an evergreen "zone 7B" plant will look fine after temperature of 5°Fahrenheit but 0°F may defoliate the plant and -5°F would probably kill the plant to the ground. If you want to grow plants native to warmer areas certain steps should be taken to reduce winter injury including planting in sites that are protected from winter wind and sun and also mulching the plant well to protect the roots from freezing.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This year has seen much growth at Camellia Forest Nursery. We have moved more plants to the Carrie Road location where the majority of our nursery plants will be grown. Helping us with all the activity is Gregor Meil, an intern from Germany who has contributed many ideas. We built two greenhouses, one already dubbed the Camellia House.

Between the building and moving we have tried to introduce a few new plants for varied interests. *Prunus mume* 'Bridal Veil' really excites me because of the large fragrant blooms on a pendulous plant. 'Bridal Veil' will probably stay under ten feet with branches that gently curve down. Another plant that has impressed us is *Incarvillea arguta*, we planted it in a poor, dry site and it has been in bloom continuously since June, despite our summer drought. A new *Camellia* relative is *Schima argentea*, an evergreen with fragrant flowers which seems quite easy to grow. Test plots of plants from Yunnan, China are showing some promise, although some haven't quite adjusted to our seasons. For those of you who have grown some of the Yunnan plants, we would like to hear about their performance.

A couple of plants which can be either grown outdoors in warmer areas or in pots are *Amaryllis* and *Agapanthus*. My father, Dr. Clifford Parks has been breeding *Amaryllis* for twenty years just for fun. For example he had a white flower with red margins before the Dutch hybrid 'Picotee' was sold. In the search for garden worthy cultivars he crossed several smaller flowered species and now we are offering an excellent bloomer which blooms much more freely than the large flowered *Amaryllis*. The *Agapanthus* is also a smaller species which flowers freely. I suspect both can be grown outdoors as long as the bulbs do not freeze.

Through the late Dr. J.C. Raulston's generosity we have a few of his introductions this year (more in the future) including: *Camellia* X 'Carolina Moonmist', *Photinia villosa* 'Village Shade' and *Viburnum awabuki* 'Chindo'. Other plants from J.C. include *Cercis yunnanensis*, *Forsythia* X *Intermedia* 'Tremonia', *Gardenia* X 'Kleim's Hardy', *Kadsura japonica* 'Chirimen', *Nyssa sinensis*, *Stachyurus praecox* 'Palmengarten' and *Ungnadia speciosa*.

At Carrie Road we have finally started planting a display garden which we hope will be useful as a resource for visitors as well as a source of cutting wood. A mixture of new, old and unusual cultivars and species are being planted.

茶
花
林

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

The *Camellia* breeding program was initiated in 1962 at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. This summer my father is visiting Australia to make a large number of *Camellia* crosses between many different species. The mild climate in Australia allows crosses to be made among many interesting species including yellow flowered ones. The progeny will certainly generate some worthwhile plants which we hope to introduce in the future. We are working on introducing some new cultivars but wanted to have larger plants in greater numbers before introducing them. Just to tantalize you, we have a zone 6B *Camellia japonica* with light pink formal blooms, still without a name. Like many plants it takes a long time to propagate and build up stock of camellias so that they can be sold.

In recent years much has been written about camellia hardiness, and we have received many inquiries from gardeners in colder areas in the eastern United States and Europe. In our experience, the hardiest camellia selections of *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* can be grown with winter wind and sun protection in zone 6B (minimum to -5°F) with reasonable success. Gardeners with experience may have success with the same hardy strains in zone 6A (minimum to -10°F) with excellent winter sun and wind protection and winter mulches, but careful site selection (and luck) are essential. Some camellias may turn out to be hardy in zones colder than 6A, but we do not generally recommend camellias for areas colder than zone 6B.

We are offering some recently acquired cultivars which we think are worth trying in the garden. The pink flowered tea (*C. sinensis* 'Rosea') is one plant we obtained in small numbers and it has very interesting qualities especially the bronze-red foliage. 'Cheerio', 'Magnoliiflora', 'Donation', 'Sawada's Dream' and 'R.L. Wheeler Var.' all showed reasonable flowerbud hardiness in Wendel Levi's tests, so they are good ones to try if you are looking for showy flowers and moderate cold hardiness. For milder areas we offer 'Black Lace' and 'Tiny Princess' for interesting floral characteristics. This year we have some nice 2 year old plants of the April series. Many of the plants are budded and will adjust to their new home easily. For the nursery trade we are offering liners of a few cultivars to help support the *Camellia* breeding program, please write for more information.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, the fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species of camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes the best garden display and is by far the best known among the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop more showy blooms; consequently, the variety of camellias available for the fall and early winter has been greatly expanded in recent years.

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our selections and some older named varieties. *C. sasanqua* can be successfully grown anywhere in zone 7 with protection from winter wind; and, contrary to public opinion, *C. sasanqua* can be successfully grown in any locality where *C. japonica* is easily cultivated. We have only experienced severe vegetative injury during winters in which the temperature went below 0°F (once). Flower bud hardiness is not a concern with *C. sasanqua* except when late-flowering varieties are attempted in cooler areas. We select for early bloom, and our garden displays are dependably good. *Camellia sasanqua* flowers are not harmed by the first frosts and light freezes of the autumn.

'Midnight Lover' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and in your garden it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other *sasanquas*. \$6.00, 10.00

'Northern Lights' (selection from *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata'; CF-10) (zone 7A) - A very free flowering shrub with large, white flowers that have pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit. \$6.00

'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (October to November), vigorous grower. \$6.00, 10.00, 20.00 ¹

'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* Hiemalis selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the perfectly formed delicate pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally are anemone form. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. \$6.00, 10.00

★ 'Pink Serenade' (*C. sasanqua*; CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for the garden. \$6.00, 10.00

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the Hiemalis group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. \$10.00

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses which combine the species *C. sasanqua* with the species *C. reticulata*, and are selected for larger and showier flowers. They bloom later and are less hardy than the varieties listed above, but we grow them successfully out-of-doors in central North Carolina with good winter protection.

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar that blooms in the middle of winter and thus is good for greenhouse culture in the north. \$6.00, 10.00, 20.00 ¹

'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9) (best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$6.00

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids first introduced in Japan. This fine-textured camellia has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse culture in colder areas. \$10.00, 20.00

¹ ¹ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

Camellia oleifera blooms in the fall with small white flowers on a vigorous and very cold hardy plant. After several cold winters in Washington, D.C. *C. oleifera* was the only plant remaining in the *Camellia* collection. We have several cultivars which inherited the cold hardiness of the parent, and we also have some of Dr. Ackerman's introductions. The hardiness of these hybrids is zone 6B but with good wind and sun protection in the winter they can be grown in zone 6A.

'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) - A vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in early autumn. The small leaves on a compact but quite upright growing plant make this an outstanding landscape plant. It was the solitary healthy *Camellia* in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F, thus, its name. \$8.00

'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F_2 segregate) - Vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely and early in the autumn. About 15 years ago, we planted more than 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter without injury. \$8.00

CF-21 (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) - This hardy selection has large, single white flowers with pink markings, and was originally selected because it makes a heavy bud set and blooms over a long period in the autumn. Because of its excellent hardiness, vigor and good floral display, this one will be particularly useful for hedges and screens. (A sister seedling of 'Survivor') \$14.00

★'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* F_2 segregate) - This hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored and single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season. We have an encouraging report on this new introduction from a gardener in Pennsylvania. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$8.00, 14.00

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* (unless otherwise noted)) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

- 'Pink Icicle' - shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom. \$14.00
(*C. oleifera* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*))
- ★'Polar Ice' - white, double \$14.00
- 'Snow Flurry' - white, double with spreading growth. \$8.00, 14.00
- 'Winter's Beauty' - shell pink peony. \$14.00
(*C. oleifera* X *C. japonica*)
- 'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony. \$8.00, 14.00
- 'Winter's Dream' - pink, semidouble form. \$8.00
- ★'Winter's Interlude' - pink, anemone form. \$14.00
- 'Winter's Star' - pink, single. \$8.00, 14.00

'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) A selection developed at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It has single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up. \$8.00, 14.00



Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera, Lu Shan Strain (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens.

Seedlings \$10.00

Camellia sinensis Small-leaved Tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact habit all year. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan.
..... \$6.00, 12.00

Camellia sinensis Large-leaved Tea (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard varieties of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering.
..... \$6.00, 12.00, 20.00

- *Camellia sinensis* 'Rosea' (zone 7A) - This is the pink flowering tea but more outstanding than the pale pink flowers are the burgandy leaves which remain dark green with burgandy overtones all summer. The red pigment is found in all parts of the plant including the roots and the filaments of the flowers which are bright pink. The leaves and character of 'Rosea' are otherwise similar to those of the small-leaved tea.
..... \$15.00

Camellia X vernalis

Camellia X vernalis cultivars were once considered to be a separate species, but have been identified as an old grouping (some cultivars ancient) of hybrids and segregates of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. The Vernalis cultivars are similar to *C. sasanqua* in foliage and flowers with excellent hardiness and mid-winter blooms.

'Egao' (zone 7A) - This free-flowering cultivar with large, semi-double, variegated pink flowers blooms in November before severe cold. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall - dependable for us. A California camellia society once gave this a "Best Sasanqua" award, but it is really *C. sasanqua* X *C. japonica*.
..... \$12.00

'Ryuko' (zone 7A) Small, deep-red, single blooms in-between the season of the two parent species, *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. A very attractive, fine-textured camellia. \$6.00, 10.00

Old Varieties of Camellia sasanqua (mostly from Japan)

(zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

- 'Cleopatra' - rose-pink shading to lighter pink at the center \$6.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' - white, large double \$6.00
- 'Gingetsu' - early, white, large single with frilled petals \$6.00
- 'Kanjiro' (= 'Australian Hiryu') - deep rose, semi-double, late \$10.00
- 'Ohsakazuki' - white with red marks on the petal edges, single \$10.00
- 'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering and \$6.00, 12.00
vigorous, mid-autumn; an excellent sasanqua
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double \$6.00, 12.00
- 'Setsugekka' - large, white with pink edges, single \$6.00
- 'Shikishima' - (Higo) peach, double, good hardiness \$6.00, 12.00
- 'Shishigashira' (= 'Kan Tsubaki') - (Hiemalis) Deep rose \$10.00
double with dwarf habit

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds this year. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seeds are an easy way to grow large number of Camellias. Camellias are very easily grown from seeds. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (Camellia seeds **must not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have both forms of tea, *C. oleifera*, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Ten seeds of any type \$1.00

Larger quantities - write for price quote.

SPRING BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)

Very cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars (recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown). The following hardy selections have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings. The new selections have been named the "April Series" for the time we expect them to bloom in cooler northern areas. The seven selections are listed below:

'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) Compact, slow to medium growth with shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$8.00, 14.00

'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of pink, shell and white variegated (not virus), formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to the late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very interesting. \$8.00, 14.00

'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Rag Ragland') Compact, well formed plant with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal flowers. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April" series, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$8.00, 14.00

'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much harder than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. \$8.00, 14.00

'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) Compact, relatively slow-growing, well-formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. \$8.00

'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks, but this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$8.00, 14.00

'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens, however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of freezing weather. \$8.00, 14.00

Camellia japonica and C. japonica Hybrids

We introduced all the following spring blooming cultivars for showy flower production in the garden. 'Royal Intrigue', 'Lavender Prince II' and 'Turandot' have especially large and showy flowers. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill.

'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The dark glossy green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. \$8.00, 14.00

'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well; strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. \$6.00, 14.00

'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. Xwilliamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double, flowers in mid to late-season (March to April). Medium to large blooms, strong grower, heavy bloomer with maturity. High level of resistance to dieback. \$8.00, 14.00

'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color like 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, giving a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. \$10.00

'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. Xwilliamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and very free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but will also make a striking display in your garden. \$8.00, 14.00

'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with poor drainage. \$8.00, 14.00

'Turandot'; CF-30 (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late with good flower bud hardiness makes an excellent floral display. This dependable plant deserves a name after being observed for many years. \$8.00

CF-45 (zone 7A) - A selection which produces red, pink, striped, white and mixed flowers on the same plant. The single flowers are produced in profusion on a vigorous plant. The plant will produce one type of flower at first then individual branches will sport to other color patterns. \$14.00

Cluster-flowering Camellia Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom - they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers - the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. ('Bright Eyes' is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used before in Australia.) \$12.00, 20.00 ⑦

'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single, mid-season (February to March); new foliage bronze-red, very vigorous and disease resistant. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The hardiness is excellent in terms of the plants, buds and even the open flowers. (Formerly named "Red Candles"). \$8.00, 14.00

'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X species in section Theopsis) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces a very heavy bloom of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and introduced first in Japan and was named because it makes such a striking spring display. \$12.00, 20.00, 30.00 ⑦

SECTION CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

¹ ⑦ Available at Nursery Only, too large for mail order.

Cluster-flowering *Camellia* Hybrids (continued)

- 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X *C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*) (warmer end of zone 7) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. \$6.00
- 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X *C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19 (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. Small, delicate foliage, but with a vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement in the landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. \$6.00
- 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* that we are growing. \$6.00
- CF-37 (*C. japonica* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7A) - A medium rose-pink (**not** shaded white to pink as previously described in our catalog) single. Blooms heavily, early in the season on a vigorous, erect grower with foliage more delicate than pure *C. japonica* \$14.00, 20.00 ☒
- CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Deep rose-pink single that produces a very large number of blooms on small plants. Bloom from late fall to early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit. \$12.00, 20.00, 30.00 ☒
- CF-44 ('Ville de Nantes' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - White, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that is free-flowering. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. \$6.00, 30.00 ☒

Miscellaneous *Camellia* Species and Hybrids:

- 'Black Lace' (*C. X williamsii* 'Donation' X *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe') (zone 8B?) - The dark red flower of this cultivar has a picotee edging of black on each petal. The flower form is rose form double to formal double. \$12.00
 - 'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - The small rose-pink peony form flowers bloom from early to late season. This cultivar was developed by Dr. William Ackerman for the cinnamon fragrance. \$6.00
 - 'Donation' (*C. X williamsii*) (zone 7B) - Blooms of pale orchid pink, flushed and veined red-purple adorn this vigorous plant in mid-season (March). In general *williamsii* hybrids (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*) are very heavy bloomers with foliage similar to *C. japonica*. \$12.00
 - 'Tiny Princess' (*C. japonica* 'Akebono' X *C. fraterna*) (zone 8?) - A small single to loose-peony form with white shaded a delicate pink blooms mid-season. \$12.00
 - ★ CF-42 (seedling of 'Sukiya') (zone 6B) - A **very hardy** seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. \$14.00
- Camellia cuspidata* (zone 7A) - A shrub, eventually large, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. It is as cold hardy as *C. japonica*. \$6.00, 12.00
- Camellia edethae* (zone 7B) - This species is a recent import from China, and is being offered for the first time in the U.S. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins, we consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal pink flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. This new introduction has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness!! \$8.00
- Camellia tsaii* (zone 8B) - We grow this fine-textured Chinese species in the greenhouse where it forms a beautiful rounded shrub with tiny white flowers. Visitors often say "Is that a camellia?" when they see the shiny crinkled foliage. \$10.00

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***Camellia japonica* cultivars**

Of the thousands of named *Camellia japonica* cultivars there exists great variation in floral characteristics but there is also much variation in cold hardiness. Through the work of people like Wendel Levi and from our own experience some varieties have proven to be good performers in colder areas. These cultivars have foliage which can tolerate zone 7 winters and flower buds which take much more cold than most other varieties. Hardiness is zone 7A, unless otherwise indicated.

'Adolphe Audusson' - large, dark red or variegated, semi-double, mid-season	\$12.00
'Are-jishi' - medium, light red, full peony, early	\$12.00
'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season	\$12.00
'Blood Of China' - medium, strong red, semi-double to loose peony, late	\$12.00
'Cheerio' - medium, semi-double red	\$12.00
'C. M. Wilson' - light pink sport of 'Elegans'	\$12.00
'Cream Puff' - (Dr. Ackerman) large white peony, late	\$10.00
'Daikagura' - medium, light red, peony, very early	\$12.00
'Debutante' - medium, light pink, peony, early	\$12.00
'Derbiana' - medium, white, loose peony, late	\$10.00
'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness	\$10.00
'Governor Mouton' - medium, oriental red with white splotches, peony, mid-season	\$12.00
'Grand Slam' - brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone	\$6.00, 10.00
'Greenboro Red' - light red, semidouble, vigorous and quite cold hardy	\$12.00
'Higo-hagoromo' - large, dark red, Higo single form	\$10.00
'Kumasaka' - rose red, quite double, very hardy (zone 6B)	\$12.00
'Lady Clare' - large, deep pink, semi-double, early	\$12.00
'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes or red, semi-double, mid-season to late	\$12.00
• 'Magnoliiflora' (= 'Hagoromo') - A blush pink hose-in-hose semidouble	\$12.00
'Margie' - large, white, formal double, early to midseason	\$6.00, 10.00
• 'Nuccio's Pearl' - a white center with outside petals toned deeper pink, formal double	\$12.00
'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy to zone 6B	\$12.00
'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season to late	\$12.00
'Professor Sargent' - dark red, full peony, vigorous, compact growth	\$12.00
• 'R.L. Wheeler Variegated' - White splotches on rose-pink ground, large semi-double.	\$12.00
• 'Rosea Superba Variegated' - a large double, deep pink blotched with white	\$12.00
• 'Sea Foam' - large, white formal double	\$6.00
• 'Sawada's Dream' - A white formal double shading to pink on the outer third of the petals.	\$15.00
'Tama-no-ura' - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge early to midseason.	\$6.00
'Tricolor White' (= 'Leucantha') - An old semi-double white-flowered variety that is dependable.	\$6.00, 10.00
• 'Victory White' - A large incomplete double named in 1943.	\$6.00
'White By The Gate' - medium, white, formal double, mid-season	\$12.00
'Willie Hite' - light pink with shaded petals, semidouble, quite cold hardy	\$12.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- *Abelia Xgrandifolia* 'Francis Macon', Yellow-leaf Abelia (zone 5) – The leaves of this low growing plant are bright yellow when grown in the sun. \$6.00
- Abeliophyllum distichum*, White Forsythia (zone 5) – White, forsythia-like flowers are produced in the early spring before the leaves come out. This small deciduous shrub is easily grown for its early spring floral display. \$12.00
- Abies delavayi*, *fabri* and *georgei*, Three Chinese Fir Species (zone ?, untested, 5 to 7) – These three species were collected in Yunnan Province of China in 1994. In the wild they occurred at elevations from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. In their natural habitats, their size is determined by the severity of the habitat, but they are handsome trees with somewhat bluish foliage in favorable sites. So far, the seedlings are tolerating our hot summers better than most fir species we have tried. \$6.00 each
- *Abies koreana*, Korean Fir (zone 6) – Another fir which tolerates the heat of our summers. \$7.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – Vigorous, small tree with excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color. \$8.00, 12.00, 20.00 ¹Ⓢ
- *Acer cappadocicum* ssp. *sinicum*, Coliseum Maple (zone 6, perhaps 5) – A fast growing maple from the mountains of Yunnan, China with striking five-pointed leaves. The tree becomes large in time and produces excellent golden-yellow autumn coloration. \$20.00
- Acer carpinifolium*, Hornbeam Maple (zone 4) – The unusual leaves of this maple look like *Carpinus* leaves but are opposite unlike the Hornbeams. Besides confusing your friends this maple has showy yellow fall color on small well formed trees. \$20.00
- Acer davidii* (zone 6) – A very vigorous small tree from China with beautiful striped green bark. We recommend it (our own vigorous stock). \$10.00, 20.00
- Acer davidii* X *A. tegmentosum* (zone 6) – We have hybridized these two very ornamental species and have obtained very vigorous progeny. \$20.00, 40.00 ¹Ⓢ
- Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – Vigorous strain from a cultivated source; for bonsai, garden or understock use. Becomes a well shaped small tree at maturity and rivals all other tree species for spectacular autumn coloration. \$16.00
- Acer rufinerve*, Japanese Snakebark Maple (zone 5 or 6) – An easily cultivated species somewhat similar to our native striped maple, but is more tolerant to lowland southern gardens than the native species. The assortment of striped maples we offer are all excellent species for the shaded habitats under large trees, and this easily grown Japanese species has the added attraction of good autumn coloration and interesting bark for the winter landscape. \$16.00
- Actinidia chinensis*, Chinese Gooseberry, cultivars 'Ding' (female) and 'Dong' (male) (zone 7) – This excellent Chinese fruit is a close relative of the Kiwi, but the fruits and leaves are slightly smaller, and the flowers appear earlier in the spring. This Kiwi relative is more temperate in its requirements. It is more tolerant of winter cold, and the fruits mature earlier in the autumn. This is a very vigorous species that should be managed for fruit production just as the Kiwi. In field tests in North Carolina these plants were unharmed by temperature just below 0°F while the Kiwi was killed. (Matched pair for pollination) \$20.00
- Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye (zone 7A) – Large shrub to small tree with long, showy flower spikes with long exserted stamens. The flowers are white to pale pink, and create an excellent display. \$10.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) – Large, native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers; easily cultured and disease resistant. \$5.00, 10.00
- Alangium plantanifolium*, Planeleaf Alangium (zone 6) – A large shrub with maple-like foliage and strange tubular white flowers; suitable for naturalizing in a woodland garden. Our strain came from a ravine in the mountains of Kyushu, Japan. \$10.00
- *Ardisia* spp. (zone ?, possibly 8B) – A small shrub from Guangdong Province which maintains bronze leaves with red undersides throughout the season. This species has very attractive foliage and good plant form, but it has not been tested for hardiness yet. \$20.00

¹ Ⓢ Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana' (zone 7A) – A dwarf form that is well shaped and is said to be self-fruitful. \$6.00, 10.00
- *Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis' (zone 5) – This cultivar was given to us by Tom Krenitski and forms a symmetrical cone quite rapidly. \$5.00
 - Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) – Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. \$4.00, 8.00
 - Callicarpa americana*, White-fruited Beauty Berry (zone 6) – A chance seedling in our garden with white berries and white flowers. \$7.00
 - Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) – Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries that attract the wild birds. This species is considered to be the hardiest of the *Callicarpas*, and we have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is actually hardy in Iowa! \$6.00
 - *Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Shirobana' (zone 5) – A white fruited cultivar of *Callicarpa dichotoma*. \$6.00, 12.00
 - Callicarpa japonica*, Murasaki-shikui (zone 6) – A vigorous, fast-growing shrub that has larger and more deeply pigmented fruit than the above species, the fruits are held into the winter. \$8.00, 12.00
 - Callicarpa japonica*, "Heavy Berry" (zone 6) – Very fruitful clone makes an excellent show in the autumn. Even rooted cuttings are covered with fruits in less than a year. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
 - *Calocedrus decurrens*, Incense Cedar (zone 5) – A native to California and Oregon where it forms a tall narrow tree with bright orange bark. The plants tend to be very fastigate and only spread with great age. \$7.00, 10.00
 - Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) – A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant, reddish-brown flowers. \$6.00
 - *Carpinus japonica*, Japanese Hornbeam (zone 5) – An elegant medium sized tree which develops a nicely rounded shape and produces hop-like fruits. \$10.00
 - Celtis sinensis* "Green Cascade" (zone 6) – We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. We have received very good reports on the performance of this tree from horticulturists in Texas. \$15.00, 50.00 ②
 - Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. More heat tolerant than *Taxus* and thus suitable for the South. This tree seems resistant to deer bites. \$20.00 ②, 50.00 ②
 - Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) – A strongly erect, but slow-growing form that becomes a large shrub after many years. The erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. \$12.00
 - Cercis chingii* (zone 6A or 6B) – A large shrub from China with foliage and branch habit clearly distinct from the more common *C. chinensis*. The flowers are a brighter lavender-pink and a little earlier; excellent floral display. \$10.00, 20.00 ②
 - Cercis gigantea*, Giant Redbud (zone 7?) – Huge leaves and a larger habit set this species apart from other *Cercis*. \$10.00
 - Cercis yunnanensis*, Yunnan Redbud (zone 7?) – Another redbud similar to *C. chinensis*. This species has done well at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. \$16.00
 - *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Toyo Nishiki', Flowering Quince (zone 6) – Red, pink and white flowers adorn this plant in early spring. \$6.00
 - Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) – A new cultivar with dense feathery branches in a small compact bun. 'Blue Feathers' is a well chosen cultivar name..... \$20.00
 - Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) – A very dwarf form with white flecks in the foliage. \$7.00
 - Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) – A striking semi-dwarf with excellent form that develops white tips. Best color is developed in light shade. One of our favorites. \$7.00

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- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Glaucia Pendula' (zone 4) – Fine feathery blue foliage.
..... \$7.00
- *Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 4) – This slow growing cultivar forms a rounded "Bun" shape which turns rich plum-purple in the winter.
..... \$6.00
 - *Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Red Star' (zone 4) – Can you imagine tall shrubby moss?
..... \$5.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis* (zone 7A with protection) – A small evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original tree is now 30 feet tall and wonderful..... \$20.00, 40.00 ¹Ⓢ
- Clematis ranunculoides* (tentative identification) (zone 7) – A small *Clematis* species we found growing in poor soil on dry ridges in Yunnan China. It grows from one to several feet in height and flowers on the new wood. The nodding, lavender to rose flowers are bell-like with recurved tips on the petals. Very small plants were observed to flower freely, and it is behaving as a herbaceous perennial for us.
..... \$15.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (zone 7 - fully hardy) – A fast-growing, small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits.
..... \$8.00
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' (zone 5) – A semi-dwarf selection of the common Appalachian species. 'Hummingbird' grows to about 4 feet, is free-flowering, and is tolerant of a wide range of moisture and light conditions.
..... \$10.00
- Clethra barbinervis*, Japanese *Clethra* (zone 6) – Small, somewhat fastigate tree with white flower spikes in midsummer. As the tree ages, the trunk develops an interesting, mottled pattern of pale, tan and brown shades.
..... \$16.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) – This Japanese plant is usually confused with the genus *Ternstroemia* in American gardens. It forms a large shrub to small tree with striking velvet-textured leaves. Cultural requirements are similar to those for *Camellia*.
..... \$10.00
- Cornus officinalis* (zone 6) – Very similar to *Cornus mas*, the Cornelian Cherry, but slightly larger in all respects and blooms a little earlier.
..... \$10.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' (zone 6) – A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* we have selected with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. Unlike most dwarfs, it is very free flowering, and blooms earlier than standard *C. gotoana*. Nicely branched plants.
..... \$30.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) – This species is slightly more open growing than the above, and has longer flower heads. We recommend planting this with the earlier blooming *C. gotoana* to lengthen the *Corylopsis* bloom season in your garden. \$5.00, 20.00 ¹Ⓢ
- *Cotoneaster salicifolius* 'Scarlet Leader' (zone 7) – A fast growing prostrate form with red berries
..... \$6.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* (zone 6) – Seedlings of the standard tree form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen.
..... \$6.00, 10.00
- *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Bandai sugi' (zone 6) – Starting out globose this quickly becomes upright and irregular. Short and long shoots are mixed with contorted branchlets and needles of different sizes.
..... \$7.00
 - *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Black Dragon' (zone 6) – Deep green needles make this compact form outstanding.
..... \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Compressa' (zone 6) – A very dwarf green globose cone forming cultivar.
..... \$5.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Aurea' (zone 6) – A juvenile foliage plant which is very soft to the touch. It is useful as a hedge and can be pruned to almost any shape. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – This interesting dwarf form has the larger needles characteristic of juvenile foliage and it has formed a columnar plant in a rather shady spot for us.
..... \$7.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugae' (zone 6) – A slow growing, dwarf form with longer leaves. This variety slowly matures into an attractive rounded bush but will eventually become taller than wide.
..... \$8.00

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- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) – Fast-growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Our sixteen-year-old tree is one of our favorite garden specimens. \$7.00
- *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana Albospica' (zone 6) – A dwarf *Cryptomeria* with white new growth on thin branchlets which gives it a fine texture. \$7.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiralis', Granny's Ringlets *Cryptomeria* (zone 6) – The foliage twists spirally around the branches and eventually the branches will spiral around the stem on this slow growing selection. \$8.00
- *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter-Falcata' = 'Yore-sugi' (zone 6) – Another form with needles that spiral around the branchlets but with shorter needles than 'Spiralis'. \$7.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucua', Blue China Fir (zone 6) – A striking blue form of the China fir which forms an outstanding specimen tree. The huge needles make the graceful branches quite enticing to look at but not to touch. \$7.00
- Decaisnea fargesii*, Blue Worm Tree (zone 6, perhaps 5) – A very rare shrub from moist canyons in the mountains of central China with long, compound leaves produced from a slow-growing stem. Small, yellow-green flower clusters are followed by plump, bean-like fruits that turn pale blue at maturity. Grows best in deep shade in well drained soils. \$7.00
- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) – A vigorous, native climber of the hydrangea family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$8.00
- Deutsia longifolia*, Long-leaved *Deutsia* (zone 7A or 7B) – A new *Deutsia* from Yunnan with rose-pink flowers. Easy to cultivate in the garden and adequately hardy in its first trial winter. \$10.00
- *Diospyros rhombifolia*, Diamondleaf Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) – A vigorous, fine-textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as big as large acorns. Mature shrubs make a spectacular display in full fruit, and the fruits persist for a long period in the autumn. (small seedlings) \$16.00
- Distylium myricoides*, Myrica-like *Distylium* (zone 7A) – Generally similar to the following, but has foliage that is reminiscent of *Myrica*. It is reported to be a little hardier than *D. racemosum*, our specimen was unharmed by temperatures near 0°F. \$8.00, 12.00
- Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) – A handsome spreading shrub with deep green evergreen foliage and red flowers early in the season. Our offering is propagated from individuals that have proven hardy in zone 7A. This plant, like many of our Asian "shrubs" is relatively slow growing but becomes a tree in time. *Distylium* is very easy to cultivate and tolerates a variety of growing environments. \$8.00, 12.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (zone 7A - protected sites) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. \$10.00
- Eucalyptus neglecta* (zone 7B) – Seedlings of one of the hardier Australian Gums with nice blue foliage. \$6.00, 10.00, 16.00 ②
- Euonymus fortunei* "Dwarf Form" (zone 6A) – A creeping selection with very fine foliage. \$12.00
- *Evodia gongshanensis* (zone 8B, hardiness unknown) – A tree of medium size found at 8000 feet on the Burma side of the Salween Gorge. The tree was covered with large clusters of red berries when we found it. This is most likely the first introduction of this species into the U.S. \$10.00
- Evodia rutaecarpa* var. *bodiniera*, Medicinal *Evodia* (zone 6?) – Large shrub with compound leaves and showy, open flower heads. \$15.00
- Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech (zone 5) – This native tree develops into a huge tree with smooth gray bark. Often a few of the tan leaves stay on the tree throughout the winter and can be seen in our woods until spring. This form of beech does not root-sucker. \$10.00
- *Fagus orientalis*, Asiatic Beech (zone 5) – This beech is native to Asia minor, Iran and the Caucasus mountains. \$8.00

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- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) – A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$5.00
- *Forsythia X intermedia* 'Tremonia' (zone 5) – The main attraction of this *Forsythia* are the narrow leaves with deep incisions and a good show of flowers in the spring..... \$6.00
- Fothergilla gardenii*, Dwarf *Fothergilla* (zone 5) – A small, rounded shrub with white bottle-brush flowers in the spring; deep green foliage in the summer and excellent leaf color in the autumn. \$10.00
- *Fothergilla major*, Large *Fothergilla* (zone 5) – In the fall this native shrub can have yellow, orange and scarlet on a single leaf. \$10.00
- Gardenia X 'Kleim's Hardy'*, Hardy *Gardenia* (zone 8A) – A very fragrant flower on a small compact plant. The white blooms cover the plant in late spring. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$12.00
- Hamamelis virginiana*, Native Witch Hazel (zone 4). \$10.00
- Hedera helix* 'Curly Locks' (zone 5) – This clone has large, pale green leaves that are recurved in interesting patterns. A vigorous strain that will make a very attractive ground cover. \$5.00
- Hedera helix* 'Variegata' (zone 5) – A clone with striking white variegation that is resistant to sunburn in our plantings. Since it has good vigor for a variegated form, it will be useful where a highlight is needed in the garden. \$5.00
- Hydrangea aspera* var. *aspera* (zone 7B or 8, under test) – A tree similar to *H. heteromalla* that occurs lower down on the mountain side. This species was still in flower while we were collecting in November, and was a very showy, with very large flower heads. \$12.00
- Hydrangea heteromalla*, Himalayan *Hydrangea* (zone 7?) – A small tree we found growing on ridges at about 10,000 feet above the Salween Gorge. It formed a small, erect tree and produced very large flower heads. \$10.00
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Goliath', Giant Flowered *Hydrangea* (zone 6) – A mophead flower type with huge pink to purple flower heads. The color depends on the soil pH, more acidic soil will give blue flowers, while more alkaline soil will turn the flowers pink. \$8.00
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Mariesii Variegata', Variegated Lacecap *Hydrangea* (zone 6) – A lacecap with large leaves edged with a stunning white margin. \$8.00
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Pia', Dwarf *Hydrangea* (zone 6) – Usually pink flowered, this small shrub (2 feet tall) produces a large number of globose flower heads on even the smallest plants. Good for pot plant or at the front of a border. \$6.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* var. *stylosa* (zone 7, tentative) – A form from the mountains of southwestern China. This 5 foot shrub was growing and flowering in deep shade. Many individuals had interesting purple markings on the leaves and flowers. \$10.00
- Hydrangea sargentiana* (zone 6) – A vigorous species with coarse and sandpaper-like leaves and large flower heads. The lavender floral display is very showy. It makes a very bold statement at the back of the shrub border. \$8.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) – A small, but vigorous species that has white flower heads. Several of our plants in shade have grown to four feet in ten years. \$8.00
- Hypericum forrestii* and *H. acmosepalum* (zone 7?) – These two species of *Hypericum* are shrubs that reach about 4 feet in height and make impressive displays of large, yellow flowers. *Hypericum forrestii* is finer textured than *H. acmosepalum*. We are testing them here, and so far they are proving easy to manage. \$10.00 each
- Idesia polycarpa*, Iigiri (zone 6A) – A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing species in our garden. \$6.00, 3 for 15.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) – An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, but it fruits heavily without a pollinator. \$16.00
- Ilex pernyi* (zone 6) – A Chinese species with small, spiny leaves on very short petioles which make the branches look like strings of leaves. It is very fine textured and easily cultured. \$10.00

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- *Ilex pomeantha* (zone ?). \$5.00
- *Ilex* X 'Rock Garden' (zone 6) – A Rutgers University introduction that is a miniature but with full sized leaves. \$6.00
- Illicium anisatum*, Japanese Anise Tree (zone 6) – One of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreens; the Japanese Anise also makes a show of white flowers in early spring. Our specimens originally came from beautifully rounded trees, about 15 feet tall, on Mt. Tara in Kyushu, Japan. \$24.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) – A well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree with pink to deep crimson flowers. The texture of this species is a little more delicate than the Florida Anise and the flowers appear later in the season. \$24.00
- Incarvillea arguta* (zone 7?) – A low-growing subshrub that tolerates, and in the wild seems to prefer, dry, exposed sites. It produces spikes that spread to about one meter and produces bell-shaped, mauve flowers from June until frost. It is everblooming throughout the summer and fall in places with frost and blooms throughout the year in regions with no frost. This species is making an outstanding display in our trial. \$5.00, 10.00
- *Juniperus communis* 'Suecica Aurea' (zone 2) – A columnar variety with white to yellow leaves given to us by Tom Krenitsky. \$6.00
- Kadsura japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7B) – A variegated form with fine white streaks throughout the leaves. This gives a very nice effect, will cross-pollinate the green form for fruit production. \$12.00
- Kadsura japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7B) – These seedlings from 'Chirimen' surprised us when almost all were variegated. For pollination, two of these should produce bright red fruits. \$8.00
- *Kerria japonica* "Honshu" (zone 5) – This wild collected *Kerria* has a much larger flower than the commonly grown variety and also does not spread by root suckers..... \$5.00
- Kerria japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 5) – A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation makes an interesting contrast with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) \$8.00
- *Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7A) – A wonderful fir-like conifer from Southern China. These are propagated from a hardier clone that was not damaged by 0°F. \$15.00, 30.00
- Koelreuteria integrifolia*, Golden Raintree (zone 6) – A medium-size tree that blooms later in the summer than the following. Both the flowers and the fruits make a good ornamental display. \$12.00
- Koelreuteria paniculata*, Golden Raintree (zone 5) – Vigorous tree with lacy foliage and a good display of yellow flower clusters in early summer. \$12.00
- *Larix leptolepis*, Japanese Larch (zone 4) – One of the most ornamental larches with reddish twigs and yellow fall color. \$10.00
- Leucothoe* X 'Rainbow' (zone 5) – A small and graceful evergreen shrub with pink and white variegation. \$6.00
- *Ligustrum delavayanum* (zone 7) – A very fine-textured *Ligustrum* that grows to be a shrub of medium size, and the lacy texture is very attractive. It has been reported that this species is not weedy. \$15.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) – A handsome, evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected. The seedlings showed excellent cold hardiness this winter. (seedlings) \$10.00
- *Lindera erythrocarpum*, Ao-moji (zone 6) – A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. Seedlings. \$5.00
- Lithocarpus edulis*, Mateba-shii (zone 7B) – A small, acorn-bearing tree with handsome large, evergreen leaves. In its native state in Japan, it often forms a forest canopy over stands of wild camellias. \$12.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7, 6B with some protection) – A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. Good hardiness. (Two cultivars follow.) \$20.00

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- Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Blush' (zone 7B) – Like the above, but with pale pink flowers and a pinkish cast to the foliage. This uncommon color variant is very attractive in the garden landscape. \$20.00
- Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Burgundy' (zone 7B) – Also, like the two above in texture and growth, but with deeper pink flowers and a stronger reddish cast to the foliage. \$20.00
- *Machilus ulmoides* (zone 8?) – An evergreen tree grown from Korean seed. \$8.00
 - Magnolia hypoleuca*, Japanese Umbrella Magnolia (zone 6) – A large and well shaped tree with showy white flowers in the spring and ornamental fruits in the autumn. Larger than the related American species. \$30.00 ☑, 40.00 ☑
 - *Magnolia macrophylla* var. *ashei* (zone 5) – This small tree with large leaves blooms at a very young age, often before reaching ten feet tall! Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$15.00
 - *Magnolia sieboldii*, Oyama Magnolia (zone 5) – A small tree with fragrant and pendulous blooms in early summer. \$15.00
 - Magnolia* Hybrids (zone 6) – These are among the most spectacular ornamental plants grown, and most are easy to culture in the garden. They may be damaged by excessive winter exposure or spring frost. We grow them under tall pines to provide some frost protection in the spring. (We also have a few larger plants at the nursery)
We offer the following cultivars: \$20.00
 - 'Alba' (X *Soulangeana*) - almost white flowers with faint rose markings
 - 'Big Pink' (X *Soulangeana*) - very floriferous and later blooming
 - 'Caerhays Belle' - 12 inch salmon-pink flowers are held upright
 - 'Full Eclipse' - red-purple on the outside and white on the inside of the tepals
 - 'Heaven Scent' - fragrant, pinkish-lavender blooms
 - 'Raspberry Ice' - 9 inch pinkish white with violet shading at the base of the tepals
 - 'Susan' - smaller tree with numerous purple flowers
 - 'Todd Gresham' - vigorous tree with large, deeply pigmented flowers
 - 'Veitchii' - produces many salmon-pink blooms shaped like an inverted pear
 - 'Vulcan' - brilliant ruby-red flowers
 - *Mahonia bealii*, Grape Holly (zone 6) – A tough shrub that has yellow blooms in early February followed by glaucous blue berries which attracts birds. \$5.00
 - *Mahonia fortunei*, Chinese Mahonia (zone 7) – Non-spiny narrow dark green leaves distinguish this from other mahonias. Bright yellow flowers on 3 to 5 inches spikes are produced in the fall. \$10.00
 - *Manglietia yunnanensis* = *M. fordiana*? (zone 7) – A well formed, moderately fast growing small tree with long slender evergreen leaves. The cup-shaped white flowers have a magenta eye and are about 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This species is not only very attractive, but it is also very hardy; and thus it has outstanding garden potential. We obtained this germplasm from an arboretum collection, and we now find that *M. yunnanensis* is not listed in the species listing of Chinese plants. *Manglietia yunnanensis* and *M. fordiana* are essentially identical in hardiness and vegetative characteristics. (small seedlings) \$20.00
 - Meliiodendron xylocarpum* (zone 8A) – We came upon this erect-growing tree in the mountains in northern Guangdong Province in China. It is a member of the *Styrax* family, and the leaves are similar to, but larger than, *Pterostyrax*. The tree was covered with small woody fruits when we saw it. According to a botanical description, the flowers are similar to, but larger than, those of the silver bell. \$10.00, 30.00 ☑
 - Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – As the tree ages the trunk has a beautiful orange barked buttress. It grows rapidly in swampy to moist locations. \$5.00, 20.00 ☑, 30.00 ☑
 - *Nyssa sinensis* (zone 7 or colder) – A handsome Chinese tree very similar to our native *N. sylvatica*, but with slightly larger leaves. \$5.00

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- Olea yunnanensis*, Yunnan Olive (zone 8B, untested) – A well shaped evergreen tree with deep green foliage that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The “olives” are very small, and as far as we know, are not eaten. The wild olives were growing just outside an old temple, and had the look of trees that live for a very long time. This is clearly a species that has landscape potential depending on hardiness, which is not yet determined. We have not encountered this species in American collections. \$25.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) – A deciduous shrub of medium size from higher elevation Japanese forests; easily cultivated and hardy. \$5.00
- *Osmanthus americana*, Native Osmanthus (zone 6) – A handsome evergreen tree with medium sized leaves without spines blooms in April and produces small dark blue fruits. A plant that should be seen more in landscapes. \$12.00
 - Osmanthus X fortunei*, Fortune’s Osmanthus (zone 7A) – A vigorous large shrub to small tree; nearly always makes a good form without pruning. In the autumn, the bloom produces a rich scent. Should be planted more. Paper-white flowers. \$8.00, 16.00
 - Osmanthus X fortunei* “UNC”, Fortune’s Osmanthus (zone 7A) – This cultivar has slightly smaller leaves and cream-colored flowers. \$8.00, 16.00
 - Osmanthus fragrans*, Everblooming Fragrant Tea Olive (zone 8A) – This is the best *Osmanthus* because of its strong fragrance and long bloom season. The Chinese consider this cultivar to be everblooming. We keep one in the greenhouse, and it blooms off and on all winter. We grow this plant out-of-doors with moderate success in a very protected site. \$16.00
 - Osmanthus fragrans* var. *aurantiacus*, Orange Osmanthus (zone 7A) – This form of *O. fragrans* is slightly hardier than the above and will tolerate near zero temperatures in a very wind-protected locality. The very fragrant flowers are an unusual creamy orange in color and blooms in October. \$15.00
 - *Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 6) – A relative of the Avocado native to the Coastal Plain of NC. A small tree with leathery evergreen leaves. \$5.00
 - *Philadelphus delavayi* (zone 7, possibly 6) – A larger mockorange from the mountains of southwestern China that is known for excellent floral displays. It is easily cultured and quite hardy. \$10.00
 - *Philadelphus incanus* (zone 7) – A smaller mockorange that we collected from along the shore of the Salween River. It is easily cultivated and hardy, but we have not seen the flowers yet. \$10.00
 - *Photinia villosa* ‘Village Shade’ (zone 6) – Dr. J.C. Raulston developed this cultivar and suggested it could be used underneath power lines where a small tree would be useful. White blooms cover the plant in the summer, followed by fire-engine-red berries and beautiful scarlet fall color. \$6.00
 - Picea abies* ‘Little Gem’ (zone 4) – Extremely dwarf, very slow growing mutant of ‘Nidiformis’ which matures into an attractive little bun. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. \$16.00
 - *Picea koyanai* (zone 6) – This species has a very limited population in the wild. The tree is densely branched and the needles are closely spaced on the branches. \$5.00
 - Picea meyeri* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$5.00
 - Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) – Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen. \$30.00
 - Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) – Seedlings. \$8.00
 - *Pieris japonica* ‘Pygmea’ (zone 6) – An extreme dwarf with tiny narrow leaves almost like fine fir needles. Eventually, it forms a mound which is like nothing else around. (tiny) \$5.00
 - *Pieris taiwanensis* ‘Snow Drift’ (zone 7) – A very heavy blooming cultivar with larger flowers than *Pieris japonica*. \$5.00
 - Pinckneya pubens* (zone 7A) – Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown, but prefers moist sites. \$5.00

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- Pinus armandii*, Chinese White Pine (zone 7) – A stately white pine from southwestern China that seems more tolerant of central Carolina summer heat than many mountain pines. The large seeds are edible. \$12.00
- *Pinus wallichiana*, Himalayan White Pine (zone 5) – This pine's blue-green needles droop gracefully but grows slowly for us. \$16.00
- Platanus orientalis*, European Sycamore (zone 7?) – A species from southern Europe and western Asia that is apparently resistant to the diseases that bother the American Sycamore. The leaves are smaller and more dissected than the American species. This is a species that is handsome at all ages. We have not tested the hardiness, but we anticipate zone 7. \$12.00
- Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) – A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. We use a large specimen in a container for a Christmas tree. \$30.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange (zone 6) – Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges that will keep out anything that you want to keep out. \$6.00, 12.00
- Prunus* X 'Hally Jolivet' (zone 5 or 6) – An attractive, small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. \$12.00, 16.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) – This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. This year we have the following cultivars: \$15.00
- 'Kobai' – red, semi-double
 - 'Mitsubara Red' – very deep red, semi-double
 - 'Peggy Clark' – pink, semi-double
 - 'Rose Bud' – large, semi-double, soft pink, the best
 - 'Trumpet' – early, pale pink, single (see Back Cover)
 - 'Whiskers' – red with long stamens
- *Prunus mume* 'Bridal Veil', Weeping Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) – With branches gently curving downwards 'Bridal Veil' produces large very pale pink blooms. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar that we selected from hundreds of seedlings from Japanese cultivars. \$50.00
- Prunus mume* 'White Christmas', Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) – This is the earliest blooming white flowered Mume which occasionally blooms on Christmas Day..... \$15.00
- Prunus* X 'Okame' (zone 6) – A very early blooming *Prunus* (earlier than *P. subhirtella*) with deep pink flowers. An easily cultured, hardy flowering tree that is worthy of a position in your garden. \$15.00, 30.00 ☐
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) – A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. \$5.00, 12.00 ☐
- Rhammella franguloides* (zone 6) – An easily cultured, small tree with black fruits. \$16.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) – Late blooming dwarf Satsuki azaleas. \$6.00
- 'Pink Pancake' - Light pink
 - 'Rukizon' - Rose pink flowers on a very dwarf plant.
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 7B?, untested) – This *Rhododendron* has leaves that are becoming large with age and develops into a large shrub in time. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is not much literature available on it. The flowers are said to be white or yellow, and it is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. \$10.00
- *Rhododendron spinuliferum*, Torch *Rhododendron* (zone 7B to 8B) – An upright *rhododendron* with reticulate leaves about two inches in length; the tubular, red flowers are produced in abundance. The flowers are unlike any *Rhododendron* we have seen, they look like red lipstick. \$12.00
- *Rosa* X 'Pink Pet' (zone 6) – A rose which grows with minimal care and produces clusters of small pink flowers. Our source, Tom Krenitsky grows it in a field and it blooms over a long period on a four foot tall bush. \$7.00

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- *Salix caprea pendula*, Weeping Pussy Willow (zone 5) – The umbrella form of this tree is outstanding then it forms large furry buds in the fall and blooms in the early spring. These plants need to be staked to the desired height then the branches will cascade downwards.
..... \$6.00
- *Salix repens* 'Boyd's Pendula', Creeping Willow (zone 5) – This plant trails over the ground or down a rock wall. It can also be trained as a small weeping tree as the fine foliage is in keeping with the miniature appearance.
..... \$5.00
- *Sapium japonicum*, Tallow Tree (zone 7, perhaps 6) – A large shrub that is much hardier than its common cousin, the popcorn tree. This species forms a very well shaped shrub that has outstanding, orange-red fall coloration.
..... \$12.00
- *Sarcococca hookeriana*, Yunnan Sweet Box (zone 7) – A very small evergreen shrub that is suitable for the rock garden. In the wild condition in Yunnan this plant was flowering very freely, and the flowers were very fragrant.
..... \$12.00
- *Schima argentea*, Silvery Gugertree (zone 8?, untested) – A handsome evergreen shrub that will eventually mature into a tree of medium size. The small white flowers are produced in abundance. This rare Asian genus is just coming into western gardens, but it is worthy of cultivation. Its closest relative is the American *Gordonia* and it grows vigorously for us. \$5.00, 16.00
- *Schizandra chinensis*, Magnolia Vine (zone 4) – A "primitive" vine with fragrant flowers followed by spikes of red fruits on female plants. Seedlings.
..... \$10.00
- *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* (zone 5) – A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$4.00
- *Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) – A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity.
..... \$8.00
- *Skimmia reevesiana* (zone 6) – This small evergreen shrub is better for the South than the Japanese species. The foliage is bothered less by pests, and the flowers are perfect (both sexes).
..... \$10.00
- *Spirea bumulda?* (zone 7 or hardier) – This small, vigorous *Spirea* has clusters of small cream-pink flowers and originates from a wild collection in Yunnan. \$4.00
- *Stachyurus chinensis* (zone ?, hardiness unknown) – A very vigorous shrub that produces racemes of showy cream-yellow flowers in the early spring. This species is very fast growing, but has not been tested for hardiness yet.
..... \$8.00
- *Stachyurus praecox* 'Palmengarten' (zone 7) – A selection of the Japanese *Stachyurus* from the J.C. Raulston Arboretum.
..... \$12.00
- *Stachyurus salicifolius*, Willow-leaf *Stachyurus* (zone 7b) – A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 6 inches long and half an inch wide. A very graceful and remarkable shrub.
..... \$15.00
- *Stephandra incisa* 'Crispa', Lace Shrub (zone 4) – A small low-growing shrub with fern-like leaves on long, cascading branches. It produces large numbers of white flowers in the spring and the fall color is excellent.
..... \$6.00
- *Stephandra tanakae* (zone 4) – A spreading low bush with showy white flowers slightly larger than 'Crispa'.
..... \$8.00
- *Stewartia malacodendron*, Silky *Stewartia* (zone 6?) – Our native *Stewartia* probably has the showiest flowers of the genus which are white with a purple center but needs to be planted in a well drained soil. Mature height is about 15 feet.
..... \$10.00
- *Stewartia pteropetiolata* = *Hartia sinensis*, Evergreen *Stewartia* (zone ?, not tested) – An evergreen, white-flowered shrub, to small tree, that is faster growing than the deciduous species of *Stewartia*. Botanists disagree whether the evergreen species belong to the genus *Stewartia* or to *Hartia*.
..... \$20.00
- *Stewartia* (*Hartia*) *kwangtungensis* (zone ?, possibly 8) – A small tree from northern Guangdong province of China. This species has unusual flat red petioles which provide accents of color in the foliage. This rare evergreen species of *Stewartia* is finally becoming available for garden usage.
..... \$35.00

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) – A species somewhat similar to *S. monodelphia* but with slightly larger leaves and flowers. \$6.00
- *Stranvaesia davidiana* (zone 7?) – An evergreen shrub to small tree with red berries in the fall. \$4.00
- Styrax americana* (zone 5) – This is a smaller plant than *Styrax japonica* but otherwise it is similar. The blooms appear earlier in the season so this extends the bloom season of *Styrax*. \$7.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) – A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. \$7.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 6) – This *Styrax* has larger rounder leaves than the above and flowers in short pendulous chains. \$7.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) – A larger member of the lilac “family”, when in bloom the large clusters of white flowers completely cover this small tree. \$10.00
- Syringa reticulata*, Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) – A small tree with large, terminal flower clusters in early summer. When mature, this species makes a stunning floral display. \$8.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) – A large shrub that produces lavender flowers a few weeks later than the common lilac. Possibly more heat-tolerant than the common lilacs..... \$5.00
- *Taiwania cryptomeriodes* (zone 7) – A conifer similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years. \$30.00
- *Thuja occidentalis* ‘Degroot’s Spire’ (zone 2) – A slow growing, very columnar form with twisted branchlets. Expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. \$6.00
- Thuja occidentalis* ‘George Washington’ (zone 3) – This vigorous grower becomes a large, broad pyramid with gold variegation at the branch tips. \$10.00
- *Thuja X Giganteoides* ‘Green Giant’ (zone 5) – A seedling of *T. occidentalis* but growth somewhat similar to *T. plicata*, discovered in Denmark in 1935, and possibly a hybrid of these two species. A very vigorous grower which is useful as a screen or a large specimen plant. There is some confusion about the name but ‘Giganteoides’ takes precedence unless it’s a hybrid. \$7.00
- Thujopsis dolabrata* (zone 7) – Foliage and plant form are like *Thuja* but with flatter and broader leaves. \$10.00
- *Torreya nucifera* (zone 5) – Small tree similar to *Cephalotaxus* except the needles have a sharp point at the tip. The inch long fruits are very aromatic and edible. \$25.00
- Trachalospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) – This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender cape jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellowish color. \$5.00
- *Trachalospermum asiaticum* ‘Oblanceolatum’, Asiatic Jasmine (zone 6B) – This cultivar has dark green leaves with gray veins and forms a dense mat due to shorter internodes. \$6.00
- *Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 6B) – This tree to 50 feet has large fan-like leaves that are almost circular and a trunk covered in stiff fibers. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* ‘Bennett’, Weeping Hemlock (zone 4) – A dwarf selection of hemlock with arched branches with pendulous tips forming a compact mound with dense growth. \$7.00
- *Tsuga canadensis* ‘Muttontown’ (zone 4) – An irregular squat to upright plant with a funky name. \$9.00
- *Tsuga canadensis* ‘Stranger’ (zone 4) – Foliage is a rich deep green on a dwarf upright growing plant. \$6.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* ‘Seiju’, Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 6) – Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. \$5.00, 12.00
- *Ungradia speciosa*, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) – The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first. \$4.00

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- *Viburnum awabuki* 'Chindo', Bigleaf Viburnum (zone 7B) – Beautiful large shiny leaves are a year round attraction and large clusters of flowers develop into red berries. 'Chindo' was introduced from Korea by J.C. Raulston. \$12.00
- Viburnum bodnantense* (zone 7A) – Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered, fragrant flowers. \$8.00, 16.00
- Viburnum* X *Burkwoodii* 'Chenault' (zone 5) – A very fragrant, pink-flowered cultivar that blooms in the early spring. It has an excellent dense habit that makes it a useful landscape item as well as an early spring flowering shrub. \$8.00
- Viburnum carlesii*, Korean Spice Viburnum (zone 5) – The fragrance of the flowers is the main attraction of this small *Viburnum*. \$7.00
- *Viburnum cinnamomifolium* (zone 7) – This large shrub has evergreen leaves and flower clusters about 6 inches across and blue-black berries. \$7.00
- Viburnum cylindricum* (zone 8, under test) – A large *Viburnum* with glossy, evergreen leaves we found in the mountains near the Burma border. The florets in the large flower heads are said to have lavender anthers, but when we found it, it had large fruit clusters with blue-black berries. \$7.00, 12.00
- Viburnum dilatatum*, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) – A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter. \$5.00
- Viburnum hirtulum* (zone 5 or 6) – We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display. \$5.00
- Viburnum* 'Jermin's Globe' (zone 5 or 6) – A smaller *Viburnum* suitable for a more confined situation with semi-evergreen leaves. \$6.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum* 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) – This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring. \$12.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty' (zone 5) – The flowers of this clone only show a trace of pink color which is enhanced by increased sun but it is nonetheless very useful horticulturally. It has good vigor but is smaller and with finer texture; the flowers are freely produced later than the standard varieties of *V. plicatum*. \$10.00, 20.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Shasta' (zone 5) – A recent selection of this popular species from the U. S. National Arboretum that has large flower heads and an improved fruit display..... \$6.00, 20.00
- Viburnum* X *rhytidophylloides* (zone 7?) – A hybrid of *V. lantana* X *V. rhytidophyllum* with leaves beautifully sculptured like the *V. rhytidophyllum* parent, but broader..... \$12.00
- *Viburnum rhytidophyllum*, Leatherleaf Viburnum (zone 6) – This evergreen shrub to 10 feet tall grows unique crinkled leaves (called reticulate venation) with fine hairs coating the undersides. The fruits start out red and turn a glossy black color. \$7.00
- Viburnum setigerum*, Tea Viburnum (zone 6) – Monks on Mt. Omei, Sichuan, China used the leaves to make tea. Large clusters of bright red fruits are produced in the fall which hang down attractively. \$8.00
- Zanthoxylum stenophyllum*, Narrow-leaf Prickly Ash (zone 6?) – A small tree with compound leaves and red fruits. \$4.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus africanus*, Blue African Lily (zone - see below) – The blue flowers of the summer-flowering African lilies are a familiar sight in gardens in warmer climates, but we have found that they are adequately hardy in our zone 7 garden with a **heavy mulch** (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. \$12.00
- *Agapanthus comptonii* (zone ?, hardiness unknown) – This species has large, light blue flower heads much like *A. africanus*, but the leaves are smaller and lower growing. *Agapanthus comptonii* also flowers much more freely than the larger species, and is thus a far superior pot plant. We have not tried it in the garden yet. \$10.00

¹  Available at Nursery Only, too **large** for mail order.

- Arisaema consanguinum* (zone 6?) – A very vigorous and easy jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost.
..... \$6.00
- Arisaema heterophyllum*, Diverse leaf Jack-in-the-pulpit (zone 6) – A medium sized *Arisaema* whose leaves can have a large number of leaflets.
..... \$10.00
- *Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-pulpit (zone 5) – A vigorous and variable native species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden.
..... \$5.00
 - *Canna* X *Generalis* 'Bengal Tiger' = 'Pretoria' (zone 7) – Bright orange flowers top the yellow and green pin-striped leaves. A well developed clump of rhizomes.
..... \$10.00
 - *Elettaria cardamomum*, Cardamom (zone 7 with mulch) – The spice cardamom is harvested from this dwarf ginger which reaches only about one foot tall.
..... \$4.00
 - *Hedychium coronarium*, White Gingerlily (zone 7 with mulch) – Extremely fragrant flowers are produced in late summer on 5 foot stems.
..... \$10.00
 - *Hedychium* spp., Ginger (zone 7) – An easily cultivated, small ginger that is fully hardy in our test planting. The yellow buds open to cream white flowers late in the summer. Because this ginger is quite hardy and so far only up to about 3 feet tall, it has great potential for the perennial border.
..... \$12.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) – Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely, but is not weedy.
..... \$5.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – Produces delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes well in our area under large shrubs and trees.
..... \$6.00 or 9 for \$45.00
- *Hippeastrum striatum* X *H. gracilis* (zone ?, hardiness unknown) – These are our own brilliant orange-flowered hybrids between two of the smaller-flowered amaryllis species. They divide rapidly and flower freely, and thus make a striking display in a pot after just a few years.
..... \$5.00
Flowering size bulbs.
..... \$10.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) – A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity.
..... \$5.00, 12.00
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 6) – Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders..... \$10.00
- Iris sikkensis* (zone 7?) – This is an example of the plant collector's disease: we saw seeds at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum, we collected and planted them and now we have many plants.
..... \$6.00
- Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* (zone 6, maybe 5) – For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms with each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. Our strain has a mix of colors that range from near white, to pale rose or lavender on to deep magenta-purple. We are very excited about this *Primula*. For spring shipment only.
..... \$5.00
- Primula vulgaris*, Hybrids (zone 6) – After making thousands of hand pollinations crossing pin and thrum flowers we are offering limited numbers of hybrids with mixed flower colors including yellows, reds and whites. Unfortunately we can't send specific colors at this time although many actually have two colors since older flowers are darker. These hybrids show the summer hardiness of the *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* parent.
..... \$6.00
- *Vernonia noveboracensis*, Ironweed (zone 5) – A vigorous plant with deep purple flowers makes a dramatic statement.
..... \$4.00

LARGE PLANTS AND LIMITED QUANTITIES LISTS

Plants too large to ship and in limited quantities. Please list substitutes

Although we like to grow large plants so you can have an instant garden, we simply do not have enough space. The following excellent and rare plants need a new home. Also available at the nursery are large **camellias** from three to six feet tall.

<i>Acer capillipes</i>	 \$20.00	<i>Picea asperata</i>	 \$20.00
	 \$40.00	<i>Picea koriensis</i>	 \$25.00
<i>Acer crataegifolium</i>	 \$20.00	• <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	 \$30.00
	 \$30.00	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	 \$30.00
<i>Acer henryi</i>	 \$20.00	• <i>Quercus myrsinifolia</i>	 \$30.00
	 \$30.00	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	 \$20.00
<i>Acer tartaricum</i>	 \$10.00	<i>Stewartia monodelphia</i>	 \$35.00
<i>Acer tegmentosum</i>	 \$20.00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	 \$10.00
	 \$30.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Elegantissima'	 \$30.00
<i>Aphananthe aspera</i>	 \$25.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Woodarii'	 \$30.00
• <i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Issai'	 \$10.00	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Virescens'	 \$40.00
<i>Calycanthus sinensis</i>	 \$30.00	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	 \$40.00
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	 \$40.00	<i>Tilia dasystyla</i>	 \$10.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	 \$50.00	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	 \$20.00
• <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	 \$45.00	<i>Viburnum semitomentosum</i>	 \$15.00
<i>Cham. pisifera</i> 'Filifera Aurea'	 \$50.00	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	 \$10.00
<i>Cham. pisifera</i> 'Golden Spangle'	 \$40.00		
<i>Cham. pisifera</i> 'Intermedia'	 \$25.00		
<i>Cham. pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Compressa'	 \$50.00		
<i>Cham. pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa Minima'	 \$20.00		
<i>Clethra fargesii</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Corylopsis gotoana</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Crypt. japonica</i> 'Ben Franklin'	 \$30.00		
<i>Crypt. japonica</i> 'Globosa Nana'	 \$20.00		
<i>Crypt. japonica</i> 'Sekkan Sugi'	 \$35.00		
• <i>Disanthus cercidifolius</i>	 \$25.00		
<i>Euptelea polyandra</i>	 \$30.00		
<i>Glyptostrobus pensilis</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	 \$40.00		
<i>Lagerstromia fauriei</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Lindera cheinii</i>	 \$15.00		
<i>Lindera glauca</i>	 \$15.00		
<i>Lindera praecox</i> (female)	 \$35.00		
<i>Lindera praecox</i> (male)	 \$20.00		
<i>Lindera reflexa</i>	 \$20.00		
<i>Lindera rubinervis</i>	 \$15.00		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	 \$40.00		
<i>Magnolia</i> (hybrids)	 \$50.00		
<i>Manglietia moto</i>	 \$50.00		
<i>Michelia figo</i>	 \$25.00		

Limited Quantity List

These plants may be shipped. Please list substitutes

• <i>Akebia quinata</i> variegata	 \$8.00
• <i>Akebia</i> X <i>pentaphyllum</i>	 \$8.00
• <i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Issai'	 \$5.00
<i>Chionanthus retuses</i>	 \$12.00
<i>Chimananthus praecox</i>	 \$12.00
• <i>Crateagus monogyna</i> 'Inermis Compacta'	 \$18.00
• <i>Cyclamen coum</i>	 \$3.00
• <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	 \$3.00
<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	 \$30.00
• <i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Kyushu'	 \$10.00
<i>Ilex aquifolia</i> 'Silver Queen'	 \$10.00
<i>Kadsura japonica</i>	 \$12.00
• <i>Styrax japonica</i> 'Crystal'	 \$8.00
<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> variegata	 \$10.00
<i>Viburnum juddii</i>	 \$10.00

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1997

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
Shipping and Handling is \$10.00
or 20% of Order Total, (whichever is greater).
For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
Add 35% of Order Total
For Shipping to Canada, + 35% **plus** \$30 for Phyto. Cert.
Write for Details on Shipping **Outside** U. S. & Canada

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
packaging and UPS is \$10.00 for orders under \$50.00
for orders over \$50.00, add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS. Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00.

For Shipping to **Canada**,
add 35% for packaging and UPS
and \$30.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate.

Outside of the United States and Canada,
we **only** ship camellia scions.
Please write to make arrangements.

Payment Information

Please send a check or money order with your order. We do **not** accept credit cards in an effort to keep our prices down and save paperwork.

Shipping Dates

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting.

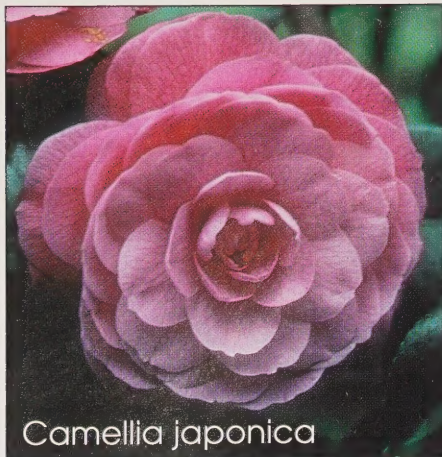
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using the PCT_EX text formatting program, L_AT_EX macros and a Lexmark Optra R+ Laser Printer. The typeface used is mostly **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial San Serif and a few miscellaneous Computer Modern dingbats.



Camellia japonica

'April Kiss'



Camellia japonica

'April Blush'



Prunus mume

'Trumpet'



Camellia sasanqua

'Pink Butterfly'



Camellia sasanqua

'Midnight Lover'



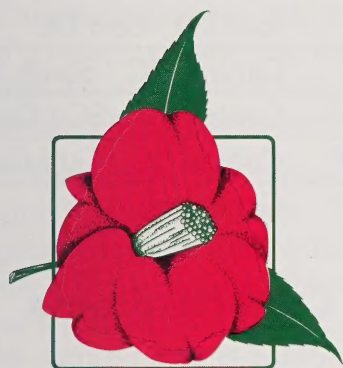
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茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia edithae



Camellia japonica

'Turandot'



Camellia japonica

'October Affair'



Primula vulgaris
ssp. *sibthorpiae*

FALL 1998

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Symbols & Abbreviations

-  = New this year
-  = Recently Named Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Formal Introduction
-  = Too Large for Shipping
Nursery Pickup Only

USDA Hardiness Zones

Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temp. in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mtns / Western VA Central MD / New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA, SC / Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC / Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central Florida

Notes on Cold Hardiness

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone number corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury (please see the USDA Hardiness Zone chart). For example, an evergreen "zone 7B" plant will be healthy after a winter with a low temperature of 5 degrees but 0 or -5 degrees would defoliate or cause wood damage to the plant. The specific micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible for us to grow "tender" plants successfully. Our advice for borderline hardy plants is to plant in a protected spot and mulch the plant well.

How to Reach Us: CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

E-mail:

camforest@aol.com or
info@camforest.com

Home Page:

<http://camforest.com> or
<http://home.aol.com/camforest>

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Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Rd
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(919) 967-5529

Nursery Location
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(919) 968-0504

WHAT'S NEW

The biggest news this year is Alexander, a new addition to the family. Besides the baby, the nursery is overflowing with plants. One of the most exciting new plants is *Craibiodendron yunnanense* from seeds collected in Yunnan, China. Several species we have been growing outdoors for a while are now for sale, including *Podocarpus chinensis* and *Corylopsis paucifolia* both of which are good foliage plants even in shade. We have also collected some new plants which we hope will be available in the future.

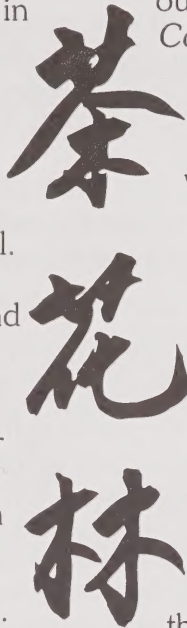
Schima argentea is blooming at this moment (August) with flowers very much like tea flowers on plants that are only a foot tall. Test plots of a variety of new species from southwestern China are progressing well and several more plots have been planted.

From the JC Raulston Arboretum come many new and interesting plants. This year three intergeneric hybrids are available: *Lauris nobilis* X *Umbellaria californica* is an evergreen with outstanding foliage; *Pyracomeles vilmoriniana* is another evergreen with very showy white flower clusters; and *Sycoparrotia semidecidua* has showy red witch-hazel like flowers.

Thanks to the generosity of Tom Krenitsky many plants including several conifers are available. *Cunninghamia konishi* is an outstanding tree and quite hardy. *Juniperus communis* 'Horstmann' is very new and will become an excellent specimen. *Taxus cuspidata* 'Aurescens' is a true yew that grows well in our climate. *Viburnum* X *rhytidophylloides* 'Dart's Duke' is an evergreen with excellent broad and beautiful foliage. Although we have offered *Magnolia macrophylla* before it is an excellent plant primarily because of its huge flowers and leaves.

For summer bloom we have ten Hydrangeas and three new Clethras. *Clethra alnifolia* 'Creel's Calico' has outstanding variegation, 'Ruby Spice' has a strong and dependable pink flower and 'Ann Bidwell' produces enormous quantities of flowers which are sure to make the air sweet. Two exclamation points are *Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil' and *Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy'. We offer 17 varieties of *Cryptomeria*, and you can choose from stan-

dard tree forms to extreme dwarfs and variegated forms. Several outstanding plants we have a good supply of this year again are *Daphniphyllum macropodum*, *Emmenopterys henryi*, *Cornus angustata* and *Pterocarya stenoptera*. *Daphniphyllum* is an excellent evergreen with foliage like *Rhododendron* but it is easy to grow in sun or shade. *Emmenopterys*, a large tree makes *Pointsettia* like pink bracts and our plants are huge this year. The evergreen *Cornus angustata* can be used like the common dogwoods but it has elegant foliage year-round. Finally *Pterocarya* is one of the fastest growing shade trees and becomes very impressive very quickly.



NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small mail order nursery specializing in Camellias and rare trees and shrubs.

Visiting the display garden at Carrie Road is a good way to locate uncommon plants or observe specimens of rare plants. We maintain a stock of larger specimen plants which must be picked up at the nursery. Please call to make an appointment for your visit. Most of our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October, and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April. The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

This catalog contains a listing of *Camellia* species and cultivars, a general listing of trees and shrubs and a listing of herbaceous plants. In the general list we list plants by Genus and species followed by a cultivar name (in single quotes) if the plant is named and propagated clonally, next comes the common name followed by the cold-hardiness rating and a brief description. Near the end of the catalog is a list of shippable plants we have in limited quantities, many of these are new and unusual plants.

Our home page is on the "web" and we have color pictures of some camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog. The URL is <http://camforest.com> or <http://home.aol.com/camforest>. You may also contact us via e-mail: camforest@aol.com or info@camforest.com.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

This year we are introducing 'April Melody' which is a cold-hardy and vigorous *Camellia japonica*. 'Spring Song' is a new cold hardy hybrid, previously sold as CF-42 (page 8). Several new species are also being introduced including *C. chekiangoleosa*, *C. obtusiloba* and *C. octopetala*.

C. chekiangoleosa is especially outstanding with very showy blooms and large glossy leaves. We strive to introduce new species from China and new cultivars that are developed by breeding. *Camellia* breeding has always been an important part of the nursery and this year has seen the start of a new crop of seedlings from our crosses last year. We have many objectives in the breeding program such as showy flowers, cold hardiness, disease resistance and good plant form. This is a huge undertaking and we have more plants being grown for evaluation than for sale. The evaluation process is very important as new introductions need many good traits to be worth naming. We have started working with Paradise Gardens in Australia to share plant material and evaluate *Camellias* in different climates.

This year we have seen excellent growth on all the *Camellias* and the one-year size are especially nice. We invested in a soil mixer and created a special mix for *Camellias* and the extra work has really paid off.

Thank you to all the people who have sent in reports of how our plants fared in various parts of the world. 'Survivor', 'Twilight Glow', the "April Series," *C. oleifera* and *C. sinensis* have all done well in colder areas. Gardeners achieve success by planting them out of the wind and in some winter shade. Evergreen trees, buildings and fences or lath all provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important as it protects the roots from freezing. We think selected *Camellia* cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit with proper protection.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. A good *Camellia* site has soil which does not stay wet since good drainage is essential for a healthy *Camellia* plant. They can be planted in raised beds and organic matter added to poor soil helps. For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some shade during the day is advisable. In colder areas wind protection reduces winter damage due to extreme temperature drops. *Camellias* produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not generally happy indoors with low light and high temperatures.

CAMELLIA PRICES:

1-Year old rooted cuttings	(quart pot)	\$7.00
2-year old plants	(gallon pot)	\$13.00
3-year old plants	(6 quart pot)	\$20.00

Larger plants are too big to ship and are priced at the nursery(☒).

These are prices for most of the *Camellias*; cold-hardy and new plants are priced separately.

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds this year. *Camellias* are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large number of *Camellias*. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. (*Camellia* seeds must **not** be allowed to dry out.)

This year we have *C. cuspidata*, *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera*, *C. sasanqua*., hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, *C. sinensis* (Large or Small-leaved Tea) and *C. X 'Survivor'*

Ten seeds of any one type\$1.00

Larger quantities - write for availability and price.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species of camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes the best garden display and is by far the best known among the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop more showy blooms; consequently, the variety of camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded.

Sasanqua Hybrids:

These are hybrids and backcrosses which combine the *C. sasanqua* with other species, including *C. reticulata*, and are selected for larger and showier flowers. They bloom later and we recommend these hybrids for zones 8 and 9, but we grow them successfully in Central North Carolina where temperatures often dips into the zone 7 range.

'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. (1, 2 and 3 year)

'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. (1 year)

Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery - thus its name. (1 year)

'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. (1 year)

'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) -One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse in colder area where it will bloom until March. (large only ☒)

Camellia sasanqua Selections

The following cultivars represent our varieties which we selected for early bloom and good plant performance. Sasanquas are excellent garden plants for a colorful fall display. The delicate flowers are presented with a deep green background. The evergreen foliage makes them very useful as a hedge or screen as well as specimen plants. Sasanquas can be grown easily in zone 7 and warmer locations and since they bloom before hard frosts the floral show is very dependable. We included the showy *Hiemalis* group here although they are probably hybrids of ancient origin.

'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) -This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. (1 and 2 year)

'Northern Lights' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata'; CF-10)(zone 7A) - Very free flowering plant with large, white flowers that have pink markings; very vigorous and erect growing in habit. (1 and 2 year)

'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - Bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (October to November), vigorous grower. (1 and 3 year)

(continued)

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections** (continued)

'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* hiemalis selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed delicate pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally are anemone form. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. (1 and 2 year)

⊗ 'Pink Serenade' (CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for the garden. (1 and 3 year)

'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the hiemalis group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (1, 2 and 3 year)

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. We have received many reports that this cultivar is the most cold-hardy *Camellia*. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$12.00

'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 18 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, and this individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without injury under these conditions. (1 year) \$9.00

⊗ "'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season. We have an encouraging report on this new introduction from a gardener in Pennsylvania. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. (1 and 3 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*-unless otherwise noted) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

'Pink Icicle' - shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom
(*C. oleifera* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*) (1 year) \$9.00

'Snow Flurry' - white, double. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

'Winter's Beauty' - Shell pink peony blooms in mid-winter
(*C. oleifera* X *C. japonica*) (1 year) \$9.00

'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony (1 year) \$9.00

'Winter's Dream' - pink, semidouble form. (1 year) \$9.00

⊗ 'Winter's Fancy' - (1 year) \$9.00

'Winter's Interlude' - pink anemone form (1 year) \$9.00

'Winter's Star' - pink, single (1, 2 and 3 year) \$9.00, \$15.00, \$25.00

⊗ 'Winter's Waterlily' - white, anemone-form to formal double (1 year) \$9.00

Camellia X 'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection)
A selection developed at the JC Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up. Most of these plants are budded. (1 year) \$9.00

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

Camellia oleifera, Lushan Strain (zone 6A with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. (1 year seedlings) \$5.00

Camellia sinensis, Small-leaved Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaved Form (zone 7A) - This one has larger leaves and flowers than the Japanese strain, but is slightly less hardy. It can be grown easily where the standard varieties of *C. japonica* are satisfactory. It is a striking evergreen with very rich texture and is very vigorous and free flowering. (2 and 3 year)

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea' (zone 7) - This is the pink flowered tea but more outstanding than the pale pink flowers is the burgundy new growth which turns a dark green with burgundy overtones. The red pigment is found in all parts of the plant including the roots and the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the small leaf variety. (1 and 2 year) \$7.00, \$15.00

Old Cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan) (zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

❁ 'Ageha-no-cho' - white with red on outside of medium semi-double flower, blooms very early, the name translates to "Swallowtail Butterfly" (1 year)

'Cleopatra' - rose-pink shading to lighter pink at the center (2 year)

'Fuji-no-yuki' - *C. hiemalis*, white, large double (1 year)

'Gingetsu' - early, white, large single with frilled petals (1 year)

❁ 'Irihi-no-umi' - very deep pink large single Higo form (1 year)

'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent *sasanqua* (1 and 3 year)

'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (1 year)

'Shikishima' - peach, double, good hardiness (1 year)

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

"April Series" (*Camellia japonica*)

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where camellias can be dependably grown. These have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named the "April Series" to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas. We are introducing a new cultivar this year named 'April Melody.'

'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - Compact plant form, with slow to medium growth rate; shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

❁ 'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Reg Ragland') - Compact, well formed plant with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

(continued)

"April Series" (continued)

- ☛ 'April Melody' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Rev. John Bennett') - Compact and erect, vigorous growth rate, single, red blooms. This cultivar starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very hardy. (1 year) \$9.00
- 'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Dr. Tinsley') - Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the *Camellia* season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. Only this member of the "April" series was included in a field trial at Greensboro, NC in 1993-94 when the temperature dropped to -3° F, and this selection fared as well as any other *Camellia* in the trials, including *C. oleifera* and its hybrids.
(1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00
- 'April Rose' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, only this camellia, among thousands in our collections, opened flowers to any degree. Cold-induced dieback was not recorded on any of the three plants of this clone in our test plots. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00
- 'April Snow' ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00
- 'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (1 year) \$9.00

Camellia japonica and *C. japonica* Hybrids

We introduced all the following spring blooming cultivars for showy flower production in the garden.

'Royal Intrigue', 'Lavender Prince II' and 'Turandot' have especially large and showy flowers. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill.

- 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The dark glossy green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. (1 and 2 year)
- 'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well. The growth habit is strong and erect. (1 and 2 year)
- 'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') - (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double; flowering occurs in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very vigorous grower with large blooms, but also blooms heavily with maturity. The level of resistance to dieback is excellent (1 and 2 year)
- 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (1 year) \$10.00
- ☛ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings. (1, 2 year and large☒)

(continued)

'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. (1 and 2 year)

☼ 'Turandot' (CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. (1 and 2 year)

CF-45 (zone 7A) - A selection which produces red, pink, striped, white and mixed color combinations on flowers on the same plant. The single flowers are produced in profusion on a vigorous plant. The plant will produce one type of flower at first then individual branches will sport to other color patterns. (1, 2 and 3 year)

Cluster-flowering *Camellia* Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom—they are intended to compete with azaleas and cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers—the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar.

"Bright Eyes" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers inspired the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used previously in Australia.) (3 year and large) \$15.00, \$25.00☒

'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent. (1 and 2 year)

'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X *C. species* in section *Theopsis*) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces trusses of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and first introduced in Japan. The "Isaribi" are the sparkling lights of the fishermen at sea. (2 year and large☒)

'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (1 and 2 year)

'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (1 and 2 year)

'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. (1 year)

CF-38 (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces trusses of blooms even on young plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit. (large only☒)

CF-44 (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that is vigorous and flowers prolifically. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia japonica cultivars

Among the thousands of named *Camellia japonica* cultivars there exists great variation in floral and other characteristics including cold hardiness. The work of Wendel Levi and many others have led to the identification of varieties that perform well in colder areas. These cultivars have foliage that tolerates zone 7 winters and flower buds that tolerate more cold than most other varieties. Hardiness is zone 7A.

'Cheerio' - medium, semi-double red (? year) 12.00

'Derbiana' - medium, white, loose peony, late (2 year)

'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (2 year)

'Grand Slam' - brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone (1 and 2 year)

'Hagoromo' - large, dark red, Higo single form (2 year)

'J. S. Howard' - large, intense red, semi-double, midseason (1 and 2 year)

☼ 'Jitsugetsu' (Higo) - pink marbled white with spreading stamens (1 year)

☼ 'Kimberley' - vivid scarlet medium sized single (1 year)

'Marge' - large, white, formal double, early to midseason (1 year)

☼ 'Mary Paige' - large, soft pink, formal, mid-season to late (1 year)

☼ 'Nanbankoh' - large, dark red, anemone-form (1 and 2 year)

'Paulette Goddard' - large, dark red, semi-double, late, hardy to zone 6B (2 year)

'Tama-no-ura' - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner.

The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason (1 year)

'Tricolor White' (= 'Leucantha') - An old dependable white semi-double variety (1 and 2 year)

'Victory White' - A large incomplete double named in 1943 (2 year)

'Willie Hite' - light pink with shaded petals, semi-double, quite cold hardy (1 year and large)

Miscellaneous Camellia Species and Hybrids:

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - The small rose-pink peony form flowers bloom from early to late season. This cultivar was developed by Dr. William Ackerman for the cinnamon fragrance. (1 year)

☼ *Camellia chekiangoleosa* (under test) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and have a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. (1 year)

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - Vigorous, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. As hardy as the hardier cultivars of *C. japonica*. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia edithae (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! (1 and 2 year) \$9.00, \$15.00

☼ *Camellia obtusiloba* (zone 7) - A new species from eastern China that is related to *C. oleifera*. This species develops into a small tree with orange bark. The white flowers are produced in profusion in the early autumn. (1 year)

☼ *Camellia octopetala* (zone 7) Another species from eastern China with moderate hardiness. This species becomes a large shrub to a small tree, and has very large, glossy leaves. The pale yellow flowers are produced in early autumn, and occasionally followed by fruits larger than apples. (limited quantities) (1 year) \$20.00

'Spring Song' (seedling of 'Sukiya', CF-42) (zone 6B) - A very hardy selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. Vigorous, and as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. (1 and 2 year)

☼ 'Tom Perkins' (*C. X williamsii* 'Creation' seedling) - This large formal double with imbricated petals fades from rose red outer petals to light pink inner petals. (1 year) \$10.00

Camellia vernalis 'Dawn' (= 'Ginryu') (zone 7) - white with traces of pink, semi-double and very heavy blooming in late fall. (1 year)

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

- ✿ *Abelia X grandiflora* 'Compactum', Dwarf Glossy Abelia (zone 5) - Brilliant dark green, shiny leaves adorn this spreading grower which should stay under three feet tall. 1' \$7.00
- Abelia X grandiflora* 'Francis Mason', Yellow-leaf Abelia (zone 5) - The leaves turn various shades of yellow to green on this mid-summer blooming shrub. 1' \$7.00
- Abies delavayi*, *fabri* and *georgei*, Three Chinese Fir Species (untested, zone 5 to 6) - These three species were collected in Yunnan Province, China in 1994. In the wild they occurred at higher elevations from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. Size in nature is determined by the severity of the habitat. However, they are handsome trees with somewhat bluish foliage in favorable sites. So far these seedlings are tolerating our hot summers better than most fir species we have tried. 6" (each) \$10.00
- Abies nordmaniana*, Nordman Fir (zone 5) - Nice glossy needles are tightly packed around the whorled branches of this heat tolerant fir. 10" \$12.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) - Vigorous, small tree with exfoliating bark and good tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions; excellent fall color. 2' or 5' \$12.00, \$30.00☒
- Acer cappadocicum* ssp. *sinicum*, Coliseum Maple (zone 6, perhaps 5) - A fast growing maple from the mountains of Yunnan with five-pointed leaves. The tree becomes large in time and produces excellent golden-yellow autumn coloration. 3' \$20.00
- Acer rufinerve*, Japanese Snakebark Maple (zone 5 or 6) - This easily cultivated species with large textured leaves grows well in shaded habitats under larger trees. It has the added attraction of good autumn coloration and interesting bark for the winter landscape. 1' \$8.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - A large native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. 8" \$10.00
- ✿ *Ardisia japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7) - JC Raulston found this variety to be one of the most hardy. 'Chirimen' stays under 10 inches tall and produces bright red berries in profusion. 4" \$5.00
- ✿ *Ardisia shiulensis* (zone 8?) - The evergreen leaves of this species are crinkled, and have reddish tinges on a background of green. 6" \$10.00
- ✿ *Ardisia* spp. (zone 8B?) - This small shrub from Guangdong Province bloomed for us this year with clusters of white pendulous flowers. The long and thin leaves maintain a bronze coloring throughout the year. 1' \$10.00
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana' (zone 7A) - This well-shaped dwarf shrub (3') is a self-fruitful female clone. 9" \$7.00
- ✿ *Berberis mitifolia*, Shansi Barberry (zone 6?) - This Barberry started making carmine red fruits at two years of age. The fine textured leaves turn red in the fall. 9" \$6.00
- ✿ *Berberis X gladwynensis* 'William Penn', Evergreen Barberry (zone 6) - This plant forms a tight dark green mound about 4 feet by 4 feet. \$6.00
- ✿ *Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. 18" \$8.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis', European Boxwood (zone 5) - A rapid grower (for a Boxwood) to form a narrow cone about 6 feet tall. 6" \$7.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) - Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. 8" \$8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) - Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries that attract the wild birds. This species is considered to be the hardiest of the Beauty Berries, and we have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is actually hardy in Iowa! 1' \$6.00
- ✿ *Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Issai', Japanese Beauty Berry (zone 5) - A compact and very fruitful selection which literally weighs itself down with berries. 18" \$12.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Shirobana', White-fruited Beauty Berry (zone 5) - A very vigorous shrub to 5 feet tall which makes clusters of white flowers followed by numerous white berries. 18" \$12.00

- ✿ *Callicarpa japonica* var. *luxurians* "Lollipop" (zone 7) - A vigorous, fast-growing shrub that has large white fruit in a cluster. 18" \$10.00
- Callicarpa japonica* (zone 6) - This species of *Callicarpa* grows to ten feet in height. The masses of purple berries are outstanding and last longer into the winter than other *Callicarpa* species. 18" \$8.00
- Calocedrus decurrens*, Incense Cedar (zone 5) - A very useful conifer for hedges and screens in sun or light shade. The Incense Cedar flourishes in our summers and withstands extreme drought. 18" \$12.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) A vigorous native shrub that is well known for fragrant, reddish-brown flowers. 2' \$8.00
- Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. 18" spread or large \$15.00, \$60.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer to 25 feet with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. This tree is very heat tolerant, will grow in deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. 6" or 6' \$8.00, \$60.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens sprouts many stems from the base to form a dark green spreading shrub to 6 feet. 6" \$8.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata' (zone 6) - This selection makes vertical stems without horizontal side branches. This erect habit and large needles make it an excellent candidate for a landscape highlight. 18" \$16.00
- ✿ *Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Prostrata' (zone 6) - A very handsome conifer grown for outstanding lush dark green foliage with horizontally growing branches. The plant makes multiple stems from the base and only reaches 3 feet tall but can spread to 10 feet wide. Best grown in light shade. 12" \$12.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) - A handsome tree with elegant rounded leaves which emit a fruity scent as they fall in autumn. 3' or 6' \$15.00, \$60.00☒
- Cercis chingii* (zone 6) - The stems of this large Chinese Redbud have a distinct twist at each leaf-node. The showy and early floral display is a bright lavender-pink. The dry seed pods forcefully expel their seeds many feet. 1' or 2' \$7.00, \$20.00
- Cercis gigantea*, Giant Redbud (zone 7) - Huge leaves and a larger habit set this species apart from other *Cercis* species. 2' \$12.00
- Cercis glabra* (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. 1' or 2' \$7.00 or \$20.00
- Cercis yunnanensis*, Yunnan Redbud (zone 7) - The thick, glossy leaves create a handsome and compact tree which grows to about 20 feet in height. This species has done well at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. 1' \$7.00
- ✿ *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta', Contorted Japanese Quince (zone 5) - The twisted and curled branches create year-round interest for this spreading shrub. 2' spread. \$20.00
- ✿ *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Alaska Cedar (zone 5) - A sturdy evergreen with down swept branches and dangling branchlets. 8" \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) - 'Blue Feathers' describes this plant perfectly: soft branchlets form a pillow of blue foliage. 1' \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very dwarf and compact rounded bun will fit perfectly in a rock garden setting. 3" \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. 3" \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Gracilis' (zone 5) - Dark green swirls of foliage adorn this upright growing dwarf Hinoki. 3" \$6.00

- ✿ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Prostrata' (zone 5) - A low growing Hinoki with a moderate rate of growth. 5" spread \$8.00
- ✿ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera', Thread Cypress (zone 3) - In time a small tree with thread-like branchlets eventually forming a billowing pyramid. 5" \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. Best when grown in light shade. The excellent form makes this one of our favorites. 10" or 16" \$8.00, \$15.00
- ✿ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Veitchi' (zone 3) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree; excellent screen or hedge plant. 10" \$8.00
- ✿ *Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis Conica' (zone 5) - A very slow growing cone-shaped White Cedar with blue-green foliage. 3" \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Little Jamie' (zone 4) - Develops into a dwarf narrow pointed column with tiny leaves. 3" \$6.00
- ✿ *Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Meth Dwarf' (zone 5) - Light green foliage adorns the upright growing branches of this fastigiate variety. 3" \$6.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub (to 20') additional interest in the summer. 18" \$12.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7A with protection) - An evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical form. 12" or 5' \$15.00, \$60.00☒
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (zone 7) - A fast-growing, small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits surrounded by red bracts. 1 to 2' \$8.00
- ✿ *Clethra alnifolia* 'Ann Bidwell' (zone 4) - The fragrant flowers are produced in panicles rather than racemes; blooms slightly later than other cultivars. The great abundance of flowers make a good show. 18" \$10.00
- ✿ *Clethra alnifolia* 'Creel's Calico', Variegated Summer Sweet (zone 5) - Fine white speckles interspersed throughout the leaves are very striking. 1' \$12.00
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' (zone 4) - A semi-dwarf selection of the common Appalachian species. 'Hummingbird' grows to about 4 feet, is free flowering, and is tolerant of a wide range of moisture and light conditions. 2' \$25.00
- ✿ *Clethra alnifolia* 'Ruby Spice' (zone 4) - The deep pink fragrant flowers of this Summer Sweet keep the pink color even in the hot summers of the South. 18" \$10.00
- Clethra fargesii* (zone 6) - Extremely fragrant flowers are freely produced even on young plants. This upright shrub grows to 10' in full sun or light shade. 18" \$8.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) - Velvet-textured, deep green leaves are held in horizontal layers; fragrant flowers are produced in late spring. A large shrub to small tree which grows best in partial shade. (The name *Cleyera* is often applied to *Ternstroemia* in southeastern horticulture.) 1' \$8.00
- Cornus angustata*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - An evergreen relative of *Cornus kousa* that is one of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreen, flowering trees. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced slightly later than *C. kousa* and are held on the tree for a longer time. This plant was formerly named *C. kousa* var. *angustata*. 8" \$6.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. 8", 18" spread or large \$15.00, \$25.00, \$50.00☒
- ✿ *Corylopsis paucifolia*, Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. 1' spread \$8.00

- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes. This species flowers later than other species and grows to about 10 feet tall. 18" or 3' \$12.00, 30.00☒
- ✿ *Cotoneaster microphyllus* 'Emerald Spray', Small-leaved Cotoneaster (zone 5) - The tiny leaves on this evergreen ground cover will form a low mound with scarlet-red berries in the fall. 6" spread. \$6.00
- ✿ *Craibiodendron yunnanensis* (zone 7?) - A very rare shrub from southeastern China that is somewhat like *Pieris japonica* in general appearance. The new foliage is a lovely rose-bronze which persists for a long time. 6" \$16.00
- ✿ *Cryptomeria fortunei* 'Green Grizzly', Chinese Cedar (zone 6) - A selection of the Chinese species with rather course willowly branches. 9" \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica*, Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - These seedlings of the standard form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen. 2' \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Bandai Sugi' (zone 6) - Bandai Sugi starts out globose but quickly becomes upright. Short and long shoots are mixed with contorted branchlets and needles of different sizes. 18" \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - A very dwarf rounded cone shaped cultivar with deep green needles. 6" \$8.00
- ✿ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Cristata', Cockscomb Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - The crested shoots make this an interesting conversation piece which will eventually grow to be a small tree. 1' \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) - This interesting dwarf has the longer needles characteristic of juvenile foliage and has formed a columnar plant in a rather shady spot for us but will have a rounder shape in sun. 8" spread. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugua' (zone 6) - A slower growing form with longer leaves and nicely spaced branches. This variety slowly matures into an even cone. 9" \$12.00
- ✿ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Jindai Sugi' (zone 6) - A densely branched dwarf with a conical habit and short twigs. The short needles hold a good green color throughout the year. 6" \$8.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than broad densely branched shrub. This cultivar originated as a witches broom on 'Nana Albospica'. 1' \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) - Fast growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Even young trees produce small cones which add interesting texture to the foliage. 12-18" \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana Albospica' (zone 6) - A dwarf form usually under 6' tall with thin branches. The white new growth gradually turns light green. 8" \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. Slow growing to about 5'. 6" \$8.00
- ✿ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Winter Green' (zone 6) - This is a superior selection of the species type with year-round deep-green color. 1' \$8.00
- ✿ *Cunninghamia konishi*, Small China Fir (zone 7) - The shiny green needles are about an inch long (shorter than on *C. lanceolata*) and create a handsome tree. 8" \$12.00
- ✿ *Daphniphyllum macropodum* (zone 6!) - Finally we have some seedlings of this much sought after evergreen tree. The foliage is similar in size and shape to *Magnolia grandiflora* but with reddish petioles. It can be grown in full sun to form a dense shrub or in shade where it develops into a tree form. 5". \$8.00
- Decaisnea fargesii*, Blue Worm Tree (zone 6, perhaps 5) - A very rare shrub from moist canyons in the mountains of central China with long, compound leaves produced from a slow-growing stem. Small, pale-green flower clusters are followed by plump, bean-like fruits that turn pale blue at maturity. Grows best in shade and must have well drained soil. 6" \$7.00

- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) - A vigorous, native climber of the *Hydrangea* family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. 2' spread \$8.00
- ❁ *Dendropanix trifidus* (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. 8" \$10.00
- ❁ *Disanthus cercidifolius* (zone 5) - This shrub produces spectacular fall color in shades of red and orange. Reddish purple Witch-hazel like flowers are produced in the fall. 2' spread \$10.00
- Distylium myricoides*, Myrica-like Distylium (zone 7A) - This evergreen tree grows rapidly and has proven to tolerate temperatures around 0° F without damage. Our plants have proven to be very easy to cultivate and will tolerate a variety of growing conditions. 3' \$16.00
- Edgeworthia papyrifera*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (zone 7A in protected sites) - This handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage rarely grows more than 6 feet tall. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. 18" \$10.00
- Emmenopterys henryi* (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east-central China is the most spectacular large, flowering tree yet observed by us. The flower clusters consist of large white-to-pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. 2' - 3' \$30.00
- Eucalyptus neglecta* (zone 7B) - A hardier Australian Gum with nice blue foliage. 2' \$12.00
- ❁ *Euptelea pleiosperma*, Many-seeded Euptelea (zone 6) - A nicely shaped small deciduous tree from Sichuan, large numbers of red anthers in spring and good fall color. Rare in cultivation. 8" \$8.00
- Euscaphis japonica*, Sweetheart Tree (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits. The fruits open up so that the red shell exposes the black seed for a multicolor effect. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. 6" \$10.00
- Fagus orientalis*, Asiatic Beech (zone 6) - This huge tree comes from Asia Minor, Iran and the Caucasus mountains. The large heavily veined leaves turn a good yellow in the fall. 2' . \$12.00
- Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech (zone 5) - This native tree develops into a large tree with smooth gray bark. Often a few of the tan leaves stay on the tree throughout the winter and can be seen in our woods until spring. This form of beech does not root-sucker. 18" \$12.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) - A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. 1' spread \$6.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) - Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. 1' \$8.00
- Forsythia X intermedia* 'Tremonia', Cut-leaf Forsythia (zone 5) - In the summer the narrow, deeply dissected leaves disguises this *Forsythia* but the yellow flowers in early spring are unmistakable. 2' \$12.00
- Gardenia X 'Kleim's Hardy'*, Hardy Gardenia (zone 7B with protection) - A very fragrant flower on a small compact plant. The white blooms cover the plant in late spring. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. 8" \$8.00
- Ginkgo biloba*, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - Excellent yellow fall color on one of the most primitive trees around. It has no pests and is very tolerant of pollution. Grow it for the angular branching, unique leaves, and memory restoring powers. 18" \$8.00
- ❁ *Hydrangea arborescens* 'Annabelle', Hills of Snow Hydrangea (zone 5) - Giant white mopheads are produced in summer by this native American shrub. This species flowers on new growth so you can prune it and still get blooms in the same year. 18" \$10.00
- Hydrangea heteromalla*, Himalayan Hydrangea (zone 7 possibly 6) - A small tree we found growing on ridges at about 10,000 feet above the Salween Gorge in Western China. It forms a small, erect tree with very large flower heads. 1' \$10.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Domotoi', French Hydrangea (zone 6) - A semi-double flowered form with large pink to blue flower heads. The color depends on the soil pH, more acid soil will give blue flowers, while more alkaline soil will turn the flowers pink. 18" \$8.00

- ☛ *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Glowing Embers' (zone 6) - This mophead produces reddish-pink flowers on a medium sized plant. 1' \$8.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Mariesii', Lace-cap Hydrangea (zone 6) - This cultivar produces large flat flower clusters surrounded by sterile flowers for a nice effect. Best pruned after flowering or by thinning out the old stems. 1' \$8.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Pia', Dwarf Hydrangea (zone 6) - A true dwarf which has not grown taller than two feet. 'Pia' produces many clusters of sterile pink to carmine-red flowers. 6" \$8.00
- ☛ *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Tardiva', Compact Pee Gee Hydrangea (zone 4) - A late-blooming shrub with large white panicles of flowers. 18" \$10.00
- Hydrangea sargentiana* (zone 6) - A vigorous species with coarser leaves and large flower heads. The lavender floral display is very showy. It makes a very bold statement at the back of the shrub border. 18" \$10.00
- ☛ *Hydrangea serrata* (zone 6) - The intense blue lace-cap flowers of this strain are produced on a quite restrained and compact plant (to about 4'). 18" \$10.00
- Hydrangea serrata* 'Beni Gaku' (zone 6) - A delicate lace-cap strain with growth limited to 4 feet. Even in acid soils this cultivar has pink flowers and the bracts turn red and remain showy for several months. 2' \$10.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) - A smaller but tough species that has white flower heads. This species is more tolerant of drought and late spring freezes than the commonly grown species. 16" \$10.00
- Hypericum acmosepalum* (zone 7?) - This species of *Hypericum* is a shrub that reaches about 4 feet tall and makes impressive displays of large, yellow flowers. We are testing them here, and so far they are proving easy to manage. 3' \$15.00
- Idesia polycarpa*, ligiri (zone 6A) - A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. 3' \$12.00
- ☛ *Ilex aquifolia* 'Ferox Argentea', Hedgehog Holly (zone 6) - This variegated Holly has leaves whose entire surface is covered with spines. 4" \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil' (zone 6) - This fastigiate Holly grows to 20' and only 3' wide. 18" \$8.00
- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) - An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, and it fruits heavily without a pollinator. 6" \$8.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - The hardy Longstalk Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) 6" or pair \$7.00, \$12.00
- Ilex poneantha* (zone 8?) - A deciduous holly with cherry size black berries. 18" \$8.00
- Ilex* X 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark-green leaves. The dense branching make this Rutgers introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. 4" \$6.00
- ☛ *Illicium floridanum* 'Compactum', Red Anise Shrub (zone 6B) - This variety grows to a height of 6 feet with dense and compact growth. 1' \$8.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6B) - The Florida Anise is well known for its showy flowers and its winter-hardiness. The cultivar we offer has an improved plant shape and flowers very heavily. 1' \$8.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lance-leaf Anise (zone 7) - A well formed, large evergreen shrub to small tree that reaches 15 feet. This species has a delicate texture created by the long narrow leaves which are beautiful all year long. 10" \$15.00
- ☛ *Illicium mexicanum*, Mexican Anise Tree (zone 7) - The Mexican Anise has 2" red flowers, grows well in our area and is similar to *I. floridanum*. 1' \$8.00

- Incarvillea arguta*, Temple Bells (zone 7?) - A low-growing subshrub that tolerates, and in the wild seems to prefer, dry, exposed sites. It produces pink to lavender flowers continuously for a long period during the summer (ever-blooming from June till a hard frost). It can be grown as a herbaceous perennial by pruning back to the ground each winter. 2' spread \$10.00
- ✿ *Itea japonica* 'Beppu', Dwarf Japanese Sweetspire (zone 6) - A small shrub to 3' with fragrant white flowers in racemes and reddish fall color. 18" \$8.00
- ✿ *Itea virginiana* 'Saturnalia' (zone 6) - Bright orange and red fall color appears on this compact native shrub which has fragrant white flowers. 30" \$10.00
- ✿ *Juniperus communis* 'Horstmann' (zone 3) - 'Horstmann' appears very similar to *J. rigida* at first sight. The side branches of this upright plant have twigs which hang down like a mane. 18" \$12.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Suecica Aurea' (zone 2) - A columnar variety with white and later yellow leaves which becomes very handsome even as a small plant. 8" \$10.00
- ✿ *Juniperus virginiana* 'Sparkle' (zone 5) - A tall narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. 6" \$8.00
- Kadsura japonica* (zone 7B with protection) - A vigorous and surprisingly hardy vine that survived, 0° F although it is not always evergreen in the coldest winters. It has small yellowish white flowers, but makes a good autumn show with scarlet fruiting heads. 3' long \$10.00
- Kadsura japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7B) - These seedlings from 'Chirimen' surprised us when almost all were variegated. 4' long \$12.00
- Kerria japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 5) - A smaller, somewhat slower growing form of this common species. Very good and stable variegation makes an interesting contrast with the flowers. (Occasional green sports need to be removed.) 18" \$10.00
- ✿ *Koelreuteria bipinnata*, Golden Raintree (zone 7) - A small tree with twice compound leaves and yellow florets that have a red spot at their base. 18" \$8.00
- ✿ *Laurus nobilis* X *Umbellularia californica* (zone 8) - An evergreen shrub that has aromatic leaves and is a rare bigeneric hybrid. 1' \$10.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) - A handsome, evergreen species from China with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly to become a well formed shrub, and seems much hardier than we originally expected. 1' seedlings \$12.00
- Lindera erythrocarpa*, Ao-moji (zone 6) - A small deciduous tree of delicate texture that sets heavy crops of bright red berries. 18" seedlings \$8.00
- ✿ *Lonicera alseuosmoides*, Evergreen Honeysuckle (zone 6) - An evergreen vine with narrow shiny leaves and funnellform flowers that are purple inside and yellow outside. 2' long. \$8.00
- ✿ *Lonicera nitida* 'Silver Beauty', Variegated Box Honeysuckle (zone 7) - The tiny leaves of 'Silver Beauty' have a white border which makes it attractive all year round. A very nice variegation on a small shrub which can be pruned very easily. 10" \$12.00
- ✿ *Lonicera* X *purpusii*, Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - A semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches that hold cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. 2' \$10.00
- Loropetalum chinense* (zone 7, 6B with some protection) - A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the Witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. Good hardiness. 2' spread. \$16.00
- ✿ *Loropetalum chinense* 'Hillieri' (zone 7) - A dwarf form which grows to about 3' tall and 5' wide and has apple green leaves and white flowers. 2' spread. \$16.00
- ✿ *Loropetalum chinense* 'Snowdance' (zone 7) - A selection with smaller leaves than the species and white blooms in early spring. 2' spread. \$16.00
- Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Burgundy' (zone 7) - Hot pink flowers are produced over reddish foliage which is especially nice on the new growth. 1' \$16.00
- Machilus ulmoides* (zone 8?) - An evergreen tree with broad shiny leaves that was grown from Korean seed. 18" \$16.00

- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden.
6" \$8.00
- Manglietia yunnanensis* (zone 7) - A well-formed, moderately fast growing small tree with long slender evergreen leaves. The cup-shaped white flowers have a magenta eye and are about 3-4 inches in diameter. This species is not only very attractive, but it is also very hardy; and thus it has outstanding garden potential. 18" \$30.00
- Meliiodendron xylocarpum* (zone 7B) - We came upon this erect-growing tree in the mountains in northern Guangdong Province in China. It is a member of the *Styrax* family, and the leaves are similar to, but larger than, *Pterostyrax*. The tree was covered with small woody fruits when we saw it. According to a botanical description, the flowers are similar, but larger than those of the Silver Bell. 2' \$20.00, \$30.00 ☒
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) - Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as the Magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. 1' \$8.00
- ☼ *Michelia yunnanensis* (zone 8?) - An evergreen shrub which makes brown velvety buds in summer that open in early spring with white scented blooms. The bud set is very heavy even on young plants. 18" \$20.00
- ☼ *Microcachys tetragona* (zone 7?) - This Tasmanian conifers grows with spreading branches and tiny foliage. It will produce attractive red seeds in late fall. 6" spread. \$8.00
- Nyssa sinensis* (zone 6) - A handsome Chinese tree very similar to our native Black Gum, but with larger leaves. 2' \$8.00
- Olea yunnanensis*, Yunnan Olive (zone 8B, untested) - A well shaped evergreen tree with deep green foliage that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The "olives" are very small, and as far as we know, are not eaten. The Wild Olives were growing just outside an old temple, and had the look of trees that live for a very long time. This is clearly a species that has landscape potential depending on hardiness, which is not yet determined. We have not encountered this species in American collections. 18" \$10.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) - A deciduous shrub of medium size from higher elevation Japanese forests; easily cultivated and quite hardy. This rare plant is able to shoot its seeds several feet when they are ripe. 6" \$5.00
- Osmanthus X fortunei* 'UNC', Fortune's Osmanthus (zone 7A) - This cultivar has slightly smaller leaves than the more commonly grown varieties and has cream-colored flowers. This large shrub forms a rounded evergreen which is very useful for screening or as a dark background of a perennial border. A profuse bloomer. 18" \$16.00
- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 6) - This relative of the Avocado is native to the Coastal Plain of NC. A small tree with leathery evergreen leaves and small black fruit in the fall. 18" \$8.00
- ☼ *Philadelphus X virginialis* 'Miniature Snowflake' (zone 4) - This prolific bloomer produces fragrant double white flowers on a small bush. 18" \$6.00
- Photina villosa* 'Village Shade' (zone 6) - Dr. J.C. Raulston developed this cultivar and suggested it could be used underneath power lines where a small ornamental tree would provide color. White blooms cover the plant in the summer, followed by fire-engine red berries and beautiful scarlet fall color. 18" \$8.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem' (zone 4) - Extremely dwarf, very slow growing mutant of 'Nidiformis' which matures into an attractive little bun. Excellent for an accent in the rock garden. 8" spread \$20.00
- Picea koyanai* (zone 6) - This species has a very limited population in the wild. The tree is densely branched and the needles are closely spaced on the branches. 10" \$10.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - 3" seedlings. \$5.00
- Picea orientalis*, Oriental Spruce (zone 4) - Slow-growing and fine-textured, eventually develops into a well formed tree. More tolerant of hot summers than most spruces. In the spruce forests of northeastern Turkey, this species makes the most beautiful conifer forest we have ever seen. 18" \$30.00
- Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) - Seedlings. 4" \$8.00

- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmea' (zone 6) - An extreme dwarf with tiny narrow leaves like tiny pine needles. Eventually, it forms a rounded bush of unusual texture. 4" \$10.00
- ✿ *Pieris japonica* 'Snow Bells' (zone 6) - The profusion of blooms on pendulous branchlets create the effect of layers of snow. 6" spread. \$6.00
- ✿ *Pieris japonica* 'Valley Rose' (zone 6) - 6" spread. \$6.00
- Pieris taiwanensis* 'Snowdrift' (zone 7) - A very heavy blooming cultivar with larger flowers than *Pieris japonica*. 6" spread. \$8.00
- Pinckneya pubens*, Feverbark tree (zone 7A) - Spectacular white to pink bracts form under the flower heads during the summer on this rare native plant. Erect-growing, deciduous shrub to small tree that is easily grown, but prefers moist sites. 4" \$8.00
- ✿ *Pinus bungeana*, Lacebark Pine (zone 5) - The bark of this species develops patches of white, tan and brown on older specimens. 8" \$8.00
- ✿ *Podocarpus chinensis* (zone 7) - We have grown this species for several years and it has proven quite cold hardy. It has dark green needles on an upright tree to about 15'. Probably best in light shade. 4" \$10.00
- ✿ *Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea' (zone 8?) - The species becomes a large tree in its native habitat of New Zealand. This is a slow growing form with more bronze in the leaves. 1' spread \$8.00
- Poncirus trifoliata*, Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - Vigorous, thorny citrus relative, excellent for hedges that will keep out anything that you want to keep out. 1' or 3' \$6.00, \$12.00
- ✿ *Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. 6" \$5.00
- Prunus* X 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) - An attractive, small Cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. 'Hally Jolivette' blooms profusely over a long period. 2' \$10.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. Some larger plants are available(☒). This year we have the following cultivars: 1' to 3' \$16.00
- 'Kobai' - red, semi-double
- 'Mitsubara Red' - very deep red, semi-double
- 'Rose Bud' - large, semi-double, soft pink, the best
- 'Trumpet' - early, pale pink, single
- 'Whiskers' - deep pink with long anthers
- 'Winter Mist' - large pale pink, single
- Prunus mume* 'Bridal Veil', Weeping Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - With branches gently curving downwards 'Bridal Veil' produces large very pale pink blooms. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar that we selected from hundreds of seedlings. 3' \$50.00
- ✿ *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula', Weeping Cherry (zone 6) - In early spring pale pink blooms cover the graceful branches. 3' \$20.00
- ✿ *Prunus subhirtella* 'Scott Endis'? (zone 6) - This selection has larger single blooms than the species. If you know more about this variety please tell us. 3' \$16.00
- Pseudocydonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (zone 5) - A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40 feet in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit is desired, two trees should be planted. 18" or 3 plants \$6.00, \$15.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) - A small mountain form that remains a shrub but fruits prolifically. 6" \$8.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) - A very fast growing relative of Hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts that form in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. 18" \$8.00

- ✿ *Pterostyrax psilophylla* (zone 7?) - This rare species from China has large leaves and pendulous clusters of white flowers. 8" \$10.00
- ✿ *X Pyracomeles vilmorinii* (zone 6) - This intergeneric hybrid has small dissected semi-evergreen leaves and large, showy white flower clusters in the spring followed by coral-red fruits. Unlike *Pyracantha* it is spineless and it has less separate leaflets than the *Osteomeles* parent. 2' spread. \$8.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas. \$6.00
 - 'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki
 - 'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 7B?, untested) - This *Rhododendron* is fast growing and has large, paper thin, evergreen leaves.. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is not much available literature on it. The flowers are said to be white or yellow, and it is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. 5" \$7.00
- Rosa* X 'Pink Pet' (zone 6) - A rose which grows with minimal care and produces clusters of small pink flowers throughout the summer on a 4' tall bush. 18" \$10.00
- ✿ *Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary (zone 6B) - This upright growing selection has proven to be quite hardy in an exposed site. 1' \$8.00
- ✿ *Salix alba* 'Vitellina', Golden Willow (zone 2) - The stems of the current year's growth are a deep gold which is especially nice in winter. For the best color prune the stems back to the ground each spring. 2' \$8.00
- Salix caprea* 'Pendula', Weeping Pussy Willow (zone 5) - The umbrella form of this tree is outstanding then it forms large furry buds in the fall and blooms in the early spring. These plants need to be staked to the desired height then the branches will cascade downwards. 18" \$12.00
- Salix repens* 'Boyd's Pendula', Creeping Willow (zone 5) - This plant trails over the ground or down a rock wall. It can also be trained as a small weeping tree as the fine foliage is in keeping with the miniature appearance. 1' spread \$10.00
- ✿ *Salix gracilistyla* 'Pendula' (zone 5) - A showy catkin bearing willow. 18" \$8.00
- Sapium japonicum*, Tallow Tree (zone 7, perhaps 6) - A large shrub that is much hardier than its common cousin, the Popcorn Tree. This species forms a very well shaped shrub that has outstanding, orange-red fall coloration. 2' \$16.00
- ✿ *Sarcococca confusa* (zone 7) - A densely branched evergreen shrub with very fragrant flowers in late winter followed by black berries. 8" \$6.00
- Sarcococca hookeriana*, Yunnan Sweet Box (zone 7) - A very small evergreen shrub that is suitable for the rock garden. In the wild in Yunnan this plant was flowering very freely, and the flowers were very fragrant. 1' \$12.00
- Schima argentea*, Silver Gugertree (zone 8?, untested) - A handsome, vigorous and evergreen shrub that will eventually mature into a tree of medium size. The small white flowers are produced in abundance even on very young plants. This rare Asian genus is just coming into western gardens, but it is worthy of cultivation. Its closest relative is the American *Gordonia* which it resembles. 15" \$20.00
- ✿ *Schima wallichii*, Darjeeling Gugertree (zone 8?) - A large tree in its native habitat. Fragrant white to cream flowers about 2.5 inches in diameter. 4" \$6.00
- ✿ *Schizandra* sp. #1 and #2 (zone ?) - Two species of *Schizandra* collected in Sichuan. Both have very showy fruits on vigorous vines. 1' each \$10.00
- ✿ *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight' (zone 5) - The pewter marking on the leaves of 'Moonlight' make this especially nice in shady spots. A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. 18" spread \$10.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium*, (zone 7) - A climbing *Hydrangea* relative with large fuzzy leaves and a showy floral display. Climbing by means of aerial roots. 2' spread \$12.00
- Sinocalycanthus chinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 6) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers with reddish markings. 1' or 3' \$12.00, \$20.00

- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) - A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. 2' \$10.00
- Skimmia reevesiana* (zone 6) - This small evergreen shrub is better for the South than the Japanese species. The foliage is bothered less by pests, and the flowers are perfect (both sexes). 3" \$12.00
- Stachyurus chinensis* (zone 8?) - A very vigorous shrub that produces racemes of showy cream-yellow flowers in the early spring. 3' \$20.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) - A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display. 2' \$10.00
- Stachyurus salicifolius*, Willow-leaf *Stachyurus* (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8 inches long and half an inch wide. A very graceful and remarkable shrub. 3' \$15.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree which tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. 18" \$8.00
- Stewartia pteriopetiolata* = *Hartia sinensis*, Evergreen *Stewartia* (zone 8, under test) - An evergreen, white-flowered shrub to small tree, that is faster growing than the deciduous species of *Stewartia*. Botanists disagree whether the evergreen species belong to *Stewartia* or *Hartia*. Seedlings. 3" \$10.00
- Stewartia* (*Hartia*) *kwangtungensis* (zone ?, possibly 8) - A small tree from northern Guangdong province of China. This species has unusual flat red petioles which provide accents of color in the foliage. This rare evergreen species of *Stewartia* is finally becoming available for garden usage. 4' \$40.00☒
- Styrax americana* (zone 5) - This is a smaller plant than *Styrax japonica* but otherwise it is similar. The blooms appear earlier in the season so this extends the bloom season of *Styrax* if planted with *S. japonica*. 8" \$8.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) - A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. 8" \$8.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 6) - This *Styrax* has larger rounder leaves than the above and flowers in short pendulous chains. 1' \$10.00
- ✿ *X Sycoparrotia semidecandra* (zone 7) - This semi-evergreen shrub has flowers with showy reddish anthers. The leathery leaves which are intermediate between its parents have blush red highlights in the spring. 2' spread. \$10.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) - A larger member of the Lilac "family" whose clusters of white flowers completely cover this small tree. 1' \$8.00
- Syringa wolfii* (zone 4 or 5) - A large shrub that produces lavender flowers a few weeks later than the common Lilac. Possibly more heat-tolerant than the common Lilacs. 9" \$8.00
- ✿ *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* (zone 7) - The dark green Yew foliage with prominent yellow banding is the best feature of this rare conifer. This species from China grows well in our area unlike some of the other Yews. 3" \$4.00
- ✿ *Taxus cuspidata* 'Aurescens', Yellow Japanese Yew (zone 4 or 5) - This cultivar is one of only a few Yews which will tolerate our summer heat. The new growth is yellowish fading to green on a spreading plant. 1' \$8.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - A slow growing, very columnar form with twisted branchlets. Expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. 1' \$8.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'George Washington' (zone 4) - This vigorous grower becomes a large, broad pyramid with gold variegation at the branch tips. 18" \$12.00
- ✿ *Thuja occidentalis* 'Hetz Midget' (zone 4) - A globose, very slow growing dwarf form with green foliage. 3" \$6.00

- ✿ *Thuja occidentalis* 'Holmstrup' (zone 5) - This slow grower has a narrow conical form which keeps a very symmetrical outline. The dark green foliage is in overlapping sprays which makes this cultivar very useful in small formal gardens. 4" \$8.00
- Thujopsis dolobrata* 'Variegata' (zone 7) - Foliage and plant form like the species but with a stable, white variegation. Fairly rapid growth. 1' \$12.00
- Trachalospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) - This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color. 2' spread \$10.00
- Trochalodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) - An evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is outstanding for the unusual branching patterns. Rarely grown, but easy to culture in light shade and matures into a well shaped specimen in the garden. 8" \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than arched branches with pendulous tips. 6" spread \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. 6" spread \$8.00
- ✿ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Frosty', Variegated Hemlock (zone 4) - The new growth is a pleasing white on a vigorous tree. 2' \$12.00
- ✿ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Harmon', Hemlock (zone 4) - Young plants of this cultivar are columnar but spread some with age. 5" \$6.00
- ✿ *Tsuga sieboldii*, Japanese Hemlock (zone 6) - This tree is beautiful and graceful with wide glossy needles. 5" \$12.00
- ✿ *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Frosty', Variegated Chinese Elm (zone 5) - A fine white margin on each leaf makes this selection special. 1' \$6.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Seiju', Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. 18" \$10.00
- Ungnadia speciosa*, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) - The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first. 6" \$6.00
- Viburnum X bodnantense* (zone 7A) - Develops into a well-branched shrub with densely clustered, fragrant flowers. 18" \$8.00
- Viburnum X burkwoodii* 'Chenault' (zone 5) - A very fragrant, pink-flowered cultivar that blooms in the early spring. It has an excellent dense habit that makes it a useful landscape item as well as an early spring flowering shrub. 2' \$12.00
- ✿ *Viburnum X burkwoodii* 'Conoy' (zone 5) - Striking glossy foliage on this dwarf shrub make this worth growing in addition to fragrant white flowers. 1' \$6.00
- Viburnum cylindricum* (zone 8) - A large *Viburnum* with glossy, evergreen leaves we found in the mountains near the Burma border. The florets in the large flower heads have lavender anthers, but when we found it, it had large fruit clusters with blue-black berries. 18" or 5' flowering size \$10.00, 30.00☒
- Viburnum dilatatum*, Linden Viburnum (zone 5) - A vigorous species with large, wrinkled leaves; good landscape effect. The best feature of our specimen is its displays of dark red fruits which persist into the winter. 2' \$10.00
- ✿ *Viburnum dilatatum* 'Iroquois' (zone 5) - 'Iroquois' produces vast quantities of red berries which hang in large clusters of a hundred or so berries long into the fall. 18" \$8.00
- Viburnum hirtulum* (zone 5 or 6) - We have had this plant in the garden for many years, but our identification is tentative. The shrub is generally similar in texture and habit to *V. dilatatum* above, but the persistent red fruits are a very distinct, bright orange-red in color; and provide a very good fruit display. 1' \$8.00
- Viburnum X 'Jermin's Globe'* (zone 5 or 6) - A smaller *Viburnum* suitable for a more confined situation where an evergreen with red petioles on the leaves and balls of white flowers in the spring. 1' \$8.00

- ✿ *Viburnum X lobophyllum* 'Huron' (zone 6) - A dense globe shaped shrub which turns red in the fall is a heavy bloomer and a good producer of red berries. 1' \$8.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum* 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) - This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring and often a few in fall. 1' \$8.00
- ✿ *Viburnum plicatum* 'Kern's Pink' (zone 5) - The flowers of this clone are produced in a cluster of sterile flowers like the above "Snowball". Some flowers are pink and others are white even within a single inflorescence. 1' \$10.00
- ✿ *Viburnum plicatum* 'Nana' (zone 6) - A small compact grower with dark green leaves. 6" \$8.00
- ✿ *Viburnum plicatum* 'Nanum semperflorens' (zone 5) - This wonderful plant does not know when to stop blooming and the plant has flowers from early summer until fall. The plant grows slowly and forms a compact bush. 1' spread. \$15.00
- ✿ *Viburnum X rhytidophylloides* 'Dart's Duke' (zone 6) - A hybrid of *V. lantana* and *V. rhytidophyllum* with leaves beautifully sculptured like the *V. rhytidophyllum* parent, but much broader. It forms a handsome shrub with large clusters of white flowers. 18" \$12.00
- Viburnum rhytidophyllum*, Leatherleaf Viburnum (zone 6) - This evergreen shrub to 10 feet tall grows unique crinkled leaves with fine hairs coating the undersides. The fruits start out red and turn a glossy black. 18" \$12.00
- Viburnum setigerum*, Tea Viburnum (zone 6) - The Monks on Mt. Omei, Sichuan, China used the leaves to make tea. Large clusters of bright red fruits are produced in the fall which hang down attractively. 18" \$12.00
- ✿ *Vitex cannibifolia*, Marijuana Tree (zone 7) - A large aromatic tree with lilac to lavender flowers. 2' \$15.00
- ✿ *Zanthoxylum planispinum*, Bamboo-leaf Prickly Ash (zone 7?) - A new species collected in Sichuan. 6" \$10.00
- Zanthoxylum stenophyllum*, Narrow-leaf Prickly Ash (zone 6?) - A small tree with compound leaves and red fruits. 1' \$10.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus comptonii*, Dwarf Blue African Lily (hardiness not tested) - This species grows as a small clump less than 1' tall but produces many clusters of blue flowers in mid-summer. Probably hardy in zone 7 with a heavy mulch (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. Since this plant is small it would work well in a pot which can be brought indoors in the winter. \$12.00
- Arisaema consanquini* (zone 6?) - A very vigorous and easy Jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$6.00, \$10.00
- Arisaema heterophyllum* Diverse-leaf Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) - The leaflets of the dissected leaves are circularly arranged. \$15.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Arisaema ringens*, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) - A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native *Camellia* forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. \$8.00
- ✿ *Asarum splendens* (zone 6) - A ground cover with heart-shaped leaves that are dark green, with pewter markings. \$15.00
- ✿ *Cyclamen coum* (zone 5) - This *Cyclamen* blooms in January regardless of the weather in various shades of pink or white. The leaves are rounded with silvery markings on dark green. The curious flower stalks curl up like a spring after blooming. Grown by us from seed. Limited quantity. \$10.00

- ❁ *Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues blooming into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. We have grown these from seed ourselves.
single, 10 plants or blooming size corms. \$6.00, \$50.00, \$10.00
- Elettaria cardamomum*, Cardamom (zone 7 with mulch) - The spice cardamom is harvested from this dwarf ginger which reaches only about one foot tall. Useful as a ground cover with dense ginger-like foliage.
single or 3 plants \$6.00, \$15.00
- Hedychium coronarium*, White Gingerlily (zone 7 with mulch) - Extremely fragrant flowers are produced in late summer on 5 foot stems. \$12.00
- Hedychium* sp., Ginger (zone 7) - An easily cultivated, small ginger that is fully hardy in our test planting. The yellow buds open to cream white flowers with yellow stamens and orange pistil in July and August. Because this ginger is quite hardy and grows only to 4 feet tall, it has great potential for the moist to wet perennial border. From Yunnan, China. \$12.00
- ❁ *Hedychium spicatum* (zone 8?) - A Chinese Ginger. \$15.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) - Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$5.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$10.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00
- Iris ensata*, Wild Form of the Japanese Iris (zone 6) - Purple, and very free flowering; plants are very vigorous, tall and clump forming. Excellent for the back of borders. \$10.00
- Iris sikkensis*, (zone 6) - These have blue flowers in May. This is an example of the plant collector's disease: three years ago we saw seeds at the JC Raulston Arboretum, we collected and planted them and now we have many plants. \$10.00
- Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* (zone 6, maybe 5) - For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. Our strain has a mix of colors that range from near white, to pale rose or lavender on to deep magenta-purple. We are hybridizing our strain with *Primulas* of other colors to increase the color range. single, 3 plants or larger clumps. \$5.00, \$12.00, \$10.00

LIMITED QUANTITY LIST:

We have limited quantities of the following plants which can be shipped. Please list substitutes.

❁ <i>Abelia serrata</i>	\$10.00	<i>Cuninhamia lanceolata</i> 'Glaucua'	\$10.00
<i>Abies koreana</i>	\$10.00	<i>Magnolia</i> X <i>soulangiana</i> 'Big Pink'	\$20.00
<i>Acer buergerianum</i> var. <i>rotundiloba</i>	\$10.00	❁ <i>Magnolia denudata</i>	\$20.00
<i>Akebia</i> X <i>pentaphylla</i>	\$10.00	❁ <i>Magnolia stellata</i> 'Waterlily'	\$20.00
❁ <i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i>	\$10.00	<i>Mahonia bealii</i>	\$ 5.00
<i>Aucuba japonica</i> var. <i>borealis</i>	\$15.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$10.00
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	\$15.00	❁ <i>Pteroceltis tatarinowii</i>	\$15.00
❁ <i>Cercis yunnanensis</i> 'Celestial Plum'	\$25.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Muttontown'	\$15.00
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Red Star'	\$10.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Stranger'	\$10.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Black Dragon'	\$10.00	❁ <i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	\$12.00
❁ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Tansu sport'	\$10.00	❁ <i>Viburnum buddleifolium</i>	\$20.00
❁ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Vilmoriniana'	\$15.00	<i>Viburnum cinnamomifolium</i>	\$20.00

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1998

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 1999

NAME _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

[illegible]

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order
For shipping **East** of the Rockies add 20%
For shipping **West** of the Rockies add 35%
For shipping to **California, Oregon** or
Washington:

Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
add 20% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be bare-root to prevent the spread of pests to those states. Plants can only be sent when they are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March) and they will be sent UPS 2nd Day air.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

Please send a check or money order with your order as we do not send orders without payment. We do not accept credit cards in an effort to keep our prices down by reducing overhead and paperwork.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures. We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is mostly **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial San Serif and a few miscellaneous Wingdings.



Cornus augustata fruit



Camellia japonica
'April Remembered'



Camellia X
'Crimson Candles'



Cornus augustata flowers



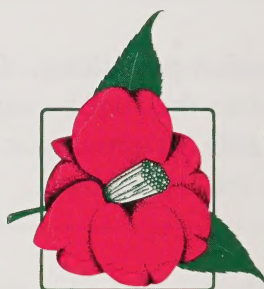
Camellia japonica
'April Dawn'



Camellia X
'Kai Mei's Choice'



Camellia X
'Spring Awakening'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27516

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Chapel Hill NC 27599

茶花林

Botany Section
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CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica
'Tama-no-ura'



Camellia chekiangoleosa



Camellia japonica
'April Rose'



Primula vulgaris
ssp. *sibthorpiae*

FALL 1999

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Symbols & Abbreviations

-  = New this year
-  = Recent Introduction
-  = Camellia Forest Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Formal Introduction
-  = Too Large for Shipping
Nursery Pickup Only

Notes on Cold Hardiness

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone number corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury (please see the USDA Hardiness Zone chart). The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.

USDA Hardiness Zones

Hardiness Zone	Minimum Temp. in °F	Example Locations
3	-40° to -30°	North NH / North VT
4	-30° to -20°	Upper New England
5	-20° to -10°	Central New England Upper NY State
6A	-10° to -5°	South East NY State East - South East PA
6B	-5° to 0°	South East PA / NY City NC Mtns / Western VA Central MD / New Jersey
7A	0° to 5°	West NC / Central VA East NJ / East DE
7B	5° to 10°	Central NC / South East VA
8A	10° to 15°	Central GA, SC / Coastal NC
8B	15° to 20°	Coastal SC / Gulf Coast
9	20° to 30°	Central Florida

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

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Home Page:

<http://camforest.com> **or**
<http://members.aol.com/camforest/page4/>

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone: (919) 968-0504
Fax: (919) 960-7690

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Our new helper in the nursery, Alexander (age 18 months), likes to stand up plants and water everything including himself. Like Alexander, the plants are growing well although rain has been scarce this year.

This year we finally moved all the nursery plants to Carrie Road. There are still many Camellias and other plants at the old site which will be used for testing and breeding. We continue an intensive Camellia breeding program using many new species recently brought from China. A few of these new species are being offered this year in our catalog.

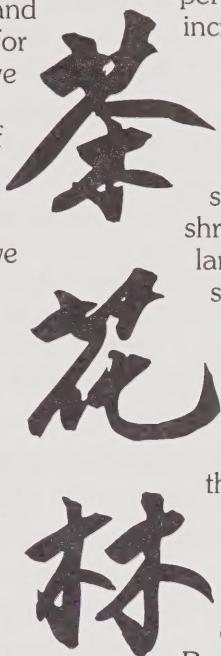
In addition to several new *Camellia* species, we are introducing six new *Camellia* cultivars. These are all excellent plants with handsome foliage and colorful displays of flowers that will enhance the landscape. Please see the Camellia Section for details. We want to emphasize that *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' is an outstanding late blooming flower. The flowers tolerate dry hot periods as well as humid weather and almost always open perfect flowers when other Camellias flowers do not open properly. We added the Chinese name for the species as a cultivar name since the plant deserves extra recognition.

Additions to the main list include a group of native and exotic Rhododendrons. These deciduous species make a showy display, from *R. mucronulatum* in very early spring, to *R. viscosum* in early summer. Several other natives include: *Cyrilla racemiflora* has showy fragrant white flowers in early summer, *Viburnum obovatum* is semi-evergreen with very small shiny leaves, *Ilex cassine* v. *mertifolia* 'Sarah's Choice' also has very fine textured foliage but is evergreen.

We added several native perennials to the list: *Baptisia australis* and *bracteata* (False Indigos), and *Hibiscus coccineus* which is the swamp mallow with showy red flowers throughout the summer. A number of new Ginger Lilies (*Hedychium*) in red and peach are also available. We have grown a variegated *Clerodendron* for several years which works best as a perennial, when cut back hard this striking foliage plant grows to six feet in a year.

For those of you who want the extremely rare we have a limited number of new introductions from China: *Parakmeria*, *Viburnum atrocyaneum*, *betulifolium* and *macrocephalum* (fertile form); a high-elevation evergreen *Lindera*, *Osteomeles*, and a new accession of *Philadelphus delavayi*.

Just for fun is *Amorphophallus konjac*. This striking aroid sends up a large purplish inflorescence followed by a single large leaf. Although it can be grown outdoors we recommend growing the monster corms in a pot so that it can be brought inside during the winter. Treated in this manner it performs in March or April and creates an incredible conversation piece.



NURSERY INFORMATION

We are primarily a small mail order nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we also maintain a stock of larger plants(☒) for sales at the nursery. Please see the list of plants too large to ship at the end of the main list. Visiting the nursery is a good way to observe and become acquainted with uncommon plants. We have specimens of many rare Asian, woody species, but large specimens are only sold at the nursery.

Please call to make an appointment for your visit. We are planning to be open on Saturdays(10-4) from September through December. Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October, and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April. The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

The first section of the catalog contains our listing of available Camellia species and cultivars. The second section of the catalog is a general listing of trees and shrubs. Near the end of the catalog is a list of herbaceous plants we carry. Each entry in the General/Herbaceous lists contains genus, species and a 'cultivar' name if the plant has been named and is propagated clonally. The common name, hardiness zone and a brief description also are included. At the end of the catalog are two lists of interest. The first is a list of smaller, but also unusual, plants in limited quantities that are available for shipping. The second is a list of large plants available for nursery pickup (☒=too large to ship).

Our home page is on the "web" where you will find color pictures of some camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog. The URL is <http://camforest.com>. You may also contact us via e-mail: camforest@aol.com

SEP 14 1999
CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

We strive to bring you new introductions from China as well as new cultivars from our breeding program. A special symbol (☒) in the catalog marks those cultivars that are bred and introduced at Camellia Forest. Already many crosses from previous years have set flower buds for the first time and we wait expectantly for them to bloom. We have many objectives in the breeding program including flower quality, hardiness, disease resistance and good plant form. This is a huge undertaking, and we have more plants being grown for evaluation than for sale. We have also started collaborating with Paradise Gardens, a nursery specializing in plant breeding near Sydney, Australia. Thank you to all who have sent in reports on how our plants are doing in various parts of the world. One grower near Toronto, Canada has a 3 foot plant of Camellia 'Survivor'; and in Germany, 'Crimson Candles' appears to be one of the hardiest Camellias.

This year we will introduce a new series of cultivars and several new species. The recently introduced **CAMELLIA FOREST GARDEN SERIES** features several new varieties selected for garden culture. The series currently includes 6 new varieties: 4 sasanquas, a hardy japonica and a hybrid of reticulata. The four sasanquas are 'Autumn Sun', a robust and sun resistant selection; 'Autumn Breeze', a variety with large, airy, apple-blossom-colored flowers; 'Autumn Rose', a more delicate growing variety with abundant wild-rose like flowers; and finally 'Shikoku Stars', a vigorous wild form with a lacy texture from Shikoku Island Japan. The hardy japonica is 'Red Aurora', a strong red with semi-double to rose form blooms. The final introduction is a hardy reticulata hybrid, named 'Scarlet Temptation', with intense rose-red, ruffled semi-double blooms. We have continued to expand our species list and offer some that were not previously available in the United States.

In the nursery this year we have seen excellent growth on all the Camellias, and we have nice plants in many sizes. The Camellias are arranged generally in order of blooming season.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. They can be planted in raised beds and organic matter should be added to poor soils. For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some shade during the day is advisable. In colder areas wind protection reduces winter damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting camellias out of the wind and in some winter shade. Evergreen trees, buildings and fences or lath all provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing. Selected *Camellia* cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° F Fahrenheit with proper protection. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air.

CAMELLIA PRICES:

1-Year old rooted cuttings	(1 or 2 quart pot)	\$8.00
2-year old plants	(gallon pot)	\$14.00
3-year old plants	(6 quart pot)	\$22.00

Larger plants are too big to ship and are priced at the nursery(☒).

These are prices for most of the Camellias; cold-hardy and new plants are priced separately.

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow a large number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

(Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out.) (Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00)

Larger quantities - write or call for availability and price.

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Fifteen seeds of any one type\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'. 5 seeds\$2.00

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn, fall-blooming camellias have a special place in our gardens. There are many species of camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes the best garden display and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop more showy blooms. Consequently, the variety of camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded.

Camellia sasanqua Selections

Sasanquas are excellent garden plants for a colorful fall display. The following cultivars were selected here at Camellia Forest for early bloom and good plant performance. The delicate flowers are presented with a deep green background. The evergreen foliage makes them very useful as a hedge, screen or specimen plants. Sasanquas can be grown easily in zone 7 and warmer locations and since they bloom before hard frosts the floral show is very dependable. The showy Hiemalis Sasanquas are included. (Although sometimes treated as a separate species, *C. hiemalis* cultivars are varieties of *C. sasanqua* that carry traits transferred from *C. japonica* over years of cultivation intermixed with occasional events of hybridization.)

Camellia Forest Garden series

These Sasanquas were selected for best performance in the garden.

- ✿ 'Autumn Breeze' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Very large, single white flowers with apple blossom pink margins grace this selection. The airy blooms are freely produced in middle autumn on a well formed shrub of somewhat spreading habit. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Autumn Sun' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Deep rose-colored, single blooms are produced in profusion on this robust shrub. The bloom season is mid-season. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent plant form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- ✿ 'Shikoku Stars' (zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Autumn Rose' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name. \$12.00

Camellia Forest Selections made in Previous years

- ✿ 'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. (1 year)
- ✿ 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - Bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (October to November), vigorous grower. (1 and 2 year)
- ✿ 'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* hiemalis selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. (1 and 2 year)
- ✿ 'Pink Serenade' (CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or a shrub border. (1 and 2 year)
- ✿ 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' is a member of the Hiemalis group of *C. sasanqua* cultivars. (1 and 2 year)

Old Cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* (mostly from Japan) (zone 7B unless indicated otherwise)

- ❁ 'Dwarf Shishi' - a deep magenta semi-double flower on a very compact plant with small and shiny deep-green leaves \$10.00
- ❁ 'Enishi' - This double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture. \$10.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Hiemalis) - white, large double on an upright and compact growing shrub (1 year)
- 'Gingetsu' - early, white, large single with frilled petals (1 year)
- 'Irihi-no-umi' - very deep pink large single Higo form (1 and 2 year)
- 'Oh-nishiki' - a large white single to semi-double shaded pink towards the edge (1 year)
- ❁ 'Orchid Pink' - a small single which is very early and a very heavy bloomer (2 year)
- 'Otome' - medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent *sasanqua* (1 and 2 year)
- ❁ 'Our Linda' - an early light rose pink rose form double on an upright growing plant \$10.00
- 'Sagami Wabisuki' - large, deep pink, very double (2 year)
- ❁ 'Shishigashira' (Hiemalis) - red, double, dwarf and free flowering; an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan, the name means Lion's Head. \$10.00
- ❁ 'Sparkling Burgundy' (Hiemalis) - large, rose-bengal, very double and early blooming; vigorous, but upright and compact (1 year)

Camellia X vernalis includes all of the hybrids and backcrosses with *C. japonica*.

Camellia. X vernalis 'Dawn' (= 'Ginryu') (zone 7) - white with traces of pink, semi-double and very heavy bloomer in late fall. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia. X vernalis 'Ryuko' (= Dragon Light) (zone 6B to 7) - small, dark red single; attractive fine-textured triploid with deep green foliage; very cold hardy. (1 year)

Hardy Fall-Blooming Species

- ❁❁ *Camellia brevistyla* (not field tested, but probably OK in zone 8) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced on a vigorous deep green shrub. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. Nice plants \$20.00, \$35.00
- ❁❁ *Camellia fluviatilis* (fully hardy to about 15°F, the coldest temperature to which it has been exposed) - This vigorous species, also from southeastern China, has long, narrow leaves which give it an attractive appearance. It has an erect growth habit. The small, white flowers are produced freely in the autumn. This is probably the first time it has become available in the U.S. \$20.00, \$35.00
- Camellia oleifera*, Lushan Strain (zone 6A with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. (2 year seedlings) \$14.00
- Camellia sinensis*, Small-leaved Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. (1 and 2 year)
- Camellia sinensis* 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7) - This is the pink flowered tea but more outstanding than the pale pink flowers is the burgundy new growth which turns a dark green with burgundy overtones. The red pigment is found in all parts of the plant including the roots and the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small Leaved form. (1 and 2 year) \$8.00, \$15.00
- ❁ *Camellia vietnamensis*, (zone ? - not field tested) - A fall-blooming and narrow leafed form related to *C. sasanqua* with white flowers. (1 year) \$12.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown. First we list three cultivars developed at Camellia Forest, and then varieties developed by other breeders.

- ☐ 'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata X *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. This selection has excellent plant form and is being propagated extensively for general landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. We have received many reports from northern areas that this cultivar is one of the most cold-hardy Camellias. (1 and 2 year) \$8.00, \$15.00
- ☐ 'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A vigorous shrub with large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 18 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* X *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without injury. (1 year) \$10.00
- ☐ 'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season. We have an encouraging report on this new introduction from a gardener in Pennsylvania. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. (1 year) \$10.00

Ackerman selections (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*-unless otherwise noted) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

- 'Pink Icicle' - shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom
(*C. oleifera* X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*)) (1 year) \$10.00
- 'Polar Ice' - white, double with spreading growth (1 year) \$10.00
- 'Snow Flurry' - white, anemone form, spreading form (1, 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- 'Winter's Beauty' - Shell pink peony blooms in mid-winter
(*C. oleifera* X *C. japonica*) (1 year) \$10.00
- 'Winter's Charm' - lavender-pink, peony (1 year) \$10.00
- ☼ 'Winter's Cupid' - white with a pink edge, single to semi-double (1 year) \$10.00
- 'Winter's Fancy' - deep pink, single (2 year) \$15.00
- 'Winter's Interlude' - pink anemone form (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- 'Winter's Star' - early pink, single bloom with vigorous growth
(2 and 3 year) \$15.00, \$25.00
- 'Winter's Waterlily' - white, anemone-form to formal double (1 year) \$10.00

Camellia X 'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection)
A selection developed at the JC Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up. Most of these plants are budded. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00

Sasanqua Hybrids:

This list includes hybrids and backcrosses which combine *Camellia sasanqua* with *C. reticulata* and other species. We are making crosses with *C. reticulata* which produce larger and showier flowers. The hybrids with *reticulata* bloom later and are less hardy than the varieties listed above, but we grow them successfully out-of-doors in central North Carolina with good winter protection. We recommend these hybrids for zones 8 and 9, but they can be grown in gardens where the temperature often dips into the zone 7 range.

- ☐ 'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*))(zone 7B with protection) - Medium large, intense cerise pink blooms in middle to late autumn suggest the *C. reticulata* parent. The shrub is fine-textured and not fast growing, but it flowers freely. \$10.00
- ☐ 'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B with protection) - Large, deep pink, semi-double blooms in late autumn. This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two species parents. This is a garden high light, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed. \$10.00, \$15.00
- ☐ 'Christmas Rose' (*C. X williamsii* X *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring. \$10.00
- ☐ 'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. (1 year) \$10.00
- ☐ 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery - thus its name. (1 year) \$10.00
- ☐ 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. (1 year) \$10.00
- ☐ 'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* X *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids first introduced in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse in colder area where it will bloom until March. (large only ☒)

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. Generally the spring-blooming species begin to flower in the early winter and continue blooming into April. In central NC we have blooms in January almost every year.

“Camellia Forest Garden Series” (*Camellia japonica*)

- ✿ ‘Red Aurora’ (zone 6B) (‘Snowbell’ X ‘Midnight’) - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy. (1 year) \$15.00

“April Series” (*Camellia japonica*)

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. These have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named the “April Series” to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas.

- ✿ ‘April Blush’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Dr. Tinsley’; CF-33) - Compact plant form, with slow to medium growth rate; shell-pink, semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. (1, 2 and 3 year) \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00
- ✿ ‘April Dawn’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Herme’; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. (1, 2 and 3 year) \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00
- ✿ ‘April Kiss’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Reg Ragland’) - Compact, with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the “April Series”, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- ✿ ‘April Melody’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Rev. John Bennett’) - Compact and erect, vigorous growth rate, single, red blooms. This cultivar starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very hardy. (1 year) \$10.00
- ✿ ‘April Remembered’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Dr. Tinsley’) - Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late in the Camellia season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, ‘Berenice Boddy’. Only this member of the “April” series was included in a field trial at Greensboro, NC in 1993-94 when the temperature dropped to -3° F, and this selection fared as well as any other Camellia in the trials, including *C. oleifera* and its hybrids. (1, 2 and 3 year) \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00
- ✿ ‘April Rose’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ X ‘Kumasaka’; CF-31) - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, only this camellia, among thousands in our collections, opened flowers to any degree. Cold-induced dieback was not recorded on any of the three plants of this clone in our test plots. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- ✿ ‘April Snow’ (‘Triphosa’ X ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’) - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- ✿ ‘April Tryst’ (Seedling of ‘Yours Truly’) - Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00., \$15.00

***Camellia japonica* and *C. japonica* Hybrids**

We introduced all the following spring blooming cultivars for showy flower production in the garden.

'Royal Intrigue', 'Lavender Prince II' and 'Turandot' have especially large and showy flowers. We grow them all successfully (with wind protection) in Chapel Hill.

- ✧ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The dark glossy green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. (2 year)
- ✧ 'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender') (zone 7A) - Orchid pink, loose peony, medium size blooms. Flowers freely in mid to late season (March to April). Open flowers withstand heat well. The growth habit is strong and erect. (2 year)
- ✧ 'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double; flowering occurs in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very vigorous grower with large blooms, but also blooms heavily with maturity. The level of resistance to dieback is excellent (1 and 3 year)
- ✧ 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. (1 year) \$10.00
- ✧ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' X *C. X williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings. (1, 2, 3 year and large) \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00
- ✧ 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' X 'Kumasaka') (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. (1, 2 and 3 year)
- ✧ 'Spring Song' (seedling of 'Sukiya'; CF-42) (zone 6B) - A very hardy seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. ['Sukiya' is an ancient Japanese cultivar of unknown parentage, but one parent is almost certainly *C. japonica*.] (1, 2 and 3 year) \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00
- ✧ 'Turandot' (CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. (2 and 3 year)

Other Spring Blooming *Camellia* Hybrids

The following cultivars include a wide variety of *Camellia* hybrids which have exceptional qualities. Several have fragrant flowers. Many are Williamsii hybrids which are excellent plants for the garden because of their profuse bloom. *C. pitardii* crossed with *C. japonica* usually results in a plant with the habit of the Williamsii hybrids.

- ✧ 'Ack-scent' (*C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme' X 'Fragrant Pink Improved') (zone 8A?) - Deep spicy fragrance on large pink peony form flowers. (2 year) \$15.00
- ✧ 'Adorable' (*C. pitardii* hybrid) (zone 7B?) - Bright pink formal double flowers bloom mid-season to late on an uptight and dense plant. \$12.00
- ✧ 'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - The small rose-pink peony form flowers bloom from early to late season. This cultivar was developed by Dr. William Ackerman for the cinnamon fragrance. (1 year) \$10.00

- 'Donation' (*C. saluenensis* X 'Donckelaeri') (zone 7A) - One of the first *C. X williamsii* hybrids and still very popular due to the profusion of flowers produced even on small plants. The large flowers are pale orchid pink often flushed and veined with reddish-pink. \$10.00
- ✿ 'Dream Boat' (*C. X williamsii*) (zone 7B?) - The upright plant produces bright pink formal flowers with a lavender cast. Flowers can have up to 50 petals with incurved margins. \$12.00
- ✿ 'El Dorado' (*C. pitardii* X 'Tiffany') (zone 7B?) - A large soft pink peony form flower blooms mid-season. Developed by Howard Asper. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Francie L' (*C. saluenensis* 'Apple Blossom' X *C. reticulata* 'Buddha') (zone 7A?) - This rose-pink, very large semi-double with irregular upright petals is known to be quite hardy. \$10.00
- ✿ 'Gay Baby' (zone 7B?) - The flowers are deep, orchid pink and semi-double. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Gay Time' (*C. X williamsii*) (zone 7B?) - A light pink formal to semi-double which blooms mid-season. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Scented Sun' (*C. hybrid*) (zone 7B?) - A very large white with an occasional pink stripe semi-double blooms mid-season and has an apple-blossom fragrance. \$12.00
- ✿ 'Taylor's Perfection' (*C. X williamsii*) (zone 7) - This very floriferous light pink semi-double blooms mid-season to late. \$12.00

***Camellia japonica* cultivars**

Among the thousands of named *Camellia japonica* cultivars there exists great variation in floral and other characteristics including cold hardiness. The work of Wendel Levi and many others have led to the identification of varieties that perform well in colder areas. These cultivars have foliage that tolerates zone 7 winters and flower buds that tolerate more cold than most other varieties. Hardiness is zone 7A.

- 'Berenice Boddy' - medium, shaded light pink, semi-double, early to mid-season (1 year)
- 'Cheerio' - small formal double red (2 year and large)
- ✿ 'Dahlohnega' - medium, light yellow formal, very late; the most yellow of all Japonicas (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- 'Dr. Tinsley' - medium, shaded pink, full semi-double, midseason; outstanding hardiness (1 year)
- 'Frost Queen' - white, semi-double, good floral hardiness (1 year)
- 'Grace Albritton' - formal double, light pink, tipped with darker pink, mid-season \$10.00
- 'Grand Slam' - brilliant dark red, very large, semi-double to anemone \$10.00
- ✿ 'Holly Bright' - A large semi-double of a glossy salmon red color on a plant with striking leaves with large teeth like a holly. \$10.00
- 'J. S. Howard' - large, intense red, semi-double, midseason (1 and 2 year)
- ✿ 'Jacks' - medium red, formal, very hardy \$10.00
- 'Jitsugetsu' (Higo) - pink marbled white with spreading stamens (1 and 2 year)
- 'Kimberley' - vivid scarlet medium sized single (2 year)
- 'Lady Van Sittart' - medium, white with light red stripes to mostly red semi-double, mid-season to late \$10.00
- 'Margie' - large, white, formal double, early to midseason (1 and 2 year)
- 'Mary Paige' - large, soft pink, formal, mid-season to late (2 year)
- 'Nanbankoh' - large, dark red, anemone-form (1, 2 and 3 year)
- 'Pink Perfection' - medium-small, light pink, formal double, mid-season to late \$10.00
- 'Professor Sargent' - dark red, full peony, vigorous, compact growth (2 year)
- 'R. L. Wheeler' - large rose-pink semi-double \$10.00
- ✿ 'Shiratama' - white, medium rose-form to formal double blooms midseason \$10.00
- ✿ 'Tama Bambino' - rose-pink miniature peony form with a white picotee edge \$10.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason (1 and 2 year)
- 'Tricolor White' (= 'Leucantha') - An old dependable white semi-double variety (2 and 3 year)
- 'Willie Hite' - light pink with shaded petals, semi-double, quite cold hardy (2 year)

Cluster-flowering *Camellia* Hybrids

These cultivars have been selected for heavy bloom—they are intended to compete with azaleas and flowering cherries. We have crossed small flowered species that flower prolifically with large flowered, brightly colored species to introduce color and size into the flowers—the result is a blaze of color in the garden. These vary in hardiness according to species parentage, so hardiness is indicated with each cultivar. Most of these are complex hybrids and spring blooming, but the *C. sasanqua* hybrid 'Yoi Machi' (page 6) blooms in late fall to winter, and is listed with the *sasanqua*s.

- ☐ "Bright Eyes" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers inspired the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used previously in Australia.)
(large) \$30.00☐
- ☐ 'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* X *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent. (1 and 2 year) \$10.00, \$15.00
- ☐ 'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* X *C. species* in section *Theopsis*) (zone 7B) - Vigorous, erect shrub produces trusses of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. This selection was named and first introduced in Japan. The "Isaribi" are the sparkling lights of the fishermen at sea. (3 year and large☐)
- ☐ 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. (2 and 3 year)
- ☐ 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (1 year)
- ☐ 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. (1 and 2 year)
- ☐ "CF-38" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' X (*C. saluenensis* X *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces trusses of blooms even on young plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit. (large ☐)
- ☐ "CF-44" (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that flowers prolifically. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. (1 and 2 year)

Camellia reticulata Hybrid

The hybrids of *Camellia reticulata* are very popular in mild areas, but we have found a few in our field tests that are as hardy as *Camellia japonica*. They are grown for their outstanding floral displays and are very popular show flowers. We offer one for the first time for garden culture this year. 'Scarlet Temptation' is part of the **Camellia Forest Garden Series**.

- ☐ 'Scarlet Temptation' (*C. X williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' X *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals, mid-season. The large, intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form and has good cold-resistance.
(1 and 2 year) \$15.00, \$30.00

Miscellaneous *Camellia* Species:

- ☼ *Camellia chekiangoleosa* (fully hardy to 15°F, not tested at lower temperatures) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and have a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. (2 year)
\$20.00
- ☼ *Camellia crassissima* (zone ?, under test) This Chinese species is closely related to *Camellia chekiangoleosa*, but it has yet to flower in the United States.
\$15.00
- Camellia cuspidata* (zone 7A) - Vigorous, with fine foliar texture; produces an abundance of delicate white flowers in late winter or early spring. As hardy as the hardier cultivars of *C. japonica*.
(1 year)
- ☼ *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. (1 year)
\$10.00
- ☼ *Camellia japonica*, Korean seedlings (zone 6B) - These are open pollinated seedlings grown from Korean *Camellia japonicas* which have proven to be very cold hardy. Expect single red flowers on compact plants but some variation is possible. Grow a large number and select the best ones!
(1 year) \$8.00, 9 for \$50.00
- ☼ *Camellia japonica*, Hardy seedlings (zone 7) - These are seedlings from cold hardy varieties, a wide variety of flower forms can be expected. Like the above, a good variety can be selected from a number of seedlings. (1 year)
\$8.00, 9 for \$50.00
- ☼ *Camellia polydonta* (hardy at 15°F, not tested at lower temperatures) - A red-flowered species from southern China that produced large, red single flowers. The large leaves with indented veins are very handsome on this *Camellia* that is destined to become a small tree.
\$20.00
- ☼ *Camellia rosaeflora* 'Cascade' (zone 7B, estimated) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small, shell pink flowers; fine, lacy foliage on a delicate spreading shrub. This charming species is the parent of many new cluster-flowered varieties.
\$10.00
- ☼ *Camellia semiserrata* (hardy at 15°F, not tested at lower temperatures) - Related to *C. polydonta*, but the large sculptured leaves have a different aspect. The large, rose-red flowers are of a campanulate (horn like) shape. This and *C. polydonta* have particularly handsome foliage.
\$20.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '✿'; the scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name (if any). The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Finally, the size(s) and price(s) are indicated.

- Abies delavayi*, *fabri* and *georgei*, Three Chinese Fir Species (zone 6 or 7, not tested colder) - These three species were collected in Yunnan Province, China in 1994. In the wild they occurred at higher elevations from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. Size in nature is determined by the severity of the habitat. However, they are handsome trees with somewhat bluish foliage in favorable sites. So far these seedlings are tolerating our hot summers better than most fir species we have tried. 6" (each) \$10.00
- Abies nordmaniana*, Nordman Fir (zone 5) - Nice glossy needles are tightly packed around the whorled branches of this heat tolerant fir. 12" \$20.00
- Acer cappadocicum* ssp. *sinicum*, Coliseum Maple (zone 6, perhaps 5) - A fast growing maple from the mountains of Yunnan with five-pointed leaves. The new growth is a striking red. The tree becomes large in time and produces excellent golden-yellow autumn coloration. 5' \$40.00 ☒
- ✿ *Adina rubella*, Chinese Buttonbush (zone 6) - A shrub of medium size with lustrous, dark green foliage and white, button like flower clusters in the late summer. 18" \$8.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - A large native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. 1' \$10.00
- ✿ *Ardisia aquifolioides* (zone ? - tested to 15°F) - This small shrub from Guangdong Province bloomed for us this year with clusters of white pendulous flowers. The long and thin leaves maintain a bronze coloring throughout the year. 2' \$15.00
- Ardisia japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7) - JC Raulston found this variety to be one of the most hardy. 'Chirimen' stays under 10 inches tall and produces bright red berries in profusion. 4" \$6.00
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana' (zone 7A) - This well-shaped dwarf shrub (3') is a self-fruitful female clone. 10" \$20.00
- Berberis mitifolia*, Shansi Barberry (zone 6?) - This Barberry started making carmine red fruits at two years of age. The fine textured leaves turn red in the fall. 10" \$10.00
- Berberis X gladwynensis* 'William Penn', Evergreen Barberry (zone 6) - This plant forms a tight dark green mound about 4 feet by 4 feet. 6" \$8.00
- ✿ *Betula utilis* (zone 7, estimated) - An Asian relative of our yellow and sweet birches with a similar pleasant taste to the inner bark. This tree has beautiful exfoliating coppery bark and striking yellow autumn coloration. 24" \$22.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis', European Boxwood (zone 5) - A rapid grower (for a Boxwood) to form a narrow cone about 6 feet tall. 10" \$10.00
- Callicarpa americana*, Beauty Berry (zone 6) - Shrub native to the coastal plains of the southeastern states. Nice autumn display of purple berries; fast growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions. Showy and fruits in moderate shade to full sun. 8" \$8.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma*, Ko-murasaki (zone 5) - Hardy, producing sprays of lavender berries that attract the wild birds. This species is considered to be the hardiest of the Beauty Berries, and we have a report that this strain from the foothills of the Japan Alps is actually hardy in Iowa! 18" \$12.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Issai', Japanese Beauty Berry (zone 5) - A compact and very fruitful selection which literally weighs itself down with berries. 10" \$10.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Shirobana', White-fruited Beauty Berry (zone 5) - A very vigorous shrub to 5 feet tall which makes clusters of white flowers followed by numerous white berries. 12" \$10.00
- ✿ *Callicarpa japonica* 'Heavy Berry' (zone 6) - A very fruitful clone; makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. 18" \$12.00

- Calocedrus decurrens*, Incense Cedar (zone 5) - A very useful conifer for hedges and screens in sun or light shade. The Incense Cedar flourishes in our summers and withstands extreme drought. 30" \$20.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) A vigorous native shrub that is well known for fragrant, reddish-brown flowers. 2' \$12.00
- Calycanthus (Sinocalycanthus) sinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 6) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with red. 18" \$12.00
- ✧ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. 18" spread or large \$15.00, \$30.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer to 25 feet with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. This tree is very heat tolerant, will grow in deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. 15" or 6' \$10.00, \$60.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens sprouts many stems from the base to form a dark green spreading shrub to 6 feet. 12" \$12.00
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree (zone 4) - A handsome tree with elegant rounded leaves which emit a fruity scent as they fall in autumn. 5' \$50.00☒
- Cercis chingii* (zone 6) - The stems of this large Chinese Redbud have a distinct twist at each leaf-node. The showy and early floral display is a bright lavender-pink. The dry seed pods forcefully expel their seeds many feet. 18" \$12.00
- Cercis gigantea*, Giant Redbud (zone 7) - Huge leaves and a larger habit set this species apart from other *Cercis* species. 2' \$12.00
- Cercis glabra* (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. 2' \$20.00
- Cercis yunnanensis*, Yunnan Redbud (zone 7) - The thick, glossy leaves create a handsome and compact tree which grows to about 20 feet in height. This species has done well at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. 2' \$12.00
- Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta', Contorted Japanese Quince (zone 5) - The twisted and curled branches create year-round interest for this spreading shrub. 30" spread. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Alaska Cedar (zone 5) - A sturdy evergreen with down swept branches and dangling branchlets. 12" \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Dainty Doll', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very dwarf and compact rounded bun will fit perfectly in a rock garden setting. 4" \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. 6" \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Prostrata' (zone 5) - A low growing Hinoki with a moderate rate of growth. 12" spread \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. Best when grown in light shade. The excellent form makes this one of our favorites. 12" or 16" \$12.00, \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Veitchii' (zone 3) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree; excellent screen or hedge plant. 24" \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis Conica' (zone 5) - A very slow growing cone-shaped White Cedar with blue-green foliage. 18" \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Little Jamie' (zone 4) - Develops into a dwarf narrow pointed column with tiny leaves. 12" \$12.00

- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Meth Dwarf' (zone 5) - Light green foliage adorns the upright growing branches of this fastigiate variety. 18" \$12.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. In summertime, the long glossy leaves add interest to this large shrub (to 20'). 3' \$20.00
- ✿ *Chimonanthus praecox* 'Luteus' (zone 6) - The form of the above species with pure yellow flowers. 12" \$20.00
- ✿ *Chionanthus virginicus*, White Fringe Tree (zone 4) - A large native shrub that explodes into masses of misty flowers in late spring. It is a handsome shrub with an outstanding floral display. 4" \$6.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7A with protection) - An evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical form. 12" or 7' \$10.00, \$75.00 ☒
- Clerodendron trichotomum*, Kusagi (zone 7) - A fast-growing, small tree that produces clusters of fragrant white flowers in late summer followed by showy purple fruits surrounded by red bracts. 1 to 2' \$10.00
- ✿ *Clerodendron trichotomum variegata* (zone 7) - A showy variegated form of the above species. May be treated as a perennial, and heavily pruned every year. 12" \$10.00
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Creel's Calico', Variegated Summer Sweet (zone 5) - Fine white speckles interspersed throughout the leaves are very striking. 2' \$12.00
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' (zone 4) - A semi-dwarf selection of the common Appalachian species. 'Hummingbird' grows to about 4 feet, is free flowering, and is tolerant of a wide range of moisture and light conditions. 3' \$25.00
- ✿ *Clethra pringlei* [zone 8] - An evergreen *Clethra* from Mexico. The flowers have a cinnamon scent. 30" \$15.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) - Velvet-textured, deep green leaves are held in horizontal layers; fragrant flowers are produced in late spring. A large shrub to small tree which grows best in partial shade. (The name *Cleyera* is often applied to *Ternstroemia* in southeastern horticulture.) 1' \$10.00
- Cornus angustata*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - An evergreen relative of *Cornus kousa* that is one of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreen, flowering trees. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced slightly later than *C. kousa* and are held on the tree for a longer time. This plant was formerly named *C. kousa* var. *angustata*. 18" \$12.00
- ✿ *Cornus stolonifera* 'Silver and Gold' (zone 5) - A variegated sport of one of our native species of *Cornus* with yellow stems from the Mt. Cuba arboretum. 2' \$10.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. 12" \$20.00
- Corylopsis paucifolia*, Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. 2' spread. \$16.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes. This species flowers later than other species and grows to about 10 feet tall. 2" \$12.00
- ✿ *Cotinus* 'Grace' (zone 4 or 5) - A hybrid of the common Smoke Tree with very large, pink flower clusters. It has bronze-red spring foliage and excellent fall color. 12" \$20.00
- Cotoneaster microphyllus* 'Emerald Spray', Small-leaved Cotoneaster (zone 5) - The tiny leaves on this evergreen ground cover will form a low mound with scarlet-red berries produced in the fall. 30" spread. \$12.00

- Craibiodendron yunnanensis* (zone 7?) - A very rare shrub from southeastern China that is somewhat like *Pieris japonica* in general appearance. The new foliage is a lovely rose-bronze color which persists for a long time. 12" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria fortunei* 'Green Grizzly', Chinese Cedar (zone 6) - A selection of the Chinese species with rather course willowy branches. 18" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica*, Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - These seedlings of the standard form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen. 2' \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - A very dwarf rounded cone shaped cultivar with deep green needles. 9" \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Cristata', Cockscomb Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - The crested shoots make this an interesting conversation piece which will eventually grow to be a small tree. 18" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) - This interesting dwarf has the longer needles characteristic of juvenile foliage and has formed a columnar plant in a rather shady spot for us but will have a rounder shape in sun. 18" \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrugua' (zone 6) - A slower growing form with longer leaves and nicely spaced branches. This variety slowly matures into an even cone. 18" \$25.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Jindai Sugi' (zone 6) - A densely branched dwarf with a conical habit and short twigs. The short needles hold a good green color throughout the year. 18" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knappentonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than broad densely branched shrub. This cultivar originated as a witches broom on 'Nana Albospica'. 18" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Lobbi' (zone 6) - Fast growing tree form with lateral branches that sweep down and turn up at the tips. Even young trees produce small cones which add interesting texture to the foliage. 2' \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana Albospica' (zone 6) - A dwarf form usually under 6' tall with thin branches. The white new growth gradually turns light green. 16" \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. Slow growing to about 5'. 12" \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Winter Green' (zone 6) - This is a superior selection of the species type with year-round deep-green color. 18" \$16.00
- Cunninghamia konishi*, Small China Fir (zone 7) - The shiny green needles are about an inch long (shorter than on *C. lanceolata*) and create a handsome tree. 12" \$16.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucua' [zone 6] - A striking blue form of the China Fir which forms an outstanding specimen tree. 12" \$16.00
- ❁ *Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Samurai' (zone 7) - A very vigorous selection similar to 'Glaucua' with intense blue new growth. 12" \$20.00
- ❁ *Cyrilla racemiflora*, Titi (zone 6) - An attractive shrub native to the Atlantic Coastal Plain with very fine foliar texture. The fragrant spikes of white flowers are produced in June and July. 18" \$10.00
- Daphniphyllum macropodum* (**zone 6!**) - Finally we have some seedlings of this much sought after evergreen tree. The foliage is similar in size and shape to *Magnolia grandiflora* but with reddish petioles. It can be grown in full sun to form a dense shrub or in shade where it develops into a tree form. 12" and 24" \$10.00, \$20.00
- Decaisnea fargesii*, Blue Worm Tree (zone 6, perhaps 5) - A very rare shrub from moist canyons in the mountains of central China with long, compound leaves produced from a slow-growing stem. Small, pale-green flower clusters are followed by plump, bean-like fruits that turn pale blue at maturity. Grows best in shade and must have well drained soil. 6" \$12.00

- Decumaria barbara*, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) - A vigorous, native climber of the *Hydrangea* family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. 2' spread \$8.00
- Dendropanix trifidus* (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. 18" \$16.00
- Diospyros rhombifolia*, Diamond-leaved Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. 18" \$16.00
- Emmenopterys henryi* (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east-central China is the most spectacular large, flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white-to-pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the tree. 2-3' \$30.00
- Euptelea pleiosperma*, Many-seeded Euptelea (zone 6) - This nicely shaped small deciduous tree from Sichuan produces large numbers of red anthers in the spring and good fall color. Rare in cultivation. 10" \$12.00
- Euscaphis japonica*, Sweetheart Tree (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits. The fruits open up so that the red shell exposes the black seed for a multicolor effect. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. 6" \$10.00
- Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech (zone 5) - This native tree develops into a large tree with smooth gray bark. Often a few of the tan leaves stay on the tree throughout the winter and can be seen in our woods until spring. This form of beech does not root-sucker. 2' \$20.00
- Fagus orientalis*, Asiatic Beech (zone 6) - This huge tree comes from Asia Minor, Iran and the Caucasus mountains. The large heavily veined leaves turn a good yellow in the fall. 2' \$20.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) - A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. 1' spread \$12.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) - Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. 2' or 5' \$16.00 or \$40.00☒
- ☛ *Fokienia hodginsii*, Fukien Cypress (zone 7 with protection) - A fast growing conifer with broad, bright green twiglets that resemble fern fronds. This outstanding foliage plant becomes a very large tree in time. 8" \$12.00
- ☛ *Forsythia giralddiana* 'Golden Times' (zone 6) - A selection of Forsythia with yellow variegation on the foliage; compact grower. 18" \$10.00
- ☛ *Franklinia alatamaha*, Ben Franklin Tree (zone 6) - A handsome small tree with showy white flowers blooms in mid to late summer. The fall color is spectacular. 12" \$20.00
- Ginkgo biloba*, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - Excellent yellow fall color on one of the most primitive trees around. It has no pests and is very tolerant of pollution. Grow it for the angular branching, unique leaves, and memory restoring powers. 18" \$12.00
- Hydrangea heteromalla*, Himalayan Hydrangea (zone 7 possibly 6) - A small tree we found growing on ridges at about 10,000 feet above the Salween Gorge in Western China. It forms a small, erect tree with very large flower heads. 6" \$10.00
- ☛ *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Mme. Emile Mouillere' (zone 6) - A very vigorous, pink mophead in neutral soil, but blue in acidic garden soil; good plant form. 18" \$12.00
- ☛ *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Lemon Wave' (zone 6) - Slow growing, with white and yellow variegation; pink to blue lacecap. 1' \$12.00

- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Mariesii Variegata', Variegated Lace-cap Hydrangea (zone 6) - This cultivar produces large flat flower clusters surrounded by sterile flowers for a nice effect. Leaves are edged in white. Best pruned after flowering or by thinning out the old stems. 18" \$12.00
- **Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Nigra', Black stem Hydrangea (zone 6) - A vigorous pink to blue mophead with striking black stems. 18" \$12.00
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Pia', Dwarf Hydrangea (zone 6) - A true dwarf which has not grown taller than two feet. 'Pia' produces many clusters of sterile pink to carmine-red flowers. 12" \$12.00
- **Hydrangea paniculata* 'White Moth', Compact Pee Gee Hydrangea (zone 4) - A late-blooming shrub with large white panicles of flowers. This selection blooms over a longer period than the standard variety. 18" \$12.00
- Hydrangea sargentiana* (zone 6) - A vigorous species with coarser leaves and large flower heads. The lavender floral display is very showy. It makes a very bold statement at the back of the shrub border. 18" \$12.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) - A smaller but tough species that has white flower heads. This species is more tolerant of drought and late spring freezes than the commonly grown species. 10" \$10.00
- Idesia polycarpa*, ligiri (zone 6A) - A tree of medium size that produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. 10' \$75.00☒
- Ilex aquifolia* 'Ferox Argentea', Hedgehog Holly (zone 6) - This variegated Holly has leaves whose entire surface is covered with spines. 12" \$16.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil' (zone 6) - A vigorous, but narrowly fastigiate, form. Excellent for accents or sharp highlights. 30" \$16.00
- Illex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) - An arboreal Japanese species with large glossy leaves. Beautiful in the landscape where a bold accent is called for. This is a female clone, and it fruits heavily without a pollinator. 18" \$16.00
- **Ilex myrtifolia* 'Sarah's Choice' (zone 7) - A shrubby holly with very small, narrow leaves. This delicate native is probably a very fine textured variant of *Ilex cassine*. 12" \$12.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - The hardy Longstalk Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. (male and female clones available) 18" or pair \$20.00, \$35.00
- Ilex poneantha* (zone 8?) - A deciduous holly with cherry size black berries. 3' \$25.00
- Ilex* X 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark-green leaves. The dense branching make this Rutgers introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. 8" \$10.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Compactum', Red Anise Shrub (zone 6B) - This variety grows to a height of 6 feet with dense and compact growth. 30" \$16.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lance-leaf Anise (zone 7) - A well formed, large evergreen shrub to small tree that reaches 15 feet. This species has a delicate texture created by the long narrow leaves which are beautiful all year long. 12" \$16.00
- Illicium mexicanum*, Mexican Anise Tree (zone 7) - The Mexican Anise has 2" red flowers, grows well in our area and is similar to *I. floridanum*. 18" \$16.00
- Incarvillea arguta*, Temple Bells (zone 7?) - A low-growing subshrub that tolerates, and in the wild seems to prefer, dry, exposed sites. It produces pink to lavender flowers continuously for a long period during the summer (ever-blooming from June till a hard frost). It can be grown as a herbaceous perennial by pruning back to the ground each winter. 1' spread \$10.00
- **Itea ilicifolia*, Holly Sweet Spire (zone 8) - A large, evergreen shrub with lustrous holly like foliage and with 6 to 12" racemes in July and August. 18" \$10.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Horstmann' (zone 3) - 'Horstmann' appears very similar to *J. rigida* at first sight. The side branches of this upright plant have twigs which hang down like a mane. 12" \$12.00

- Juniperus communis* 'Suecica Aurea' (zone 2) - A columnar variety with white and yellow needles which becomes very handsome even as a small plant. 18" \$16.00
- ✿ *Juniperus rigida*, Temple Juniper (zone 5 to 6) - A juniper with needle like leaves. Although the growth habit is erect, it has horizontal branchlets and weeping twigs; and makes a striking accent in the garden. 4" \$7.00
- Juniperus virginiana* 'Sparkle' (zone 5) - A tall narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. 18" \$16.00
- Kadsura japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7B) - A vigorous and surprisingly hardy vine that survived 0°F although it becomes deciduous in the coldest winters. These seedlings from 'Chirimen' surprised us when almost all were variegated. 3' long \$12.00
- Kerria japonica*, selection from Honshu, Japan (zone 5) - The wild collected *Kerria* has a much larger flower than the commonly grown variety, and tends to spread less by root suckers. 18" \$10.00
- Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7) - A wonderful fir-like conifer from southern China. These were propagated from a hardy selection. 12" \$30.00
- ✿ *Keteleeria evelyniana* (zone ?, not field tested) - Widely grown and planted in Yunnan - now available here for the first time. This is a very handsome conifer that becomes very large in time. It is a handsome specimen when young or in great age. 18" \$50.00
- Koelreuteria bipinnata*, Golden Raintree (zone 7) - A small tree with twice compound leaves and yellow florets that have a red spot at their base. 2' \$10.00
- ✿ *Laurus nobilis* (zone 8) - A handsome evergreen shrub that has aromatic leaves. 18" \$12.00
- ✿ *Lindera* (undetermined species) (zone 7?, estimated) - An evergreen species that becomes a small tree. The large leaves give a striking rich texture to this handsome plant. It comes from high elevations in western China and should have excellent hardiness. 8" \$12.00
- Lonicera alseuosmoides*, Evergreen Honeysuckle (zone 6) - An evergreen vine with narrow shiny leaves and funnellform flowers that are purple inside and yellow outside. 2' long \$10.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. 4" \$8.00
- ✿ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. These vigorous plants are grafted. 2' \$60.00
- Michelia figo*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B) - Large shrub to small tree that is related to, and has the same requirements as the Magnolias. Excellent evergreen foliage and fragrant bloom. 1' \$10.00
- Michelia yunnanensis* (zone 8?) - An evergreen shrub which makes brown velvety buds in summer that open in early spring with white scented blooms. The bud set is very heavy even on young plants. 18" \$20.00
- Microcachys tetragona* (zone 7?) - This Tasmanian conifers grows with spreading branches and tiny foliage. It will produce attractive red seeds in late fall. 6" spread. \$8.00
- ✿ *Morus alba* 'Nuclear Blast' (zone 5) - A compact, somewhat pendulous, mulberry with highly dissected foliage. Very appropriate name! 18" \$10.00
- Nyssa sinensis* (zone 6) - A handsome Chinese tree very similar to our native Black Gum, but with larger leaves. 2' \$16.00
- Olea yunnanensis*, Yunnan Olive (zone 8B) - A well shaped evergreen tree with deep green foliage that grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The "olives" are very small, and as far as we know, are not eaten. The Wild Olives were growing just outside an old temple, and had the look of trees that live for a very long time. This is clearly a species that has landscape potential in the Gulf States and California. 18" \$16.00
- Orixa japonica* (zone 5) - A deciduous shrub of medium size from higher elevation Japanese forests; easily cultivated and quite hardy. This rare plant is able to shoot its seeds several feet when they are ripe. 12" \$8.00

- ✿ *Osmanthus americanus*, Devilwood (zone 5) - A vigorous evergreen from our coastal plain. This species is mostly spring blooming. 12" \$12.00
- ✿ *Osteomeles schweriniae*(?) (zone 8?) - A shrub of medium size with very fine, lacy foliage and showy white flowers. This member of the Rose family seems to be a distant cousin of *Pyracantha*. 12" \$10.00
- ✿ *Parakmeria yunnanensis* (zone ?, not field tested) - A large evergreen tree closely related to *Magnolia*. This is a lush evergreen with large flowers that closely resemble magnolias. The young plants are easily grown but hardiness is a question. It certainly will do well in California and other mild areas. 15" \$50.00
- ✿ *Parthenocissus henryana*, Silvervein Creeper (zone 7) - A less invasive species (than the common native) with blue-green leaves with white veins. Excellent red to red-purple fall color. 2' spread \$8.00
- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 6) - This relative of the Avocado is native to the Coastal Plain of NC. A small tree with leathery evergreen leaves and small black fruit in the fall. 18" \$12.00
- ✿ *Philadelphus delaveyi* (zone 7) - A vigorous, hardy and floriferous mock orange from high mountain woodlands in southwestern China. This species is very showy and easy to cultivate. 12" \$8.00
- Picea koyanai* (zone 6) - This species has a very limited population in the wild. The tree is densely branched and the needles are closely spaced on the branches. 12" \$12.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. 5" \$12.00
- Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) - Seedlings. 18" \$16.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Snow Bells' (zone 6) - The profusion of blooms on pendulous branchlets create the effect of layers of snow. 18" \$16.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Valley Rose' (zone 6) - 18" \$16.00
- Pinus bungeana*, Lacebark Pine (zone 5) - The bark of this species develops patches of white, tan and brown on older specimens. 8" \$16.00
- Podocarpus chinensis* (zone 7) - We have grown this species for several years and it has proven quite cold hardy. It has dark green needles on an upright tree which reaches about 15'. Probably best in light shade. 10" \$16.00
- ✿ *Podocarpus lawrencii* 'Purple King' (zone 7) - A dwarf form with purplish foliage and white new growth; excellent hardiness. 2' spread \$16.00
- Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea' (zone 8?) - The species becomes a large tree in its native habitat of New Zealand. This is a slow growing form with more bronze in the leaves. 18" \$16.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. 8" \$8.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. Some larger plants are available. This year we have the following cultivars: 1' to 3' \$20.00
 - 'Andoh's White' - white with pink tint, semi-double
 - 'Kobai' - red, semi-double
 - 'Mitsubara Red' - very deep red, semi-double
 - 'Rose Bud' - large, semi-double, soft pink, the best
 - 'Trumpet' - early, pale pink, single
 - 'Whiskers' - deep pink with long anthers
 - ✿ 'White Christmas' - large pale pink, single; very early, sometimes blooms by Christmas
- ✿ *Prunus mume* 'Bridal Veil', Weeping Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - With branches gently curving downwards 'Bridal Veil' produces large very pale pink blooms. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar that we selected from hundreds of seedlings. 2' \$40.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) - A very fast growing relative of Hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is called for. 3' and 6' \$12.00, \$40.00

- Pterostyrax psilophylla* (zone 7?) - This rare species from China has large leaves and pendulous clusters of white flowers. 2' \$20.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas. \$10.00
- 'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki
- 'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury
- ✿ *Rhododendrom austrinum*, Florida Azalea (zone 6 to 7) - A large deciduous azalea with yellow to orange flowers. This is a very easy azalea to grow under a range of garden conditions. 6" \$10.00
- ✿ *Rhododendron calendulaceum*, Flame Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea which produces brilliant floral displays in shades of yellow to orange-red. It was considered by early botanical explorers to eastern North America to be the most beautiful of native American plants. 6" \$8.00
- ✿ *Rhododendron canescens* 'Varnadoes Phlox Pink', Piedmont Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea with fragrant, vivid pink flowers. 12" \$15.00
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 8A?) - This *Rhododendron* is fast growing and has large, paper thin, evergreen leaves. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is not much available literature on it. A small plant flowered for us this year with a huge white flower with yellow markings; the flowers were in clusters. It is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. 16" \$10.00
- ✿ *Rhododendron mucronulatum*, Korean Rhododendron (zone 4 or 5) - A large, semi-evergreen azalea that is the earliest to flower. The flower color of this clone is a rich lavender. 18" \$15.00
- ✿ *Rhododendron viscosum*, Swamp Azalea (zone 5) - A smaller native azalea that has white flowers with a clove scent in early summer. 18" \$10.00
- ✿ *Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' (zone 6) - A variegated willow with white and pink new growth. This can be pruned to the ground each winter thus forcing vigorous growth which is very striking even from far away. 18" \$12.00
- Sapium japonicum*, Tallow Tree (zone 7, perhaps 6) - A large shrub that is much hardier than its common cousin, the Popcorn Tree. This species forms a very well shaped shrub that has outstanding, orange-red fall coloration. 3' \$20.00
- Sarcococca hookeriana*, Yunnan Sweet Box (zone 7) - A very small evergreen shrub that is suitable for the rock garden. In the wild in Yunnan this plant was flowering very freely, and the flowers were very fragrant. 18" \$15.00
- ✿ *Sarcococca ruscifolia* var. *chinensis*, Fragrant Sarcococca (zone 8A) - A small shrub with interesting undulating foliage suitable for a dry shady location. 12" \$10.00
- Schima argentea*, Silver Gugertree (zone 8?, untested) - A handsome, vigorous and evergreen shrub that will eventually mature into a tree of medium size. The small white flowers are produced in abundance even on very young plants. This rare Asian genus is just coming into western gardens, but it is worthy of cultivation. Its closest relative is the American *Gordonia* which it resembles. 3' \$25.00
- Schima wallichii*, Darjeeling Gugertree (zone 8?) - A large tree in its native habitat. Fragrant white to cream flowers about 2.5 inches in diameter. 8" \$10.00
- Schizandra* sp. #1 and #2, Magnolia vine (zone 7) - A small and a large leaved specie collected in Sichuan. Both have very showy fruits on vigorous vines. Small and large leaf forms. 2' \$10.00
- ✿ *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Brookside Littleleaf' (zone 5) - A petite form with very small leaves; suitable for a confined area. 15" spread \$12.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight' (zone 5) - The pewter marking on the leaves of 'Moonlight' make this especially nice in shady spots. A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. 2' spread \$10.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium*, (zone 7) - A climbing *Hydrangea* relative with large fuzzy leaves and a showy floral display. Climbs by means of aerial roots. 3' spread \$15.00
- ✿ *Sequoia sempervirens*, 'Aptos Blue' (zone 7) - A selection with deep blue-green foliage. The twiglets are pendulous. 18" \$20.00

- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) - A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. 1' \$10.00
- ✿ *Stachyurus chinensis* 'Magpie' (zone 7) - A deciduous species with cream variegation on the edge of the leaves which intensifies as the leaf ages. This selection flowers a little later than *Stachyurus praecox*. 12" \$20.00
- Stachyurus praecox* 'Palmengarten' (zone 6) - A common woodland shrub of Japan that is equally easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display. This form is later blooming than the species. 2' \$10.00
- Stachyurus salicifolius*, Willow-leaf *Stachyurus* (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8 inches long and half an inch wide. A very graceful and remarkable shrub. 2' \$15.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree which tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. 6" and 3' \$6.00, \$30.00☒
- Stewartia pteriopetiolata* = *Hartia sinensis*, Evergreen *Stewartia* (zone 8, under test) - An evergreen, white-flowered shrub to small tree, that is faster growing than the deciduous species of *Stewartia*. Botanists disagree whether the evergreen species belong to *Stewartia* or *Hartia*. Seedlings. 18" \$16.00
- Styrax americana* (zone 5) - This is a smaller plant than *Styrax japonica* but otherwise it is similar. The blooms appear earlier in the season so this extends the bloom season of *Styrax* if planted with *S. japonica*. 18" \$16.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) - A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. 18" \$16.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 6) - This *Styrax* has larger rounder leaves than the above and flowers in short pendulous chains. 18" \$20.00
- X *Sycoparrotia semidecandra* (zone 7) - This semi-evergreen shrub has flowers with showy reddish anthers. The leathery leaves which are intermediate between its parents have blush red highlights in the spring. 2' spread \$12.00
- Syringa pekingensis*, Peking Lilac (zone 4) - A larger member of the Lilac "family" whose clusters of white flowers completely cover this small tree. 2' \$10.00
- Taxus cuspidata* 'Aurescens', Yellow Japanese Yew (zone 4 or 5) - This cultivar is one of only a few Yews which will tolerate our summer heat. The new growth is yellowish fading to green on a spreading plant. 18" \$16.00
- Taxus mairei* (zone 7) - An erect growing yew with interesting yellow-brown banding on the needles. This species is performing well in southern gardens. 8" \$12.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - A slow growing, very columnar form with twisted branchlets. Expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. 2' \$16.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Hetz Midget' (zone 4) - A globose, very slow growing dwarf form with green foliage. 12" \$12.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Holmstrup' (zone 5) - This slow grower has a narrow conical form which keeps a very symmetrical outline. The dark green foliage is in overlapping sprays which makes this cultivar very useful in small formal gardens. 12" \$12.00
- Trachalospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) - This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color. 2' spread \$10.00
- ✿ *Trachalospermum asiaticum* 'Oblanceolatum' (zone 7) - A selection of the species with narrower leaves and shorter internodes thus producing a more dense, compact plant. This is also a little hardier than the species. 2' spread \$8.00

- ✿ *Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 7) - Grows to 50 feet in time with a trunk covered with stiff fibers. This is one of the hardiest palms. 4" \$4.00
- Trochalodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) - An evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is outstanding for the unusual branching patterns. Rarely grown, but easy to culture in light shade and matures into a well shaped specimen in the garden. 10" \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous branchlets. 8" spread \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. 10" spread \$16.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Harmon', Hemlock (zone 4) - Young plants of this cultivar are columnar but spread some with age. 6" \$10.00
- ✿ *Ulmus X elegantissima* 'Jacqueline Hillier' (zone 6) - A very fine textured elm of small stature. This very attractive hybrid grows to about 6' in ten years. 6" \$12.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Seiju', Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. 18" \$12.00
- Ungnadia speciosa*, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) - The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first and the bloom is bright pink. 12" \$10.00
- ✿ *Viburnum atrocyaneum* (zone 8?, estimated - not field tested) - An evergreen that develops into a large, dense shrub with small round leaves rather similar to boxwood in texture. The berries are a beautiful metallic blue - a very rare fruit color. 10" \$15.00
- ✿ *Viburnum betulifolium* (zone 7?, estimated - not field tested) - A large deciduous *Viburnum* with ovate, shiny leaves and good plant form. The fruit clusters are filled with deep red berries. The fruit displays in its native habitat were spectacular and visible at some distance on adjacent hillsides. 6" \$10.00
- Viburnum X burkwoodii* 'Conoy' (zone 5) - Striking glossy foliage on this dwarf shrub make this worth growing in addition to fragrant white flowers. 18" spread \$12.00
- Viburnum cylindricum* (zone 8) - A large *Viburnum* with glossy, evergreen leaves we found in the mountains near the Burma border. The florets in the large flower heads have lavender anthers, but when we found it, it had large fruit clusters with blue-black berries. 18" or 6' flowering size \$10.00, \$50.00☒
- Viburnum dilatatum* 'Iroquois' (zone 5) - 'Iroquois' produces vast quantities of red berries which hang in large clusters of a hundred or so berries long into the fall. 3" \$20.00
- Viburnum X 'Jermin's Globe'* (zone 6) - A smaller *Viburnum* suitable for a more confined situation. An evergreen with red petioles on the leaves and balls of white flowers in the spring. 2' \$16.00
- Viburnum X lobophyllum* 'Huron' (zone 6) - A dense globe shaped shrub which turns red in the fall is a heavy bloomer and a good producer of red berries. 2' \$16.00
- ✿ *Viburnum macrocephalum*, Fertile Form from China (zone ?, not field tested) - Becomes a large evergreen shrub with elongate fuzzy leaves. The large white flower heads are showy. 6" \$10.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Kern's Pink' (zone 5) - The flowers of this clone are produced in a cluster of sterile flowers like a "Snowball". Some flowers are pink and others are white even within a single inflorescence. 8" \$10.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Nana' (zone 6) - A small compact grower with dark green leaves. 8" \$12.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Nanum semperflorens' (zone 5) - This wonderful plant does not know when to stop blooming and the plant has flowers from early summer until fall. The plant grows slowly and forms a compact bush. 6" spread \$15.00
- Zanthoxylum planispinum*, Bamboo-leaf Prickly Ash (zone 7?) - A new species collected in Sichuan. 12" \$12.00
- Zanthoxylum stenophyllum*, Narrow-leaf Prickly Ash (zone 6?) - A small tree with compound leaves and red fruits. 3' \$16.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus comptonii*, Dwarf Blue African Lily (zone 8) - This species grows as a small clump less than 1' tall but produces many clusters of blue flowers in mid-summer. Probably hardy in zone 7 with a heavy mulch (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. Since this plant is small it would work well in a pot which can be brought indoors in the winter. \$12.00
- ✿ *Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head. \$12.00
- ✿ *Amorphophallus rivieri* var. *konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 or 9 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
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| small corms | \$15.00 |
| limited numbers of flowering size corms (8" diameter)(fall shipping only for flowering size) | \$75.00 |
- Arisaema consanguinum* (zone 6?) - A very vigorous and easy Jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$6.00, \$12.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Arisaema ringens*, Puto Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 6) - A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native *Camellia* forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$8.00 and \$15.00
- ✿ *Baptisia australis*, Blue False Indigo (zone 4) - A hardy perennial with spikes of blue-violet flowers in early summer. \$6.00
- ✿ *Baptisia bracteata*, False Indigo (zone 4) - A hardy perennial with spikes of creamy yellow flowers in late spring. \$6.00
- Cyclamen coum* (zone 5) - This *Cyclamen* blooms in January regardless of the weather in various shades of pink or white. The leaves are rounded with silvery markings on dark green. The curious flower stalks curl up like a spring after blooming. Grown by us from seed. \$6.00, \$12.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues blooming into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. We have grown these from seed. single, 10 plants \$5.00, \$40.00
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| large blooming size corms. | \$10.00 |
|----------------------------|---------|
- Elettaria cardamomum*, Cardamom (zone 7 with mulch) - The spice cardamom is harvested from this dwarf ginger which reaches only about one foot tall. Useful as a ground cover with dense ginger-like foliage and has very nice glossy foliage when grown in the shade. single or 3 plants \$6.00, \$15.00
- ✿ *Hedychium coccineum*, Red Ginger Lily (zone 7 with protection) - This large ginger produces red, fragrant flowers and grows to 9 feet under good garden condition. \$10.00
- Hedychium coronarium*, White Gingerlily (zone 7 with mulch) - Extremely fragrant flowers are produced in late summer on 5 foot stems. \$12.00
- ✿ *Hedychium* X 'Peach Delight' (zone 7) - A large ginger that grows to about 6 feet with peachy-orange flowers and a honeysuckle fragrance. \$10.00

- Hedychium* species, Ginger (zone 7) - An easily cultivated, small ginger that is fully hardy in our test planting. The yellow buds open to cream white flowers with yellow stamens and orange pistil in July and August. Because this ginger is quite hardy and grows only to 4 feet tall, it has great potential for the moist to wet perennial border. From Yunnan, China. \$12.00
- Hedychium spicatum* (zone 8?) - A Chinese Ginger. \$15.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) - Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$5.00, \$10.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$4.00
- ✿ *Hibiscus coccineus* (zone 6) - A tall Hibiscus with intensely red flowers. It blooms over a long season, and will last much longer if seed pods are removed. \$8.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00
- Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpiae* (zone 6, maybe 5) - For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. Our strain has a mix of colors that range from near white, to pale rose or lavender on to deep magenta-purple. We are hybridizing our strain with *Primulas* of other colors to increase the color range. single or 3 plants \$5.00, \$12.00
larger clumps (several rosettes) \$10.00

LIMITED QUANTITY LIST:

We have limited quantities of the following plants which can be shipped. Please list substitutes.

<i>Acer buergerianum</i> v. <i>rotundiloba</i>	30"	\$20.00	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	18"	\$20.00
✿ <i>Castinopsis cuspidata</i>	8"	\$20.00	✿ <i>Manglietia insignis</i>	6"	\$16.00
✿ <i>Cephalotaxus chinensis</i>	2'	\$20.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	12"	\$10.00
✿ <i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>			<i>Osmanthus armatus</i>	18"	\$20.00
'Fritz Huber'	2'	\$30.00	✿ <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	6"	\$12.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Tansu sport'	12"	\$20.00	<i>Pteroceltis tatarinowii</i>	2'	\$16.00
✿ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Taisho Tama'	12"	\$16.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i> 'Pink'	12"	\$20.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Vilmoriniana'	18"	\$25.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Muttontown'	12"	\$25.00
✿ <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Chi-Chi'	6"	\$20.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Stranger'	8"	\$12.00
✿ <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> 'Brodie'	2'	\$20.00	<i>Tsuga chinensis</i>	6"	\$20.00
✿ <i>J. virginiana</i> 'Glauca Compacta'	18"	\$20.00			

LARGE PLANTS LIST:

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery. We also have some larger Camellias in larger sizes. These are available in very limited quantities.

<i>Acer crataegifolium</i>	\$60.00	<i>Lonicera</i> X <i>purpusii</i>	\$30.00
<i>Acer davidii</i>	\$60.00	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	\$40.00
<i>Acer davidii</i> X <i>tegmentosum</i>	\$40.00	<i>Machilus ulmoides</i>	\$30.00
<i>Acer henryi</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia</i> (many cultivars)	\$40-75.00
<i>Acer negundo</i> v. <i>violaceum</i> '	\$25.00	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	\$40.00
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	\$30.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$40.00
<i>Acer rubinerve</i>	\$30.00	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	\$30.00
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i> v. <i>luxurians</i> 'Lollipop'	\$30.00	<i>Photinia villosa</i> 'Village Shade'	\$30.00
<i>Calycanthus sinensis</i>	\$30.00	<i>Picea korensis</i>	\$40.00
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	\$30.00	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera Aurea'	\$60.00	<i>Prunus</i> X 'Hally Jolivette'	\$40.00
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> 'Ann Bidwell'	\$25.00	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Scott's Early'	\$50.00
<i>Corylopsis gotoana</i>	\$60.00	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	\$50.00
<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	\$60.00	<i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i>	\$40.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Bandai-sugi'	\$30.00	<i>Stachyurus praecox</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Gyokuryu'	\$40.00	<i>Stewartia kwantungensis</i>	\$75.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	\$50.00	<i>Stewartia serrata</i>	\$50.00
X <i>Cuppressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Silver Dust'	\$40.00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	\$40.00
<i>Evodia gongshanensis</i>	\$20.00	✿ <i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	\$40.00
<i>Forsythia</i> X 'Tremonia'	\$30.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	
<i>Glyptostrobus pensilis</i>	\$50.00	'George Washington'	\$40.00
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	\$75.00	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Virescens'	\$60.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Golden Gem'	\$100.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Frosty'	\$30.00
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	\$40.00	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	\$30.00
<i>Itea japonica</i> 'Beppu'	\$30.00	<i>Viburnum</i> X <i>rhytidophylloides</i>	
<i>Itea virginiana</i> 'Saturnalia'	\$30.00	'Dart's Duke'	\$30.00
<i>Lindera praecox</i>	\$60.00	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	\$20.00
<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	\$100.00		

NOTES

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 1999

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 2000

NAME _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ ZIP

[illegible]

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order For shipping East of the Rockies add 20% For shipping West of the Rockies add 35% For shipping to California, Oregon or Washington: Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies,
add 20% for packaging and UPS or \$10.00 whichever is greater.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies,
add 35% for packaging and UPS or \$10.00 whichever is greater.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be bare-root to prevent the spread of pests to those states. Plants can only be sent when they are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March) and they will be sent UPS 2nd Day air.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

Please send a check or money order with your order as we do not send orders without payment. We do not accept credit cards in an effort to keep our prices down by reducing overhead and paperwork.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures. We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order to arrive on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment and directions. The nursery open weekends are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. Also, we are planning on being open from 10AM til 4PM on **Saturdays** from September 18th til December 18th

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is mostly **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial San Serif and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia sasanqua
'Pink Goddess'



Camellia sasanqua
'Autumn Breeze'



Camellia japonica
'April Tryst'



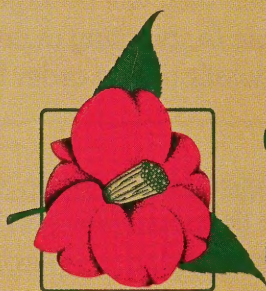
Camellia japonica
'Turandot'



Camellia
'Scarlet Temptation'



Camellia
'Crimson Candles'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

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Chapel Hill NC 27599

茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica

'Autumn Mist'



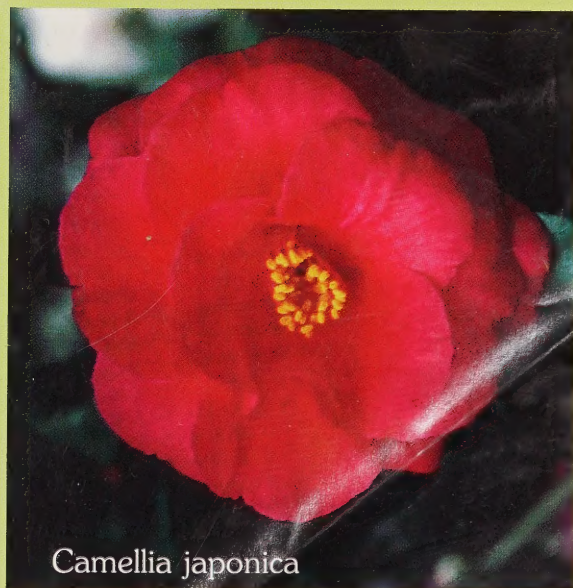
Camellia sasanqua

'Angel's Kiss'



Camellia sasanqua

'Seventh Desire'



Camellia japonica

'Red Jade'

FALL 2000

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CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

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Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504
Fax: (919) 960-7690

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Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Symbols & Abbreviations

◆ = New this year

€ = Camellia Forest Introduction

CF = Camellia Forest Selection

(CF-#) = Formal Introduction

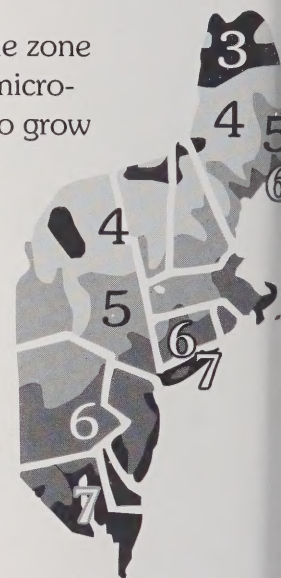
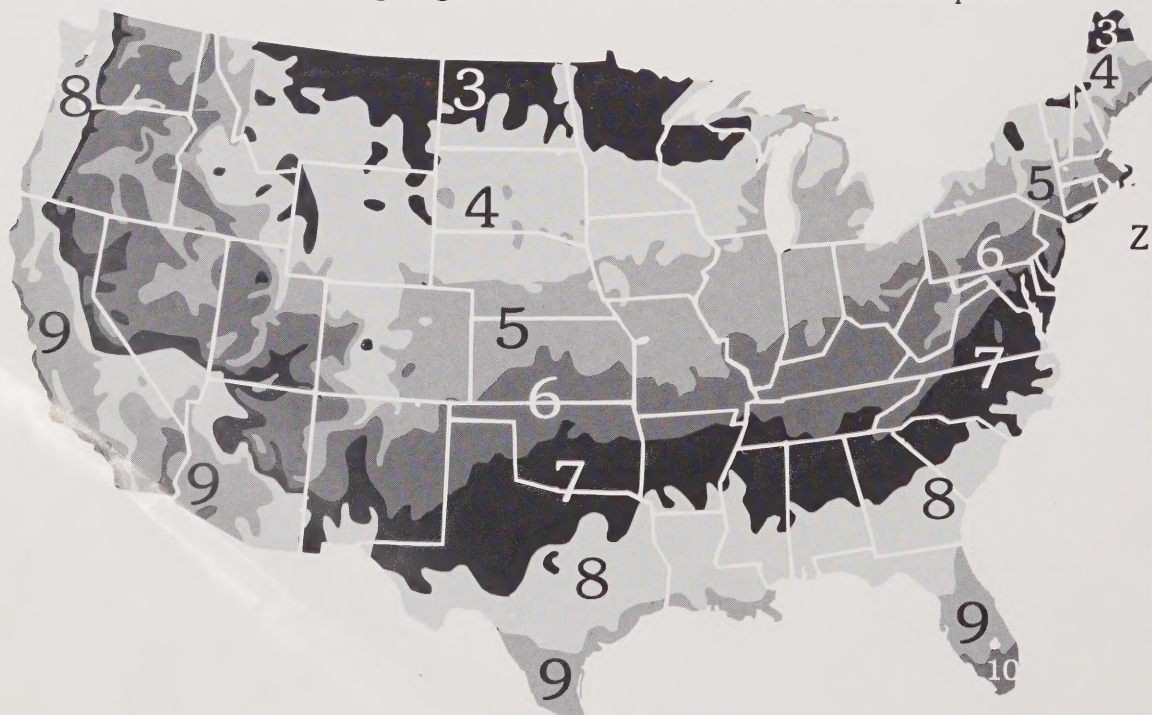
☒ = Too Large for Shipping Nursery Pickup Only

Notes on Cold Hardiness

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

www.ars-grin.gov/ars/Beltsville/na/hardzone/ushzmap.html?



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Soon after digging out from a freak snowstorm that left two feet of snow on the ground, I (David) went on my first **trip to China**. Besides getting away from the nursery for three weeks, I had a wonderful time in Yunnan and Sichuan. The purpose of the trip was to see wild Camellias in bloom and we saw Camellias blooming in all sorts of places: in gardens, at the side of fields, along the roads and in ancient forests. The most impressive plants were ancient *Camellia reticulata* trees in gardens and in the wild whose huge trunks were amazingly twisted and gnarled. Blooms covered some of these huge plants and we were lucky to see many species of *Camellia* in bloom.

Other **spectacular sights** were the ancient forest on Jizushan, *C. tenuivalvis* at 10,000 feet elevation, a *Michelia* in full bloom on the side of a cliff, eating in the house of a Yi family, and also a *Rhododendron arboreum* in full bloom. The ancient forests on Jizushan were mainly evergreen oaks and *Lithocarpus* (very similar to oak), they felt very much like our own native oaks except there were *Camellia saluenensis* blooming beneath them.

Camellia tenuivalvis is exciting because of the cold-hardiness potential demonstrated by these plants. The *C. tenuivalvis* we saw in Sichuan Province were medium sized shrubs growing in the open with grass between well spaced plants. The plant has very showy white blossoms with pink marking on beautiful rounded shrubs with thick glossy leaves. Pollen and a few scions were brought back with the hope of introducing some new genetic material into cold-hardiness breeding in *Camellia*. Although this plant does not like our North Carolina climate, *C. tenuivalvis* has many desirable characters which should help create very hardy Williamsii-like hybrids.

Alexander has grown and matured from indiscriminately watering everything in sight to potting of small plants. After watching his dad and grandmother pot plants Alexander helps to add soil to the pots then he holds the plants and tamps the soil down. Occasionally I find plants stuck in surprising places like two tomato plants in our bark pile. The fun continues...

We are introducing several **new Camellias** that are very showy and will be very useful in the garden (please see page 3 for descriptions). Two really exciting new *Camellia* relatives are *Polyspora yunnanensis* and *Schima remotiserrata*. Both are large evergreen trees with showy flowers from Southwestern China. These will be especially showy in California where *Schima* and *Polyspora* do exceptionally well.

Kai Mei created several **pot gardens** that were very successful. One pot has a *Celtis* 'Green Cascade' under-planted with *Amorphophallus* and colorful annuals. Since the pot is in some shade the *Celtis* grew weeping branches with huge shiny leaves. These leaves amaze me each time I walk by the plant and it shows *Celtis* 'Green Cascade' is a show stopper in the shade as well as in the sun. The other pot gardens have dwarf conifers surrounded by begonias, New Guinea impatiens and other annuals. The dwarf conifers are very useful and quite tolerant of abuses while giving a year-round presence. Many new varieties of dwarf conifers are listed in this catalog, so let your creativity take over.

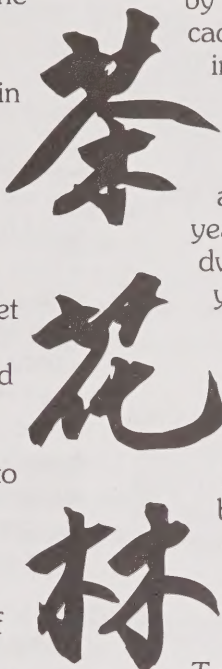
Taxonomic Note, recently taxonomists have created a new plant family by taking several genera out of Theaceae.

Ternstroemiaceae includes *Cleyera*, *Eurya* and *Ternstroemia* all of which have berry-like fruits unlike the capsules found in the Theaceae. DNA evidence was used to show this division which was not obvious before DNA sequencing technology. We offer *Cleyera japonica* and two new *Ternstroemia* varieties this year. *Ternstroemia* 'Burnished Gold' has bright yellow new growth and 'Variegata' has a white margin on the leaves. Both of these are quite colorful in the garden.

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we are planning to be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in October and April (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped. Directions to the nursery are on the next page.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October (10/6-8, 10/13-15 and 10/20-22), and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April (4/6-8, 4/13-15 and 4/20-22). The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.



Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. From Carrboro Plaza (1st Citgo) go 2 miles and watch for 2nd Citgo gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

Large Camellias

Here is a listing of larger size Camellias that can not be shipped. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. These plants are mostly 3-4 feet tall. We have other varieties not listed here in large sizes also but in very limited quantities.

<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	\$50.00
<i>Camellia hybrids</i>	
Ballet in Pink	\$60.00
Isaribi	\$30.00
Japanese Fantasy	\$35.00
Royal Intrigue	\$35.00
Scarlet Temptation	\$35.00
Snow Flurry	\$30.00
Spring Mist	\$30.00
Winter Star	\$30.00
Yoi Machi	\$35.00 and \$50.00
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	
April Blush	\$40.00 and \$45.00
April Dawn	\$40.00
Autumn Mist	\$50.00
Cheerio	\$35.00 and \$50.00
Kimberly	\$30.00
Spring's Promise	\$35.00
Turandot	\$35.00
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	
Autumn Breeze	\$35.00
Autumn Rose	\$35.00
Autumn Sun	\$35.00
Pink Serenade	\$30.00

Camellia Forest on the Web

Our home page is on the Web where you will find color pictures of some camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog. The URL is <http://camforest.com>. You may also contact us via e-mail: camforest@aol.com or info@camforest.com

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. This summer we made some tea using a Chinese recipe for green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. Any surface water on the leaves and shoots is allowed to dry in the shade for up to a few hours.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids. In this effort we have several new introductions this year.

Six "new" introductions from our breeding program are named in this year's catalog. 'Red Jade' is a very cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* that survived our coldest winter when the temperature dropped to -9°F, it has light red flowers in great profusion. 'Autumn Spirit' is another survivor of that winter but is a *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* hybrid. 'Autumn Spirit' has exceptional deep pink double flowers very early in the fall season. Two more fall bloomers with double flowers are 'Seventh Desire' and 'Angel's Kiss'. 'Seventh Desire' grows up with long branches that hang down at the tips and has double pink flowers. 'Angel's Kiss' has showy peony form flowers with good substance for a *C. sasanqua*. Another fall bloomer is 'Autumn Mist' which is a *C. japonica* but blooms so early the buds are huge as we write the catalog in July. The first flowers of 'Autumn Mist' open a pure white and as the weather cools pink pigment appears at the petals edges. Lastly, 'Ballet in Pink' is a *C. japonica* × *C. saluenensis* hybrid with exceptionally heavy bloom and large flowers. The orchid pink flowers cover young plants and have been desired by many customers at the nursery.

New Introductions this year:

- ◆ 'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Autumn Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and gradually as the weather cools the single flowers have more and more pink. Most of the pink pigment is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter. \$20.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00 ☒
- ◆ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × Kramer's Supreme) (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. \$20.00, \$30.00 and \$60.00 ☒
- ◆ 'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. Many ruffled petals create a pom-pom flower shape and is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34) (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant has light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. \$15.00 and \$20.00

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should dry out some before the next application of water. For northern areas early fall planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air.

Since we like to hear reports of how our plants have fared in far away places, here are a few for you to read. Last year we reported on a plant of 'Survivor' growing in Ontario, Canada and it bloomed heavily last fall. 'April Dawn' grew to five feet and bloomed very well in New Jersey. An apiary sent us a photo of tea plants covered with flowers and bees. To get such heavy bloom the tea plants must be grown in full sun in Rosemont, Maryland. The Camellia belt has expanded quite a bit further north! Please continue sending in reports on how your Camellias are growing wherever you live.

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Although the bloom of a seedling rarely looks like the bloom of its parent, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large a number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

(Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out.) (Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00)

Larger quantities - write for availability and price.

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Fifteen seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata, *C. sinensis* (assorted large leaf forms of tea), *C. octapetala* (limited quantity) and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'. 5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop more showy blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. This year all Sasanquas and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together with the cold-hardy hybrids listed separately. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by €.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected in the garden where the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

€'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*))(zone 7B with protection) - Medium large, intense cerise pink blooms in middle to late autumn suggest the *C. reticulata* parent. The shrub is fine-textured and not fast growing, but it flowers freely. \$15.00

€'Autumn Breeze' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Very large, single white flowers with apple blossom pink margins grace this selection. The airy blooms are freely produced in middle autumn on a well formed shrub of somewhat spreading habit. \$14.00 and \$35.00☒

€'Autumn Rose' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name. \$14.00 and \$35.00☒

€'Autumn Sun' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Red, single blooms are produced in profusion on this compact, robust shrub. The bloom season is mid-season. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent plant form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit. \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒

€'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B with protection) - Large, deep pink, semi-double blooms in late autumn. This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two species parents. This is a garden high light, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed. \$14.00

◆'Chojiguruma' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small anemone form flowers are light red and early blooming. The leaves are small and narrow on a vigorous growing plant. \$8.00

€'Christmas Rose' (*C. × williamsii* × *C. hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring. \$14.00

'Dawn' = 'Ginryu' (*Camellia. × vernalis*) (zone 7) - White with traces of pink, semi-double, very heavy bloomer in late fall. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. \$15.00

€'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. \$14.00

- 'Dwarf Shishi' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - A deep magenta semi-double flower on a very compact plant with small and shiny deep-green leaves. \$8.00
- 'Enishi' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture. \$8.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (*Hiemalis*)(zone 7) - A white, large double on an upright and compact growing shrub. \$14.00
- ◆ 'Hiryu' (*Camellia* × *vernalis*) (zone 7) - "Red Bird" (trans.) has light red semi-double flowers on an upright growing plant which can be grown in full sun. Blooms in late fall. \$8.00
- 'Irihi-no-umi' - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red-pink single Higo flowers. \$8.00, \$14.00 and \$20.00
- € 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery, thus its name. \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00
- ◆ 'Kanjiro' (*Hiemalis*)(zone 7) - 'Kanjiro' blooms a deep cerise semi-double on a vigorous upright growing plant and blooms in mid-fall. The petals fade lighter at the center of the flower for a nice effect. \$8.00
- € 'Midnight Lover' seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. \$8.00 and \$15.00
- ◆ 'Mikune-no-homare' (zone 7) \$8.00
- € 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(best in zone 8, but OK in 7B) - A well shaped shrub with the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* that has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers to 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$15.00
- 'Oh-nishiki' (zone 7) - "Large Brocade" (trans.) has large white flowers shading to pink at the petal tips. The single flowers open early in the fall season. \$14.00
- 'Orchid Pink' (zone 7) - A small single, very early and a very heavy bloomer. \$15.00
- 'Otome' (zone 7) - A medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent sasanqua. \$14.00 and \$20.00
- 'Our Linda' (zone 7) - An early light rose pink rose form double on an upright growing plant \$14.00
- € 'Pink Butterfly' (CF-17) (zone 7A) - Bright pink, single, very large flower, early to mid-season bloom (October to November), vigorous grower. \$8.00 and \$22.00
- € 'Pink Goddess' (*C. sasanqua* *hiemalis* selection; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. \$8.00, \$14.00 and \$20.00
- € 'Pink Serenade' (CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or a shrub border. \$15.00, \$22.00 and \$30.00 ☐
- ◆ 'Seikaiha' (zone 7) - "Quiet Ocean Waves" (trans.) has white very double flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$14.00

- ◆‘Shibori-egao’ (*Camellia* × *vernalis*) (zone 7) - This variety originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. \$8.00
- €‘Shikoku Stars’ (zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$12.00
- ‘Shishigashira’ (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - “Lion’s Head” (trans.), a red double, free flowering with dwarf growth; an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. \$14.00
- ◆‘Show Girl’ (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*)(zone 8?) - One of Howard Asper’s hybrids with large semi-double to peony form flowers colored light pink with a cyclamen cast. \$10.00
- ◆‘Showa-no-sakae’ (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - “Glory of Showa” (trans.) has light pink peony form flowers on a plant with spreading growth only reaching about 5 feet tall. \$8.00
- €‘Sparkling Burgundy’ (Hiemalis) - A large, rose-bengal, very double and early blooming; vigorous, but upright and compact. \$10.00
- €‘Wm. Lanier Hunt’ (Hiemalis)(zone 7B) - Medium red, peony, mid-season bloom (October and early November). Vigorous grower and problem free. \$8.00, \$14.00 and \$20.00
- ◆‘Yobukodori’ (*Camellia* × *vernalis*)(zone 7) - A single trumpet shaped flower of medium pink blooms on a plant with small narrow leaves in late fall. \$14.00
- €‘Yoi Machi’ (*C. sasanqua* × *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) -One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse growing in colder area where it will bloom until March. \$8.00, \$35.00☒ and \$50.00☒
- ◆‘Yume’ (*C. sasanqua* × *C. yuhsienensis*)(zone 8?) - A profuse bloomer in mid-winter grows in a spreading manner. The petal variegation is genetic and very unusual often with petals alternating white and pink. \$10.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown. First are three cultivars developed at Camellia Forest, and then varieties developed by other breeders. ‘Autumn Spirit’, introduced this year, is also in this group (see page 3)

- €‘Mason Farm’ (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without injury. Occassionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$10.00
- €‘Survivor’ (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now at 25 feet tall it towers over the other camellias in this area. Last fall a four foot tall plant of ‘Survivor’ bloomed in Ontario, Canada. \$8.00 and \$14.00
- €‘Twilight Glow’ (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as ‘Mason Farm’. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms covers the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$10.00 and \$15.00

Camellia × 'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection)
A selection developed at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up. Most of these plants are budded. \$10.00, \$15.00

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

◆ 'Frost Prince' (Hiemalis 'Shishigashira' × *C. oleifera*) - Deep pink medium sized single flowers occur on upright growth. \$10.00

◆ 'Lushan Snow' (*Camellia oleifera*)(-10°F) - A selection of the species that has the typical small (2") white flowers and beautiful cinnamon bark as the plant ages. \$25.00

'Pink Icicle' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*)(-5°F) - This hybrid has shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate some winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers. \$10.00

'Polar Ice' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) - The white and very double flowers open early in the season on spreading growth. In ten years one should expect a plant about 6 feet by 6 feet. \$10.00, \$15.00

'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are often one of the first Camellias to open in the fall. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. Especially when young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this cultivar into a nice rounded form. 'Snow Flurry' is one of David's favorites. \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00☒

'Winter's Beauty' (*C. oleifera* × *C. japonica*) (-15°F) - Shell pink blooms adorn this nicely formed shrub in mid-winter. \$10.00

'Winter's Charm' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and bloom in early fall. \$15.00

'Winter's Dream' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-10°F) - We have a very small number of these plants with medium pink semi-double blooms early in the fall. \$15.00

'Winter's Cupid' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) - Small white flowers with a distinct pink edge are single to semi-double. \$15.00

◆ 'Winter's Fire' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-5°F) - Hot pink blooms are semi-double to peony form in mid-winter. \$25.00

◆ 'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* × 'Frost Princess') (-10°F) - This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$10.00

'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - The anemone form blooms on this cultivar are bicolor because the outer petals are pink and the many small petaloids in the center are white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

'Winter's Star' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-5°F) - early pink, single bloom with vigorous and spreading growth. \$25.00 and \$35.00☒

'Winter's Waterlily' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-15°F) - The white flowers vary from anemone-form to formal double on plants with spreading growth. \$10.00 and \$15.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall blooming and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

Camellia brevistyla (at least zone 8) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. \$10.00 and \$50.00 ☒

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and blooms from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$20.00

Camellia crassissima (zone 8, under test) This Chinese species is closely related to *Camellia chekiangoleosa*, but it has yet to flower in the United States. The plants have large leaves and deep pink to reddish flowers in the spring. \$15.00

€ *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$10.00 and \$15.00

◆ *Camellia grisjii* (zone 8?) - This early spring blooming species of fine texture has a nice fragrance. Small white flowers adorn an upright growing plant with one to two inch long leaves. \$10.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7) - Last year our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like a brown apple and almost every seed germinated. This is a fall blooming yellow flowered species. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$6.00 and \$12.00

Camellia oleifera, Lushan Strain (zone 6A with protection) - A very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub that produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. Our strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has foliage superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest-to-cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. \$15.00 and \$20.00

Camellia polydonta (probably zone 7) - A red-flowered species from southern China that produced large, red single flowers. The large leaves with indented veins are very handsome on this *Camellia* that is destined to become a small tree. \$15.00

Camellia semiserrata (probably zone 7) - Related to *C. polydonta*, but the large sculptured leaves have a different aspect. The large, rose-red flowers are of a campanulate (horn like) shape. This and *C. polydonta* have particularly handsome foliage. \$15.00

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf form (zone 7) - This form of tea has large and leathery leaves. The plant becomes a multi-trunked large shrub to about 15 feet. This species starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open cup shaped and white. It is a profuse bloomer and if pollinated can produce many nickel-sized fruits. \$10.00

Continued Next Page

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. This year we made our own tea from some of these plants and it is delicious (see page 2).

\$8.00, \$14.00 and \$22.00

Camellia vietnamensis, (zone ? - not field tested) - A fall-blooming and narrow leafed form related to *C. sasanqua* with white flowers.

\$12.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and continue blooming into April. In Central NC we have blooms in January almost every year. This year our cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* varieties are listed in one group and all others are grouped together.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. These have been selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named the "April Series" to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas. 'Red Aurora' is also listed here.

€'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$40.00☒ and \$45.00☒

€'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen bloomed well last spring in New Jersey.
\$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$40.00☒

€'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland') - Compact, with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden.
\$15.00 and \$25.00

€'April Melody' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') - Compact and erect, vigorous growth rate, single, red blooms. This cultivar starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very hardy.
\$35.00☒

€'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') - Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'.
\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

€'April Snow' ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively.
\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

€'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather.
\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00

€'Red Aurora' (zone 6B) ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the *Camellia* bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy.
\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00

€'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2) (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage.
\$8.00, \$14.00, \$22.00 and \$35.00☒

€'Spring Song' (seedling of 'Sukiya'; CF-42) (zone 6B) - A very hardy seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. 'Sukiya' is an ancient Japanese cultivar of unknown parentage, but one parent is almost certainly *C. japonica*.
\$15.00 and \$25.00

Spring Blooming Camellias including *C. japonica* and Hybrids

All of the following have similar plant habit and bloom time so these are grouped together. The main differences will be the floral display and cold-hardiness.

'Ack-scent' (*C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme' × 'Fragrant Pink Improved') (zone 8A?) - Deep spicy fragrance on large pink peony form flowers.
\$10.00

€'Adeyaka' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant.
\$8.00, \$14.00 and \$22.00

◆'Adolphe Audusson' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This French introduction from 1877 has large dark red flowers on a compact growing plant. The flower buds have good hardiness. \$10.00

'Adorable' (*C. pitardii* hybrid) (zone 7B?) - Bright pink formal double flowers bloom mid-season to late on an upright and dense plant.
\$12.00

'Berenice Boddy' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - This variety was selected as a parent for cold-hardiness breeding because of its exceptional flower bud hardiness. The medium, shaded light pink, semi-double flowers open early to mid-season.
\$14.00

◆'Black Magic' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This Nuccio's introduction stands out with glossy very dark red flowers and deeply serrated leaves. The flowers open late in the season for us. \$8.00

'Blood of China' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The name refers to the color of the blooms which are a rich red. The semi-double flowers open late in the season on a nice compact plant.
\$8.00 and \$12.00

◆'Brilliant' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Brilliant red formal double flowers grow on a bushy plant.
\$8.00

€"CF-38" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces trusses of blooms even on young plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit. \$8.00

€"CF-44" (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that flowers prolifically. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north.
\$20.00

◆'Charlean' (*C. × williamsii*)(zone 7) - This seedling of 'Donation' has semi-double flowers which are a medium pink with orchid overtones. \$10.00

◆'Coral Delight' (*C. × williamsii*)(zone 7) - The bright coral pink flowers make an outstanding show on an upright growing plant. \$8.00

- € 'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent. \$15.00 and \$22.00
- ◆ 'Dee Davis' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Rose-form double flowers are rose-pink with around 68 petals. \$10.00
- 'Donation' (*C. saluenensis* × 'Donckelaeri') (zone 7A) - One of the first *C. × williamsii* hybrids and still very popular due to the profusion of flowers produced even on small plants. The large flowers are pale orchid pink often flushed and veined with reddish-pink. \$12.00
- 'El Dorado' (*C. pitardii* × 'Tiffany') (zone 7B?) - A large soft pink peony form flower blooms mid-season. Developed by Howard Asper. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Elizabeth Le Bay' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Large rose-pink double flowers bloom on a vigorous plant. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Fashionata' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Large semi-double and apricot pink flowers match the vigorous growth of the plant. \$10.00
- 'Francie L' (*C. saluenensis* 'Apple Blossom' × *C. reticulata* 'Buddha') (zone 7A?) - This rose-madder, very large semi-double with irregular upright petals is known to be quite hardy. The plant has large *C. reticulata* like foliage. \$15.00 and \$25.00
- 'Frost Queen' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - This white, semi-double flower has good floral hardiness. \$14.00
- 'Gay Baby' (*Camellia* hybrid)(zone 7B?) - From New Zealand comes a miniature with deep, orchid pink and semi-double flowers. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple. \$15.00
- 'Gay Time' (*C. × williamsii*) (zone 7B?) - A light pink formal to semi-double which blooms mid-season in the spring. \$22.00
- 'Grace Albritton' - This formal double, light pink, tipped with darker pink blooms mid-season on a plant with upright growth. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Herme' = 'Hikaru-genji' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This old Japanese variety has pink petals edged in white and streaked deep pink. Often sporting to different color combinations. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Hit Parade' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This Nuccio's introduction has deep red semi-double flowers which can be up to six inches across. \$8.00
- 'J. S. Howard' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - A large, intense red, semi-double flower, with a midseason bloom. \$14.00
- 'Jacks' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - medium red, formal, very hardy. \$10.00
- € 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. \$25.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- ◆ 'Jessie Burgess' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This early flowering variety has rose colored petals with a silver cast. The plant is vigorous. \$10.00
- 'Jitsugetsusei' (*C. japonica* Higo form)(zone 7) - "Sun and Moon and Stars" (trans.) has red flowers marbled white with spreading stamens. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Jury's Yellow' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Cream-yellow petaloids surrounded by white petals give the appearance of a yellow flower. The plant is upright and compact. \$10.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- 'Kumasaka' (*C. japonica*)(zone 6B) - One of the oldest Camellias in continuous culture, this variety is recorded in Japanese as far back as 1695. The blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. The plant is also exceptionally cold hardy. \$8.00
- 'Lady Van Sittart' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A)- medium, white with light red stripes to mostly red semi-double, mid-season to late. The highly variable color patterns make this variety a surprise when it blooms. \$15.00
- €'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') - (zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double; flowering occurs in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very vigorous grower with large blooms, but also blooms heavily with maturity. The level of resistance to dieback is excellent. \$14.00 and \$22.00
- ◆'Man Size' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The bloom is perfect for a boutonniere with the tight ball of petaloids in the center of the white anemoniform flowers. \$8.00
- 'Margie' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Visitors who saw the perfect bloom on this plant thought we had pinned a plastic flower on the plant. The white formal double blooms are often perfectly formed. \$15.00 and \$22.00
- ◆'Midnight Magic' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The deep maroon red blooms of another Nuccio's introduction are peony form. The plant has upright and vigorous growth. \$8.00
- ◆'Miss Bessie Beeville' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - "A medium amaranth rose, shading to phlox pink with spirea red veining, formal double..." from the International Camellia Register describes the flower well. \$10.00
- ◆'Nuccio's Cameo' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. \$10.00
- ◆'Nuccio's Pearl' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) -The mostly white flower with pink shades at the center and edges is medium sized and formal double. \$8.00
- €'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. \$10.00
- ◆'Paulette Goddard Variegated' (*C. japonica*)(zone 6B) - A virus variegated form of the variable 'Paulette Goddard' has red blotched white petals. The flower form can be semi-double, anemoniform or peony form. The plant survived our coldest winter (-9°F). \$10.00
- ◆'Prince Eugene Napoleon Var.' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Introduced in 1859 this formal double flower is still very popular probably due to its brilliant cherry red color. Virus variegation is present in these plants. \$10.00
- 'Professor Charles S. Sargent' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Often very large and ancient Camellia plants at old houses in the South turn out to be "Professor Sargent". This dependable bright red anemone form flower usually blooms in February and March for us. \$10.00
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7)- This large rose-pink semi-double is quite cold-hardy. \$8.00 and \$22.00
- ◆'Rosa Plena' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This deep rose-pink formal double has distinct venation in the petals. \$8.00
- ◆'Rosabelle' (*C. roseaflora* seedling)(zone 8?) - Miniature rose pink flowers open mid season. The plant has small leaves which are quite reddish when young. \$14.00
- €'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings. \$22.00 and \$35.00☒

- ◆ 'Sarah Frost' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The crimson rose formal double flowers are held upright on plants with compact growth. \$8.00
- € 'Scarlet Temptation' (*C. × williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals, mid-season. The large, intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form and has good cold-resistance. \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- 'Scented Sun' (*C. hybrid*) (zone 7b?) - A very large white with an occasional pink stripe semi-double blooms mid-season and has an apple-blossom fragrance. \$14.00
- 'Shiratama' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - white, medium rose-form to formal double blooms midseason. \$14.00
- € 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. \$14.00
- € 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. \$8.00, \$14.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 ☒
- ◆ 'Steve Blount' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This early blooming variety has twisted and fluted petals and was developed by Walter Homeyer. The flower is light red and semi-double. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Taiyo' (*C. rusticana*)(zone 7) - One of the most striking leaf variegations I have seen in *Camellia* with a wide band of yellow down the center of each leaf. The yellow color actually brightens as the leaf ages. The flower is a small single of claret rose. \$8.00
- 'Tama Bambino' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - rose-pink miniature peony form with a white picotee edge. \$8.00
- ◆ 'Tama Beauty' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The loose peony form flower is rose pink bordered with a white edge. \$8.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. \$15.00 and \$22.00
- 'Taylor's Perfection' (*C. × williamsii*) (zone 7) - This very floriferous light pink semi-double blooms mid-season to late. \$22.00
- € 'Turandot' (CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. \$8.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- ◆ 'Unryu-tsubaki' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The "zigzag" *Camellia* makes a 45 degree turn at every node. Small red single flowers open in mid-season. \$10.00
- ◆ 'William Forrest Bray' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This large formal double is dark red with darker veins. \$10.00
- 'Willie Hite' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - light pink with shaded petals, semi-double, quite cold hardy. \$25.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping.

- Abies fabri*, Chinese Fir Species (zone 6 or 7, not tested colder) - This species was collected in Yunnan Province, China in 1994. In the wild they occurred at higher elevations from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. Size in nature is determined by the severity of the habitat. However, they are handsome trees with somewhat bluish foliage in favorable sites. So far these seedlings are tolerating our hot summers better than most fir species we have tried. \$16.00
- Abies nordmaniana*, Nordman Fir (zone 5) - Nice glossy needles are tightly packed around the whorled branches of this heat tolerant fir. \$25.00
- Adina rubella*, "Purple Flower", Chinese Buttonbush (zone 6) - A shrub of medium size with lustrous, dark green foliage and purplish-white, button like flower clusters in the late summer. \$8.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - A large native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. \$12.00
- ◆ *Aesculus sylvatica* × *pavia*, Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) - These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. \$6.00
- Ardisia japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7) - J.C. Raulston found this variety to be one of the most hardy. 'Chirimen' stays under 10 inches tall and produces bright red berries in profusion. \$6.00
- Berberis* × *gladwynensis* 'William Penn', Evergreen Barberry (zone 6) - This plant forms a tight dark green mound about 4 feet by 4 feet. \$8.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis', European Boxwood (zone 5) - A rapid grower (for a Boxwood) to form a narrow cone about 6 feet tall. \$12.00
- Callicarpa bodinieri* 'Profusion', Beautiberry (zone 6) - Excellent fall color is paired with lilac purple berries. \$6.00
- € *Callicarpa japonica* 'Heavy Berry' (zone 6) - A very fruitful clone; makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$8.00
- Calycanthus floridus*, Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (zone 4) A vigorous native shrub that is well known for its fragrant, reddish-brown flowers. \$12.00
- € *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. \$20.00, \$60.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer to 25 feet with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. This tree is very heat tolerant, will grow in deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. \$8.00, \$16.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens' (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens sprouts many stems from the base to form a dark green spreading shrub to 5 feet tall and 8 feet across. \$16.00
- Cercis chingii* (zone 6) - The stems of this large Chinese Redbud have a distinct twist at each leaf-node. The showy and early floral display is a bright lavender-pink. The dry seed pods forcefully expel their seeds many feet. \$12.00, \$16.00

- Cercis glabra* (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. Older plants are spectacular with hundreds of stems covered in purple flowers. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. \$6.00 and \$12.00
- Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta', Contorted Japanese Quince (zone 5) - The twisted and curled branches create year-round interest for this spreading shrub. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Alaska Cedar (zone 5) - A sturdy evergreen with down swept branches and dangling branchlets. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) - A cultivar with dense feathery branches in a compact bun. 'Blue Feathers' describes the plant well. \$10.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Golden Nymph' (zone 5) - This very dwarf and compact rounded bun has distinctive yellow coloring and will fit perfectly in a rock garden setting. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Prostrata' (zone 5) - A low growing Hinoki with a moderate rate of growth. \$16.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Wells Special' (zone 5) - This tiny dwarf has a nice green color and form. \$8.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera' (zone 3) - The dark green rope-like foliage eventually develops into a pyramidal tree with a mop-like texture. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. Best when grown in light shade. The excellent form makes this one of our favorites. \$25.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 3) - Soft yellow and white juvenile foliage develops on this small tree; an excellent screen or hedge plant. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Andelyensis Conica' (zone 5) - A very slow growing cone-shaped White Cedar with blue-green foliage. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* 'Heather Bun' (zone 4) - This slow growing cultivar forms a rounded "bun" shape which turns rich plum-purple in the winter. The foliage is very soft. 16.00
- Chionanthus virginicus*, Old Man's Beard (zone 4) - A large native shrub that explodes into masses of misty flowers in late spring. It is a handsome shrub with an outstanding floral display. \$8.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7A with protection) - An evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical form. \$12.00, \$75.00 ☒
- Clethra alnifolia* 'Creel's Calico', Variegated Summer Sweet (zone 5) - Fine white speckles interspersed throughout the leaves are very striking. \$16.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) - Velvet-textured, deep green leaves are held in horizontal layers; fragrant flowers are produced in late spring. A large shrub to small tree which grows best in partial shade. (The name *Cleyera* is often applied to *Ternstroemia* in southeastern horticulture.) \$12.00
- Cornus angustata*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - An evergreen relative of *Cornus kousa* that is one of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreen, flowering trees. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced slightly later than *C. kousa* and are held on the tree for a longer time. This plant was formerly named *C. kousa* var. *angustata*. \$16.00
- ◆ *Cornus controversa*, Giant Dogwood (zone 5) - This vigorous dogwood with horizontally spreading branches has large clusters of white flowers in early summer. \$16.00

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Corylopsis gotoana 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. \$15.00, \$30.00

Cotoneaster apiculatus 'Tom Thumb' (zone 4) - The tiny shiny green leaves turn a bright red in the fall and are followed by red berries. 'Tom Thumb' forms a mound about one foot tall and several feet across. \$6.00

Craibiodendron yunnanensis (zone 8) - A very rare evergreen shrub from southeastern China that is somewhat like *Pieris japonica* in general appearance. The new foliage is a lovely rose-bronze color which persists for a long time. \$16.00

Cryptomeria fortunei 'Green Grizzly', Chinese Cedar (zone 7) - A selection of the Chinese species with rather coarse willowy branches. \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica, Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - These seedlings of the standard form will develop into specimen trees or may be used to create a large hedge or screen. \$6.00, \$16.00☒

Cryptomeria japonica 'Gyokrugua' (zone 6) - A slower growing form with longer leaves and nicely spaced branches. This variety slowly matures into an large cone up to 30 feet tall as I found out this summer. The tree is beautiful since it keeps green inner branches. \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Jindai Sugi' (zone 6) - A densely branched dwarf with a conical habit and short twigs. The short needles hold a good green color throughout the year. \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nana Albospica' (zone 6) - A dwarf form usually under 6' tall with thin branches. The white new growth gradually turns light green. \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. Slow growing to about 5'. \$16.00

◆*Cryptomeria japonica* 'Vilmoriniana' (zone 7) - Short stiff branches are densely packed into an upright egg shape. This one keeps a nice deep green color and probably only grows to four feet in 50 years. \$8.00

Cunninghamia konishi, Small China Fir (zone 7) - The shiny green needles are about an inch long (shorter than on *C. lanceolata*) and create a handsome tree. \$20.00

◆*Daphne odora* 'Marginata', Sweet Daphne (zone 7) - Every garden should have one of these for the strong and sweet fragrance in mid-winter. The biggest plant I have seen is only three feet tall with glossy evergreen leaves edged in cream. \$16.00

Daphniphyllum macropodum (zone 6!) - Finally we have some seedlings of this much sought after evergreen tree. The foliage is similar in size and shape to *Magnolia grandiflora* but with reddish petioles. It can be grown in full sun to form a dense shrub or in shade where it develops into a tree form. \$20.00

Decumaria barbara, Climbing Hydrangea (zone 6) - A vigorous, native climber of the *Hydrangea* family ideal for covering rock walls or tree trunks; the showy flower clusters are produced in early summer. \$8.00

Diospyros rhombifolia, Diamond-leafed Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. \$16.00

Edgeworthia papyrifera, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (zone 7 - protected sites) - A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. \$10.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east-central China is the most spectacular large, flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white-to-pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yettlow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the tree. \$20.00, \$35.00☒

- Euscaphis japonica*, Sweetheart Tree (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits. The fruits open up so that the red shell exposes the black seed for a multicolor effect. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. \$20.00
- Fagus orientalis*, Asiatic Beech (zone 6) - This huge tree comes from Asia Minor, Iran and the Caucasus mountains. The large heavily veined leaves turn a good yellow in the fall. \$20.00
- Ficus nipponica*, Itabi-kazura (zone 8B without protection, zone 7A with winter mulch) - A petite woody evergreen fig species from Japan that will be at home in the rock garden. In milder areas it can be used to cover rocks and tree trunks. \$8.00
- ◆ *Ficus tokoua* (zone ?) - Four inch obovate leaves cover woody stems that trail on the ground. A gift from Dr. J.C. Raulston but we can not find any information on it. \$8.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) - Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$8.00
- Fokienia hodginsii*, Fukien Cypress (zone 7 with protection) - A fast growing conifer with broad, bright green twiglets that resemble fronds. This outstanding foliage plant becomes a very large tree in time. Can anyone tell us if it is distinct from *Calocedrus macrolepis*? \$12.00
- Forsythia giraldiana* 'Golden Times' (zone 6) - A selection of *Forsythia* with yellow variegation on the foliage; compact grower. \$16.00
- ◆ *Fothergilla major* 'Mt. Airy' (zone 5) - This selection by Michael Dirr has excellent yellow-orange-red fall color every year. The plant has abundant flowers and an upright habit to six feet tall. \$16.00
- Franklinia alatamaha*, Ben Franklin Tree (zone 6) - A handsome small tree with showy white flowers blooms in mid to late summer. The fall color is spectacular. \$25.00
- Gardenia* × 'Kleim's Hardy' (zone 8A) - A very fragrant flower on a small compact plant. The white blooms cover the plant in late spring. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$8.00
- ◆ *Gordonia yunnanensis* see *Polyspora yunnanensis*
- Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Lemon Wave' (zone 6) - Slow growing, with white and yellow variegation; pink to blue lacecap. \$12.00
- Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) - A smaller but tough species that has white flower heads. This species is more tolerant of drought and late spring freezes than the commonly grown species. \$12.00
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Male Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - The hardy Longstalk Holly comes to us from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The glossy foliage, bright red fruits, and hardiness make this one of the most desirable hollies. (female clones ☒ only), male clones \$16.00
- Ilex* × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark-green leaves. The dense branching make this Rutgers introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. \$12.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lance-leaf Anise (zone 7) - A well formed, large evergreen shrub to small tree that reaches 15 feet. This species has a delicate texture created by the long narrow leaves which are beautiful all year long. \$16.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Horstmann' (zone 3) - 'Horstmann' appears very similar to *J. rigida* at first sight. The side branches of this upright plant have twigs which hang down like a mane. \$12.00
- ◆ *Juniperus recurva* v. *coxii* (zone 8?) - A new introduction from China with bluish needles. \$20.00
- Juniperus rigida*, Temple Juniper (zone 5 to 6) - A juniper with needle like leaves. Although the growth habit is erect, it has horizontal branchlets and weeping twigs; and makes a striking accent in the garden. \$10.00
- Kerria japonica*, selection from Honshu, Japan (zone 5) - The wild collected *Kerria* has a much larger flower than the commonly grown variety, and tends to spread less by root suckers. \$10.00

- Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7) - A wonderful fir-like conifer from southern China. These were propagated from a hardy selection. \$20.00
- Keteleeria evelyniana* (zone 7) - Widely grown and planted in Yunnan - now available here for the first time. This is a very handsome conifer that becomes very large in time. It is a handsome specimen when young or in great age. \$50.00
- ◆ *Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Rainbow' (zone 6) - The new growth is pink and it matures to a marbled yellow, bronze and green. This small shrub adds excitement to shady areas of the garden. \$8.00
- Lindera* (undetermined species) (zone 7?, estimated) - An evergreen species that becomes a small tree. The large leaves give a striking rich texture to this handsome plant. It comes from high elevations in western China and should have excellent hardiness. \$16.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) - Nice seedlings of this evergreen species have cordate leaves. A small shrub with yellow flowers in the spring. \$8.00
- ◆ *Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush (zone 4) - A native of our woods usually grows along streams. Spicily fragrant yellow flowers are produced in spring and showy red berries cover female plants in the fall. Seedlings of unknown gender. \$8.00
- ◆ *Lithocarpus henryi*, Henry Tanbark Oak (zone 6) - This evergreen oak has quite long (6-8 inches) leaves and has proven to be very cold hardy. One report indicated the tree survived -15°F. This tough species grows to become a large tree and is from Central China. \$12.00
- Loropetalum chinense*, Chinese Fringe Flower (zone 7, 6B with some protection) - A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. \$8.00
- ◆ *Magnolia biondii*, Chinese Willow-leaf Magnolia (zone 8?) - This rare deciduous tree has long narrow leaves and produces fragrant white flowers in very early spring. \$12.00
- Magnolia* × 'Darrell Dean' (zone 6) - Wine-red flowers with broad tepals can reach a foot across and are very numerous. The plant forms a very distinctive trunk and branch structure while staying smaller than most Gresham hybrids. \$12.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$10.00, \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* × 'Pink Goblet' (zone 6) - Rose-pink on the outside of the tepals and white on the inside the flowers are goblet shaped and almost a foot across. \$12.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* × 'Purpleana' (zone 5) - Deep purple tepals are held upright on a small tree (20' tall). The bloom season is slightly later than other magnolias and lasts longer so the floral show is more dependable. \$10.00
- ◆ *Michelia wilsonii* (zone 7B?) - One of a genus with showy white flowers and evergreen leaves. \$12.00
- Michelia yunnanensis* (zone 8?) - An evergreen shrub which makes brown velvety buds in summer that open in early spring with white scented blooms. The bud set is very heavy even on young plants. \$20.00
- Microcachys tetragona* (zone 7?) - This Tasmanian conifers grows with spreading branches and tiny foliage. It will produce attractive red seeds in late fall. \$12.00
- Morus alba* 'Nuclear Blast' (zone 5) - A compact, somewhat pendulous, mulberry with highly dissected foliage. Very appropriate name! \$12.00
- Nyssa sinensis* (zone 6) - A handsome Chinese tree very similar to our native Black Gum, but with larger leaves. \$16.00
- ◆ *Osmanthus fragrans* var. *aurantiacus* (?) "Yellow" (zone 8?) - A larger leaf form with small spines at the edge of the leaves. The bloom is yellow. \$12.00

- Osteomeles schweriniae*(?) (zone 8, estimated) - A shrub of medium size with very fine, lacy foliage; the white flowers are quite showy. This member of the Rose family seems to be a distant cousin of *Pyracantha*. \$10.00
- Parakmeria yunnanensis* (zone ?, not field tested) - A large evergreen tree closely related to *Magnolia*. This is a lush evergreen with large flowers that closely resemble magnolias. The young plants are easily grown but hardiness is a question. It certainly will do well in California and other mild areas. \$50.00
- Parthenocissus henryana*, Silvervein Creeper (zone 7) - A less invasive species (than the common native) with blue-green leaves with white veins. Excellent red to red-purple fall color. \$8.00
- Persea borbonia*, Red Bay (zone 6) - This relative of the Avocado is native to the Coastal Plain of NC. A small tree with leathery evergreen leaves and small black fruit in the fall. \$16.00
- ◆ *Picea abies* 'Froburg', Weeping Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This fine textured spruce will grow prostrate along the ground unless staked. These grafts can be staked to the desired height. \$12.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. \$6.00
- Picea koyanai* (zone 6) - This species has a very limited population in the wild. The tree is densely branched and the needles are closely spaced on the branches. \$16.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$12.00
- Picea wilsonii* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$16.00
- ◆ *Pieris japonica* 'Bisbee Dwarf' (zone 6) - For bonsai or rock gardeners this small rounded form with small leaves would work well. \$6.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmaea' (zone 6) - At first glance this looks like some bizarre conifer rather than a broad-leaf evergreen. 'Pygmaea' forms a rounded shrublet (4' tall) with a distinctive fine texture and speckles of green, red and yellow in the foliage. \$6.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Valley Rose' (zone 5) - A low growing variety that can be used as a foundation plant or a low hedge. The new growth comes out a wonderful red followed by light pink flowers. The leaves are toxic to goats and sheep and probably deer. \$20.00
- Pinus bungeana*, Lacebark Pine (zone 5) - The bark of this species develops patches of white, tan and brown on older specimens. \$16.00
- ◆ *Pinus densiflora* 'Pendula', Weeping Japanese Red Pine (zone 5) - This prostrate form is very useful for cascading down a wall or over a planter \$12.00
- ◆ *Pinus flexilis* 'Pendula', Weeping Limber Pine (zone 4) - A native of the western United States this pine has bluish needles and will grow along the ground unless staked. \$12.00
- ◆ *Pinus sylvestris* 'Nana Compacta', Dwarf Scotch Pine (zone 2) - A small bush has compact growth \$12.00
- ◆ *Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese Pistache (zone 6) - Dirr describes Pistachia as "...a truly tenacious species." This tree can be used a shade, street or lawn tree with outstanding red and orange fall color. It is practically pest and disease free, drought tolerant and wind resistant. \$6.00
- Pittosporum undulatum* (zone 7) - This Australian evergreen has pleasantly scented cream to white flowers followed by fruits that open to reveal red pulp around the seeds. Handsome foliage is held in whorls at the end of the branches. \$12.00
- Podocarpus chinensis* (zone 7) - We have grown this species for several years and it has proven quite cold hardy. It has dark green needles on an upright tree to about 15'. Probably best in light shade. \$12.00
- Podocarpus lawrencii* 'Purple King' (zone 7) - A dwarf form with purplish foliage and white new growth; excellent hardiness. \$20.00
- ◆ *Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) - A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. \$8.00

- Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea' (zone 8?) - The species becomes a large tree in its native habitat of New Zealand. This is a slow growing form with more bronze in the leaves. \$16.00
- ◆ *Polyspora yunnanensis* (formerly *Gordonia yunnanensis*) (zone 8?) - With the appearance of *Camellia* from a distance this evergreen tree has large (5 inch) white flowers. The original collection of seeds came from a tree 90 feet tall with a trunk of 2.5 feet in diameter. The tree grows in Yunnan, China near the Burma border. \$25.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. \$8.00
- Prunus* × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) - An attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Developed at Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. \$12.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. Some larger plants are available(☒). This year we have the following cultivars: \$20.00
- 'Bonita' - medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree.
- 'Kobai' - red, semi-double
- 'Mitsubara Red' - very deep red, semi-double
- 'Rose Bud' - large, semi-double, soft pink, the best
- 'Whiskers' - deep pink with long anthers
- 'White Christmas' - white single, very early, sometimes blooms by Christmas
- € *Prunus mume* 'Bridal Veil', Weeping Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - With branches gently curving downwards 'Bridal Veil' produces large very pale pink blooms. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar that we selected from hundreds of seedlings. \$30.00
- Pterocarya stenoptera*, Wingnut (zone 5 or 6) - A very fast growing relative of Hickory with lacy compound leaves and small winged nuts in long, pendulous strings. Widely used as a shade tree in China, and we recommend this species where a big, but different, tree is needed. \$8.00, \$60.00☒
- Pterostyrax psilophilla* (zone 7?) - This rare species from China has large leaves and pendulous clusters of white flowers. \$20.00
- ◆ *Punica granatum* 'Neijkan', Variegated Pomegranate (zone 7B) - The foliage is heavily speckled with white and is often twisted also. \$8.00
- X *Pyracomeles vilmorinii* (zone 6) - This intergeneric hybrid has small dissected semi-evergreen leaves and large, showy white flower clusters in the spring followed by coral-red fruits. Unlike *Pyracantha* it is spineless and it has less separate leaflets than the *Osteomeles* parent. \$8.00
- ◆ *Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak (zone 7) - These small seedlings will become massive picturesque evergreen trees excellent for the grand alle at the front of your plantation house. single, 10 plants \$5.00, \$40.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas. \$6.00
- 'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki
- 'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury.
- 'Rukizon' - Salmon-orange flowers appear on this very diminutive Kazan azalea.
- Very small heart-shaped leaves have a heavy texture.
- Rhododendron calendulaceum*, Flame Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea that produces brilliant floral displays in shades of yellow to orange-red. It was considered by early botanical explorers to eastern North America to be the most beautiful of native American plants. \$12.00
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 8A?) - This *Rhododendron* is fast growing and has large, paper thin, evergreen leaves.. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is little available literature on it. A small plant flowered for us this year with a huge white flower with yellow markings; the flowers were in clusters. It is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. \$15.00

- Rhododendron viscosum*, Swamp Azalea (zone 5) - A smaller native azalea that has white flowers with a clove scent in early summer. \$15.00
- ◆ *Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. \$6.00
- Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' (zone 6) - A variegated willow with white and pink new growth. Best when pruned to the ground each winter forcing vigorous growth that is very striking even from far away. \$20.00
- Sarcococca hookeriana*, Yunnan Sweet Box (zone 7) - A very small evergreen shrub that is suitable for the rock garden. In the wild in Yunnan this plant was flowering very freely, and the flowers were very fragrant. Often seen growing beneath Camellias in Yunnan. \$15.00
- Sarcococca ruscifolia*, Fragrant Sweetbox (zone 7) - A small shrub with fragrant white flowers followed by red berries which turn black when ripe. \$12.00
- Sarcococca ruscifolia* var. *chinensis*, Fragrant *Sarcococca* (zone 8A) - A small shrub with interesting undulating foliage suitable for a dry shady location. \$12.00
- Schima argentea*, Silver Gugertree (zone 7B) - A handsome, vigorous and evergreen shrub that will eventually mature into a tree of medium size. The small white flowers are produced in abundance even on very young plants. This rare Asian genus is just coming into western gardens, but it is worthy of cultivation. Its closest relative is the American *Gordonia* which it resembles. \$25.00
- Schima remotiserrata*, Scatteredtooth Gugertree (zone 8?) - Larger leaves than *S. argentea* this one also becomes a large tree with slightly larger flowers. At this time some of the plants are budded while *S. argentea* already has fruits. \$25.00
- Schizandra* sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. Has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Schizandra* sp., Large Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A large leafed species also collected in Sichuan. Both have very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Brookside Littleleaf' (zone 5) - A petite form with very small leaves; suitable for a confined area. \$12.00
- Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight' (zone 5) - The pewter marking on the leaves of 'Moonlight' make this especially nice in shady spots. A vigorous climber with showy white flower clusters in early summer. An excellent cover for a large tree trunk or chimney. \$12.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium*, (zone 7) - A climbing *Hydrangea* relative with large fuzzy leaves and a showy floral display. Climbs by means of aerial roots. Flowering size \$20.00
- Sequoia sempervirens*, 'Aptos Blue' (zone 7) - A selection with deep blue-green foliage. The twiglets are pendulous. \$20.00
- Sinojackia rehderiana* (zone 7) - A small tree resembling *Styrax* in leaf and flower structure, but the bloom is much earlier, and the fruits are very woody in texture. We predict that this showy tree will gain in popularity. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sophora davidii*, Father David's Pagoda Tree (zone 5) - This 8 foot shrub with elegant fern-like foliage has violet-blue to white flowers in racemes in summer. \$16.00
- ◆ *Spiraea japonica* 'Alpina', Dwarf *Spiraea* (zone 5) - Only growing to 30 inches high maximum this shrub can be used as a ground cover or cascade over a wall. Pink flowers appear in late spring over a foil of small blue-green leaves. \$6.00
- Stachyurus praecox* (zone 6) - A common woodland shrub of Japan that is easily cultivated here. Racemes of small, yellow bells are produced in early spring, and mature specimens make an excellent floral display. \$10.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) - A small, fine-textured tree which tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. \$8.00

- ◆ *Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6) - This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark gray bark, but flowers freely at an early age, and is easily cultured. The overall appearance and bloom of the species is superficially more like the *S. malocodendron* than others from Asia, but it is more easily grown than the American species. The fruits turn a nice reddish color during late summer. \$16.00
- ◆ *Styrax formosana*, Taiwan Snowbell (zone 6) - Our original plants of this species grew to about 2 feet tall with spreading branches and heavy bloom in a dry woodland area. Unfortunately the seedlings did not exhibit this dwarf nature. White flowers very similar to *S. japonica* with small leaves. \$16.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) - A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. \$6.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 6) - This *Styrax* has larger rounder leaves than the above and flowers in short pendulous chains. \$20.00
- ◆ *Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs. \$6.00
- ◆ *Syringa yunnanensis* (zone 6?) - Light pink fragrant flowers are produced in early summer on this shrubby lilac. \$20.00
- Taxus cuspidata* 'Aurescens', Yellow Japanese Yew (zone 4 or 5) - This cultivar is one of only a few Yews that will tolerate our summer heat. The new growth is yellowish fading to green on a spreading plant. \$16.00
- Taxus mairei* (zone 7) - An erect growing yew with interesting yellow-brown banding on the needles. This species is performing well in southern gardens. \$16.00
- ◆ *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Burnished Gold' (zone 7) - The new growth comes out a bright yellow-gold and gradually fades to bronze-green. This vigorous selection was introduced by the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. \$10.00
- ◆ *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Variegata' (zone 7) - The dark green leaves have a creamy margin that turns pink in the winter. Interestingly *Ternstroemia*, *Cleyera* and *Eurya* have been placed in a new family, the Ternstroemiaceae. \$10.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Hetz Midget' (zone 4) - A globose, very slow growing dwarf form with green foliage. \$16.00
- ◆ *Thuja plicata* 'Sunshine' (zone 6) - This cultivar has a bright golden-yellow suffusion over the foliage which lasts through the summer heat well. The plant is vigorous and will become very large with time. \$8.00
- Trachelospermum asiaticum* (zone 7) - This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color. \$12.00
- Trachelospermum asiaticum* 'Ob lanceolatum' (zone 7) - A selection of the species with narrower leaves and shorter internodes thus producing a more dense, compact plant. This is also a little hardier than the species. \$16.00
- Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 7) - This palm grows to 50 feet in time with a trunk covered with stiff fibers. These seedlings have super-hardy ancestors; both the parent and the grandparent survived the -9°F winter of 1985. Hardy palm experts have told me it is necessary to protect the crown of young palms from water during the winter and once the stem starts to grow upwards then the plant tolerates the cold and wet winter. \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$8.00, \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Harmon', Hemlock (zone 4) - Young plants of this cultivar are columnar but spread some with age. \$12.00

- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Kelsey's Weeping' (zone 4) - An asymetrically weeping form that is very choice. \$8.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Hemlock (zone 4) - This form takes well to staking and pruning. \$8.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Sherwood Compact' (zone 4) - A low growing mound with ascending and twisted branches. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stranger' (zone 4) - An upright growing dwarf form which has heavy green foliage. \$16.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Frosty', Variegated Chinese Elm (zone 5) - A fine white margin on each leaf makes this selection of a very worthwhile species special. \$20.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Seiju', Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. \$8.00
- Unquodadia speciosa*, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) - The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first and the bloom is bright pink. \$10.00
- Viburnum atrocyaneum* (zone 8?, estimated - not field tested) - An evergreen that develops into a large, dense shrub with small round leaves rather similar to boxwood in texture. The berries are a beautiful metallic blue - a very rare fruit color. \$15.00
- Viburnum betulifolium* (zone 7?, estimated - not field tested) - A large deciduous *Viburnum* with ovate, shiny leaves and good plant form. The fruit clusters are filled with deep red berries. The fruit displays in its native habitat were spectacular and visible at some distance on adjacent hillsides. \$12.00
- Viburnum* × *burkwoodii* 'Chenault' (zone 5) - A very fragrant, pink flowered cultivar that blooms in the early spring. It has an excellent dense habit that makes it a useful landscape item as well as an early spring flowering shrub. \$8.00
- Viburnum* × *burkwoodii* 'Conoy' (zone 5) - Striking glossy foliage on this dwarf shrub make this worth growing in addition to fragrant white flowers. \$6.00
- ◆ *Viburnum* × *juddii* (zone 5) - White tinged with pink flowers scent this hybrid between *V. carlsei* and *V. bithuense*. \$8.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum* 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) - This becomes a large, semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring and often a few in the fall. \$8.00
- ◆ *Viburnum nudum* var. *angustifolium*, Smooth Witherod (zone 5) - Smooth lustrous leaves develop good red fall color on this large shrub. \$16.00
- ◆ *Viburnum obovatum*, Walter's Viburnum (zone 6) - This native shrub has clusters of white flowers in mid-spring followed by red to black drupes. The small leaves turn purple before falling off in mid-winter. \$10.00 and \$20.00 ☒
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Kern's Pink' (zone 5) - The flowers of this clone are produced in a cluster of sterile flowers like the above "Snowball". Some flowers are pink and others are white even within a single inflorescence. \$10.00
- ◆ *Viburnum* species "Semi-evergreen" (zone 6) - With pollination this *Viburnum* makes an exceptionally heavy red fruit set. Dark glossy lanceolate leaves are produced on long canes up to ten feet tall. These are seedlings propagated for Pete Terrell and Michael Dirr. \$10.00

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HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus comptonii*, Dwarf Blue African Lily (zone 7 with mulch) - This species grows as a small clump less than 1' tall but produces many clusters of blue flowers on 3' stems in mid-summer. This *Agapanthus* hardy in zone 7 with a heavy mulch (absolutely essential) over the roots in winter. Since this plant is small it would work well in a pot that can be brought indoors in the winter. \$12.00
- Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head atop a 3' stem. \$12.00
- ◆ *Alpinia* species (zone 7?) - This species was collected in Yunnan, China and has 2-3 foot leaves that are held upright. We have yet to see the blooms. The foliage can take some frost so it probably is quite hardy. Large clumps. \$16.00
- Amorphophallus rivieri* var. *konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 or 9 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
- medium corms \$15.00
flowering size corms (8" diameter)(fall shipping only for flowering size) \$50.00
- Arisaema consanquini* (zone 6?) - A very vigorous and easy Jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$10.00
- ◆ *Arisaema sikokianum*, Japanese Cobra Lily (zone 5) - The striking inflorescence of this species is made up of a dark striped pitcher surrounding a round white spadix. Quite spectacular. \$10.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, Chinese Wild Ginger (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$8.00, \$16.00
- Baptisia australis*, Blue False Indigo (zone 4) - A hardy perennial with spikes of blue-violet flowers in early summer. \$8.00
- Baptisia bracteata*, False Indigo (zone 4) - A hardy perennial with spikes of creamy yellow flowers in late spring. \$8.00
- Canna generalis* 'Bengal Tiger' (zone 7) - Wonderful yellow striped foliage and brilliant orange flowers make this a striking addition to a sunny spot in the garden either with or without blooms. \$8.00
- ◆ *Crinum americana* (zone 7 with mulch) - This native to the gulf coast of U.S. has flowers with long white petals. The leaves are strap shaped and can become 2-3 feet long. Reports from New Jersey indicate it is quite hardy. It likes moist sites in sun and can even grow in water. \$5.00
- ◆ *Crinum asiaticum* (zone 9 or 10) - A beautiful plant that becomes huge, 4-5 feet tall and very wide. The flowers are white. \$5.00
- Cyclamen coum* (zone 5) - This *Cyclamen* blooms in January regardless of the weather in various shades of pink or white. The leaves are rounded with silvery markings on dark green. The curious flower stalks curl up like a spring after blooming. Grown by us from seed. \$5.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues blooming into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. We have grown these from seed. single, 10 plants \$6.00, \$50.00
large blooming size corms. \$12.00

- Elettaria cardamomum*, Cardamom (zone 7 with mulch) - The spice cardamom is harvested from this dwarf ginger which reaches only about one foot tall. Useful as a ground cover with dense ginger-like foliage.
single or 3 plants \$6.00, \$15.00
- ◆ *Globba* species (zone 7) - This small ginger lily makes spikes of yellow and brown flowers that are very interesting. This new species from China does self seed. \$8.00
- Hedychium coccineum*, Red Ginger Lily (zone 7 with protection) - This large ginger produces red, fragrant flowers and grows to 9 feet under good garden condition. \$8.00
- Hedychium coronarium*, White Gingerlily (zone 7 with mulch) - Extremely fragrant flowers are produced in late summer on 5 foot stems. \$8.00
- Hedychium* × 'Peach Delight' (zone 7) - A large ginger that grows to about 6 feet with peachy-orange flowers and a honeysuckle fragrance. \$8.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) - Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$4.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Delicate white, pink or deep-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$8.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00
- € *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* (zone 6, maybe 5) - For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. Our strain has a mix of colors that range from near white, to pale rose or lavender on to deep magenta-purple. We are hybridizing our strain with *Primulas* of other colors to increase the color range. \$5.00

LIMITED QUANTITY LIST:

We have limited quantities of the following plants that can be shipped. Please list substitutes.

<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	\$10.00	<i>Euptelea pleiosperma</i>	\$16.00
<i>Cephalotaxus chinensis</i>	\$16.00	◆ <i>Gardenia</i> 'Daisy'	\$10.00
<i>Cercis yunnanensis</i>	\$16.00	<i>Ilex aquifolia</i> 'Ferox Argentea'	\$16.00
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	\$16.00	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> "Hardy forms"	\$12.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Black Dragon'	\$16.00	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> 'Adpressa'	\$16.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Compressa'	\$16.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i> "Pink Flower"	\$20.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> 'Samurai'	\$20.00	<i>Styrax grandifolia</i>	\$6.00
<i>Eucommis</i> 'Sparkling Burgandy'	\$10.00	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>	\$25.00

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LARGE PLANTS LIST:

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery. We also have some larger Camellias in larger sizes (see page 2). These are available in very limited quantities.

<i>Abeliophyllum distichum</i>	\$25.00	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	\$30.00
<i>Acer cappadocium</i> ssp. <i>sinicum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (female)	\$30.00-\$50.00
<i>Acer crataegifolium</i>	\$60.00	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	\$40.00
<i>Acer davidii</i> × <i>tegmentosum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	\$35.00
<i>Acer henryi</i>	\$60.00	<i>Itea japonica</i> 'Beppu'	\$30.00
<i>Acer negundo</i> v. <i>violaceum</i> '	\$25.00	<i>Itea virginiana</i> 'Saturnalia'	\$30.00
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	\$25.00-\$50.00	<i>Lindera erythrocarpum</i> (matched set)	\$60.00
<i>Acer rubinerve</i>	\$30.00	<i>Lindera praecox</i>	\$30.00
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Issai'	\$20.00	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	\$100.00
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Shirobana'	\$20.00	<i>Lonicera</i> × <i>purpusii</i>	\$30.00
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	\$25.00	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	\$45.00
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	\$50.00	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i> 'Burgundy'	\$25.00
€ <i>Celtis sinensis</i> 'Green Cascade'	\$60.00-\$150.00	<i>Machilus ulmoides</i>	\$35.00
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> 'Fritz Huber'	\$25.00	<i>Magnolia</i> (several cultivars)	\$40.00-\$75.00
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> 'Prostrata'	\$30.00	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	\$35.00-\$50.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	\$40.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	\$60.00	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	\$40.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera Aurea'	\$75.00	<i>Photinia villosa</i> 'Village Shade'	\$30.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa Veitchii'	\$40.00	<i>Picea korensis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Cinnamomum chekiangensis</i>	\$75.00	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> 'Ann Bidwell'	\$25.00	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> 'Creel's Calico'	\$25.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> (several varieties)	\$30.00
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> 'Hummingbird'	\$25.00	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis'	\$75.00
<i>Clethra barbinervis</i>	\$40.00	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Scott's Early'	\$75.00
<i>Clethra pringlei</i>	\$25.00	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	\$75.00
<i>Corylopsis gotoana</i>	\$40.00-\$75.00	<i>Pseudocycdonia sinensis</i>	\$50.00
<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	\$25.00	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	\$75.00
<i>Cotinus</i> × 'Grace'	\$50.00	<i>Stachyurus praecox</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Bandai-sugi'	\$50.00	<i>Stewartia monodelphia</i>	\$40.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Cristata'	\$30.00	<i>Stewartia pteriopetiolata</i>	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans Nana'	\$25.00	<i>Styrax americana</i>	\$25.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Gyokuryu'	\$40.00	<i>Styrax japonica</i>	\$25.00-\$40.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Jindai-sugi'	\$30.00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Knaptonensis'	\$30.00	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	\$40.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Lobbi'	\$20.00-\$50.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Nana Albospica'	\$30.00	'George Washington'	\$40.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	\$50.00	<i>Thuja plicata</i> "Clemson #1"	\$50.00
X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Silver Dust'	\$40.00	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Virescens'	\$75.00
<i>Dendropanix trifidus</i>	\$30.00	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Frosty'	\$35.00
<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	\$30.00-\$50.00	<i>Ulmus elata</i>	\$30.00
<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	\$50.00	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Frosty'	\$25.00-\$50.00
<i>Glyptostrobus pensilis</i>	\$50.00	<i>Viburnum</i> 'Huron'	\$25.00
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Kyushu'	\$25.00	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	\$30.00
<i>Hydrangea sargentiana</i>	\$40.00	<i>Viburnum</i> × <i>rhytidophylloides</i>	
<i>Hydrangea serrata</i> "Deep Blue"	\$40.00	'Dart's Duke'	\$35.00
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	\$50.00	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	\$25.00-\$50.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Golden Gem'	\$100.00	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	\$60.00

NOTES

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2000

camforest@aol.com
or
info@camforest.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 2001

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____

[illegible]

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order For shipping East of the Rockies add 20% For shipping West of the Rockies add 35% For shipping to California, Oregon or Washington: Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2000

camforest@aol.com
or
info@camforest.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 2001

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order
For shipping East of the Rockies add 20%
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For shipping to California, Oregon or Washington:
Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 20% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 35% for packaging and UPS minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be bare-root to prevent the spread of pests to those states. Plants can only be sent when they are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March), they will be sent UPS 2nd Day air.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

Please send a check or money order with your order as we do not send orders without payment. We do not accept credit cards in an effort to keep our prices down.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia japonica

'April Kiss'



Camellia

'Scarlet Temptation'



Camellia sinensis

Large-leaf Tea



Camellia japonica

'April Dawn'



Cercis glabra



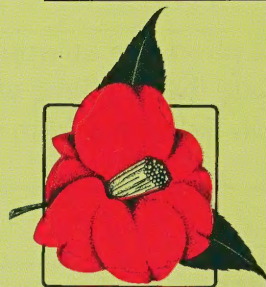
Camellia japonica

'April Tryst'



Camellia japonica

'Red Aurora'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

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CB#3280,301 Coker Hall,UNC
Chapel Hill NC 27599

茶花林



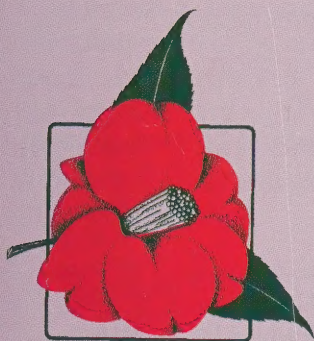
Camellia

'Autumn Spirit'

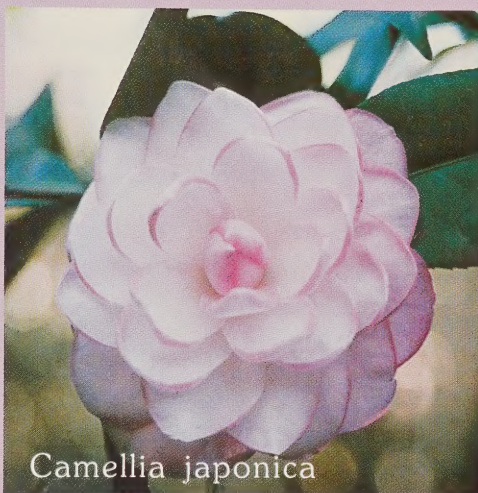


Camellia

'Ballet in Pink'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica

'October Affair'

Botany Section
SEP - 5 2001
NIC-CHAPEL HILL



Camellia edithae

'Dongnan Shancha'



Camellia

'Scarlet Temptation'

FALL 2001

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CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504
Fax: (919) 960-7690

E-mail: camforest@aol.com or info@camforest.com

Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Symbols & Abbreviations

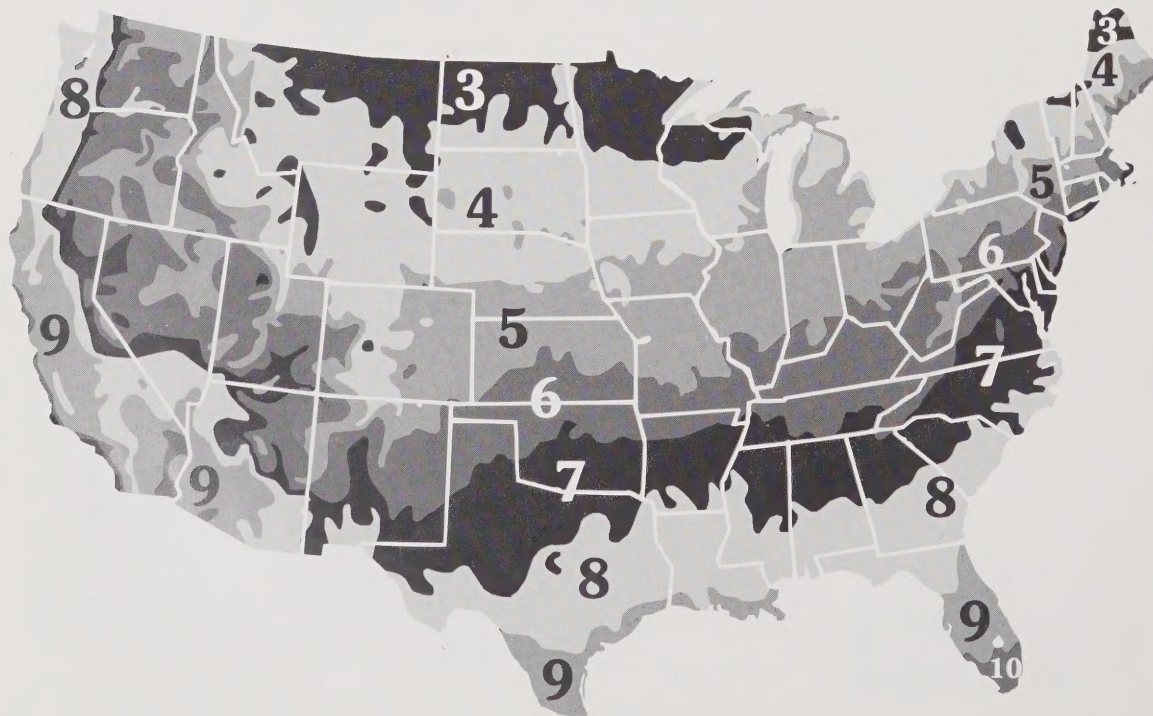
- ◆ = New this year
- € = Camellia Forest Introduction
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- (CF-#) = Formal Introduction
- ☒ = Too Large for Shipping Nursery Pickup Only

Notes on Cold Hardiness

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

www.ars-grin.gov/ars/Beltsville/na/hardzone/ushzmap.html?



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Who would believe a North Carolina summer with long periods of cool and rainy weather? Although it has been a little humid, we have had very few days above ninety degrees and my fuschias are blooming well. Growing fuschias here is like growing coconuts in North Dakota, almost impossible. Soon the weather will change and the fall season will begin and that means the inevitable question:

What's new?

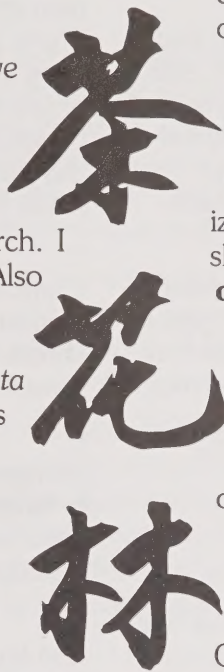
We do have a variety of **new plants** which we have not offered before. One I expect will be impressive is *Taxodium* 'Cascade Falls' although I only have five plants so it is not listed in the catalog. This is a super pendulous plant that should grow like a weeping Larch. I should have more 'Cascade Falls' next year. Also available are three different types of weeping Cedars (Deodar, Blue Atlas and Lebanon). Another weeping plant is the native *Ulmus alata* 'Lace Parasol'. In the category of weird plants we have a contorted *Crataegus* and also a good supply of a variegated *Stachyurus*. Two new Magnolias are also available: 'Frank's Masterpiece' and 'Marillyn'.

For the **Camellia collector** we have two of the *C. nitidissima* hybrids available. These have pale yellow flowers and the flower forms vary from formal double ('Kagiroi') to semi-double ('Kogane-yuri'). We have not tried these outdoors but they have bloomed and the foliage is narrow and glossy. We also have quite a few Camellia varieties we have not offered before such as some uncommon *C. sasanqua* varieties and a few new spring bloomers. Several new varieties of tea are being offered; these are mostly large leaf forms from warmer areas which grow rapidly with lush foliage. The Korean tea is a small leaf form which should be quite cold-hardy.

Besides plants, **Alexander** is really growing up. He enjoys playing in our potting soil pile and regularly leaves his toys around the nursery. He likes to do what we do, if I am moving gravel, he gets a shovel and moves gravel. I always wonder if he will grow plants when he is on his own.

I really want to thank all of you who have sent kind letters to us; when people enjoy our plants we are happy. We try and grow healthy plants which you will have success growing in your gardens.

This year we will be testing **online ordering** and online credit card payments using **PayPal.com**. If you are online, this may make ordering easier, although we will not have a full blown online shop this year. Further instructions on using PayPal are on the next page. Please be patient as we work out this new technology.



Camellia Forest on the Web

Our home page is on the Web where you will find color pictures of some camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog. The URL is:

http://camforest.com. You may also contact us via e-mail: camforest@aol.com or info@camforest.com

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we are planning to be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in October and April (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped. Directions to the nursery are below.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October (10/5-7, 10/12-14 and 10/19-21), and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April (4/5-7, 4/12-14 and 4/19-21). The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

Online Ordering

What you will need for online ordering: 1) all your regular order information and 2) a PayPal account in good standing. Instructions and links are also on our website at:

www.camforest.com/onlineorder/

PayPal first: (if you are already a PayPal user, skip on to preparing your order) go to paypal.com, and follow the instructions for signing up. Once you are confirmed as a PayPal user (this may take several days), you can pay using either credit cards or direct transfers from your bank account. Our email address for payments is camforest@aol.com.

Order preparation: PayPal will gather and handle your billing information, but you will need to type in the body of the order. It is easiest to enter this in a word processor and then cut-and-paste it into the PayPal message when you are entering your payment. Please keep a hard copy of all your order information.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that can not be shipped. These plants are mostly 3-4 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5 and 7 gallon pots priced from \$50 to \$75. The following cultivars are in 3, 4, 5 or 7 gallon pots. Other cultivars are also available in very limited numbers. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒)

Angel's Kiss
April Blush
April Dawn
April Remembered
April Tryst
Autumn Breeze
Autumn Mist
Autumn Pink Icicle
Autumn Rose
Autumn Sun
Ballet in Pink
Bright Eyes
Camellia fluviatilis
Camellia sinensis -
Small leaf tea

Grace Albritton
Japanese Fantasy
Lavender Prince
Pink Butterfly
Pink Serenade
Red Jade
Royal Intrigue
Scarlet Temptation
Snow Flurry
Spring Mist
Spring Promise
Tama-no-ura
Winter's Star
Winter's Waterlily

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. Any surface water on the leaves and shoots is allowed to dry in the shade for up to a few hours.

2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.

3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.

4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas early fall or spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air.

A few notes on our Camellias in far away places. *Camellia japonica* 'April Remembered' survived the winter and bloomed in Ontario, Canada where the gardener bought the plant locally as "tender" shrub! 'Red Jade' and 'April Dawn' have bloomed in Oklahoma City which has very sudden temperature drops which is another test of cold-hardiness. Please continue sending in reports on how your Camellias are growing wherever you live.

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost \$9 or \$10 and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost \$15 or \$16 and are 10 to 20 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3 year old plants cost \$24 or \$26 and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 6 quart pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. This year all Sasanquas and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together with the cold-hardy hybrids listed separately. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ✕.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected in the garden where the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. In the descriptions below the species or parentage is in parentheses following the cultivar name. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

- ✕ 'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. The plant was nick-named "Pink powder puff" for the many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape which is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. 'Angel's Kiss' is a rapid grower and is good for hedges.
\$16.00, \$35.00☒ and \$40.00☒
- ✕ 'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*))(zone 7B with protection) - Medium large, intense cerise pink blooms in middle to late autumn suggest the *C. reticulata* parent. The shrub is fine-textured and not fast growing, but it flowers freely.
\$16.00
- ✕ 'Autumn Breeze' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Very large, semi-double white flowers with apple blossom pink margins grace this selection. The airy blooms are freely produced in middle autumn on a well formed shrub of somewhat spreading habit.
\$15.00, \$26.00 and \$50.00☒
- ✕ 'Autumn Rose' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name.
\$15.00 and \$35.00☒
- ✕ 'Autumn Sun' (Hiemalis selection)(zone 7) - Red, single blooms are produced in profusion on this compact, robust shrub. The bloom season is mid-season. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent plant form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit.
\$15.00, \$24.00 and \$35.00☒
- ◆ 'Bill Wylam' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - A large rose-pink semi-double flower with flushed petals.
\$9.00
- ✕ 'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B with protection) - Large, deep pink, semi-double blooms in late autumn. This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden high light, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed.
\$16.00
- 'Chojiguruma' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small anemone form flowers are light red and early blooming. The leaves are small and narrow on a vigorous growing plant.
\$9.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- ✠ 'Christmas Rose' (*C. × williamsii* × *C. × hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- 'Dawn' = 'Ginryu' (*C. × vernalis*) (zone 7) - White with traces of pink, semi-double, very heavy bloomer in late fall. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. \$24.00
- ✠ 'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. \$16.00
- ◆ 'Dream Girl Var.' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumigata' × *C. reticulata* 'Buddha') (zone 7) - A very large semi-double with wavy, upright, irregular petals with light pink coloring. The foliage is similar to 'Buddha'. \$9.00
- 'Dwarf Shishi' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - A deep magenta semi-double flower on a very compact plant with small and shiny deep-green leaves. This is a dwarf variety which grows slowly and a four year old graft is only 3 feet across. \$15.00
- 'Enishi' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - This double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Fuji-no-mine' (Hiemalis) (zone 7) - "Peak of Fuji" (trans.) has white peony to formal double flowers early in the fall season. The plant has a spreading habit which makes this useful where a shorter Camellia is desired. Often this variety is called "Snow" or "White Doves". \$9.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (Hiemalis) (zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an upright and compact shrub. The bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear to be formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing later. \$20.00
- ◆ 'Hanagasa' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Flower Hat" (trans.) blooms very early in the season with large peach red single flowers of many petals. The plant has vigorous upright growth \$9.00
- 'Hiryu' (*Camellia* × *vernalis*) (zone 7) - "Red Bird" (trans.) has light red semi-double flowers on an upright growing plant which can be grown in full sun. Blooms in late fall. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Inuhariko' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Paper-mache Dog" (trans.) was first documented in the 19th century. The flowers are white shading to pale red at the petal margins and the flat single flowers have broad petals. The flowers are large and appear early in the season. The plant has upright and vigorous growth. \$9.00
- 'Irihi-no-umi' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid vermilion single Higo flowers which change to dark purplish red as the flower ages. The plant has a nice upright growth habit with deep shiny green leaves spaced closely along the stems. \$15.00 and \$24.00
- ◆ 'Iromo-kamo' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Excellent Fragrance and Color" (trans.) is a typical Higo sasanqua. The flowers are deep peach-red medium to large and single. The plant has medium vigor and an upright habit. \$9.00
- ✠ 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery, thus its name. \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

◆ = New this year ✠ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- 'Kanjiro' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - 'Kanjiro' blooms a deep cerise semi-double on a vigorous upright growing plant and blooms in mid-fall. The petals fade lighter at the center of the flower for a nice bicolor effect.
\$15.00
- ◆ 'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - "Kira's White Winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a spreading growth habit.
\$9.00
- ✧ 'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden.
\$9.00 and \$15.00
- 'Ô-nishiki' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Large Brocade" (trans.) has large white flowers shading to deep red at the petal tips. The single flowers open early in the fall season. The leaves are large and the plant is upright.
\$20.00
- 'Orchid Pink' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This is a small single, very early and a very heavy bloomer. The plant is extremely vigorous with long delicate branches.
\$20.00
- 'Otome-sasanka' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - A medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent sasanqua. The plant has upright growth with evenly spaced branches and forms a well-proportioned cone shaped tree with time.
\$16.00
- 'Our Linda' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - An early light rose pink rose form double on an upright growing plant
\$14.00
- ✧ 'Pink Butterfly' (Hiemalis; CF-17) (zone 7A) - 'Pink Butterfly' has bright pink, single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October to November). The plant is very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an excellent choice for hedging.
\$15.00, \$40.00☒ and \$45.00☒
- ✧ 'Pink Goddess' (Hiemalis; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance.
\$9.00, \$15.00 and \$24.00
- ✧ 'Pink Serenade' (Hiemalis; CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or a shrub border.
\$30.00☒ and \$50.00☒
- ◆ 'Pink Snow' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - Medium, light pink anemone form flowers adorn this plants with low spreading and rapid growth.
\$9.00
- ◆ 'Rainbow' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This variety has white flowers edged rose and it is a strong and open grower which is sun tolerant.
\$9.00
- ◆ 'Rosea' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - A single pink flowered *C. sasanqua*.
\$9.00
- 'Ryûkô' (*C. × vernalis*)(zone 7) - "Dragon Light" (trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves.
\$9.00
- ◆ 'Santô-zaki' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Triple Flowered" (trans.) has the habit of making one to three flowers from one bud. The pink flowers will appear double because of this trait. The leaves can split into two or three lobes also. The plant is somewhat spreading and vigorous is habit.
\$9.00

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- ◆ 'Setsugekka' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Snow, Moon and Flowers" (trans.) has white flowers with red spots at the petal apices. The flowers are large and appear in mid-season for us. The plant is vigorous and mostly upright growing. \$9.00
- ✧ 'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$26.00
- 'Shibori-egao' (*Camellia* × *vernalis*)(zone 7) - "Variegated Smiling Face" (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches. \$15.00
- ✧ 'Shikoku Stars' (true *C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$9.00, \$15.00
- 'Shishigashira' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - "Lion's Head" (trans.) a red double, free flowering with slow growth. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. The plant tends to be spreading. \$20.00
- 'Show Girl' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*)(zone 8?) - One of Howard Asper's hybrids with large semi-double to peony form flowers colored light pink with a cyclamen cast. The plant has upright growth and is vigorous. \$20.00
- 'Showa-no-sakae' (Hiemalis)(zone 7) - "Glory of Showa" (trans.) has light pink peony form flowers on a plant with spreading growth only reaching about 5 feet tall. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Star above Star' (*C.* × *vernalis*)(zone 7) - Blooming over a long period from November into early spring this variety displays light pink hose-in-hose flowers. The leaves are long and narrow on a vigorous and upright plant. \$15.00
- ✧ 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (Hiemalis)(zone 7B) - The medium red, peony form flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting on the ground without using his hands. \$15.00
- 'Yobukodori' (*Camellia* × *vernalis*)(zone 7) - A single trumpet shaped flower of medium pink blooms on a plant with small narrow leaves in late fall. \$24.00
- ✧ 'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse growing in colder area where it will bloom until March. \$15.00
- 'Yume' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. yuhsienensis*)(zone 8?) - A profuse bloomer in mid-winter grows in a spreading manner. The petal variegation is genetic and very unusual; often the petals alternate white and pink. \$10.00

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Hardy *Camellia oleifera* and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown. The four cultivars developed at Camellia Forest are on the right, and the varieties developed by other breeders are below.

'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) A selection developed at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. Most of these plants are budded. \$16.00

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

'Frost Prince' (Hiemalis 'Shishigashira' × *C. oleifera*) - Deep pink medium sized single flowers occur on upright growth. \$16.00

'Lushan Snow' (*C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - A selection of the species that has the typical small (2") white flowers and beautiful cinnamon bark as the plant ages. A vigorous grower and dependable as far north as Philadelphia where a large plant flourishes in the garden of Charles Cresson. \$10.00

'Pink Icicle' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*)(-5°F) - This hybrid has shell pink, peony form and early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate some winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers. \$10.00

'Polar Ice' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) - The white and very double flowers open early in the season on spreading growth. In ten years one should expect a plant about 6 feet by 6 feet. \$10.00, \$16.00

'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are often one of the first Camellias to open in the fall. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. Especially when young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this cultivar into a nice rounded form. 'Snow Flurry' is one of David's favorites. \$16.00, \$26.00(few) and \$35.00☒.

'Winter's Beauty' (*C. oleifera* × *C. japonica*) (-15°F) - Shell pink blooms adorn this nicely formed shrub in mid-winter. \$10.00 and \$16.00

'Winter's Fire' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-5°F) - Hot pink blooms are semi-double to peony form in mid-winter. \$10.00

'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C.* × 'Frost Princess') (-10°F) - This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$16.00

'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - The anemone form blooms on this cultivar are bicolor because the outer petals are pink and the many small petaloids in the center are white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$10.00 and \$16.00

◆ 'Winter's Rose' (*C. oleifera* × Hiemalis)(-15°F) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 2 feet tall. Pale pink semi-double flowers are produced in profusion in early fall. The plants for sale are proportionally smaller than other varieties because this is a slow grower. \$10.00 and \$16.00

'Winter's Waterlily' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-15°F) - The white flowers vary from anemone-form to formal double on plants with spreading growth. \$16.00 and \$35.00☒

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Hybrids from *Camellia Forest*

- ✧ 'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$16.00 and \$26.00
- ✧ 'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- ✧ 'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now 25 feet tall, it towers over the other camellias in this area. The last few years a four foot tall plant of 'Survivor' has bloomed in Ontario, Canada. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- ✧ 'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$10.00 and \$16.00

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Although the bloom of a seedling rarely looks like the bloom of its parent, seed propagation is an easy way to grow a large number of Camellia plants. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00
Larger quantities - write for availability and price.

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Fifteen seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata, *C. sinensis* (assorted varieties of tea) and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

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Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall blooming and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate.

\$5.00, \$15.00 and \$50.00 ☒

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and blooms from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$25.00

Camellia crassissima (zone 8, under test) This Chinese species is closely related to *Camellia chekiangoleosa*, but it has yet to flower in the United States. The plants have large leaves and deep pink to reddish flowers in the spring. \$16.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (1" across) white flowers in late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. \$5.00 and \$10.00

✧ *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$10.00 and \$16.00

Camellia fluviatilis (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small, white flowers are followed by small green fruits. \$5.00

Camellia japonica "Korean seedlings" (zone 6B) - We offer these again as a source for cold-hardy Camellias with single red flowers. Some of the original "Korean Japonicas" have become large shrubs at Longwood Gardens even in quite exposed sites and these bloom dependably. These are seedlings grown from open pollinated seeds collected from "Korean Japonicas" so variation in flower color and other traits is possible. \$5.00 or 9 plants for \$36.00

Camellia obtusiloba (zone 7) - A new species from eastern China that is related to *C. oleifera*. This species develops into a small tree with orange bark. The white flowers are produced in profusion in the early autumn. \$5.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7) - Two years ago our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like a brown apple and almost every seed germinated. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$16.00

Camellia polydonta (probably zone 7) - A red-flowered species from southern China that produced large, red single flowers. The large leaves with indented veins are very handsome on this *Camellia* that is destined to become a small tree. \$16.00

Camellia semiserrata (zone 8) - Related to *C. polydonta*, but the large sculptured leaves have a different aspect. The large, rose-red flowers are of a campanulate (horn like) shape. This and *C. polydonta* have particularly handsome foliage. \$16.00

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◆ *Camellia sinensis*, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) - A form of tea with rather large leaves.
\$5.00 and \$10.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis*, from Kunming (zone 7) - This tea has medium sized leaves and is quite vigorous.
\$5.00 and \$10.00

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf form (zone 7A) - This form of tea has large and leathery leaves. The plant becomes a multi-trunked large shrub to about 15 feet. This species starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open cup shaped and white. It is a profuse bloomer and if pollinated can produce many nickel-sized fruits.
\$10.00 and \$25.00

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small leaf form of tea.
\$10.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica* (zone 7B) - A very large leaf form of tea probably from a southern and warm area of Asia. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing reaching over 50 feet tall in the wild.
\$10.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *ptilophylla* (zone 7B) - We consider this to be a variety of tea although Professor Chang describes it as a separate species. A small tree from Guangdong Province, China with the appearance of a large leafed tea.
\$10.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *quinquebracteata* (zone 7B) - Another variety of tea similar to the two previous with large leaves and vigorous growth. Professor Chang describes this as a separate species but the differences are very minor. The origin is Yunnan, China.
\$10.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis*, China (zone 7) - Tea plants grown from Chinese seed. \$5.00

◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis* "Korean" (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall.
\$10.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. Tea made from these plants is delicious (see page 2).
\$9.00, \$15.00 and \$24.00

Camellia vietnamensis (zone ?) - These are seedlings from the larger leaf form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we offered last year as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later usually in late winter. An example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season.
\$5.00

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SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and continue blooming into April. In Central NC we have blooms in January almost every year. Our cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* varieties are listed first and all the others follow on the next page.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. The "April Series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas. Several other cold hardy varieties we developed are also listed here.

- ♠ 'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$16.00, \$26.00, \$40.00☒ and \$50.00☒
- ♠ 'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen bloomed well last spring in New Jersey. \$16.00, \$40.00☒ and \$50.00☒
- ♠ 'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland') - Compact, with moderate growth rate; small, medium red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$16.00
- ♠ 'April Melody' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') - Compact and erect, vigorous growth rate, single, red blooms. This cultivar starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very hardy. \$10.00
- ♠ 'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') - Vigorous, faster-growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$26.00
- ♠ 'April Snow' ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - Compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$16.00 and \$20.00
- ♠ 'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - Erect, medium growth rate, well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. \$16.00 and \$26.00
- ♠ 'Red Aurora' ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight')(zone 6B) - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- ♠ 'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34) (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant has light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. \$10.00 and \$40.00☒

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- ✧ 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2) (zone 6B to 7A, good flower bud and foliar hardiness) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage.
\$10.00 and \$24.00

- ✧ 'Spring Song' (seedling of 'Sukiya'; CF-42) (zone 6B) - A very hardy seedling selection of 'Sukiya' with small pink flowers and very delicate foliage. This vigorous selection is as hardy as the *C. oleifera* hybrids. 'Sukiya' is an ancient Japanese cultivar of unknown parentage, but one parent is almost certainly *C. japonica*.
\$16.00 and \$26.00

Spring Blooming Camellias including *C. japonica* and Hybrids

This group includes named varieties that are neither *C. sasanqua* nor exceptionally cold-hardy. The plant forms are generally similar. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "✧".

- ✧ 'Adeyaka' (*C. japonica*) (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant.
\$9.00 and \$15.00

- 'Adolphe Audusson Var.' (*C. japonica*) (zone 7) - This French introduction from 1877 has large dark red flowers on a compact growing plant. The flower buds have good hardiness.
\$24.00

- ✧ 'Autumn Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and gradually as the weather cools the single flowers have more and more pink. Most of the pink pigment is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter.
\$15.00, \$26.00, \$40.00☒ and \$50.00☒

- ✧ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. × williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery.
\$26.00

- 'Blood of China' (*C. japonica*) (zone 7) - The name refers to the color of the blooms which are a rich red. The semi-double flowers open late in the season on a nice compact plant.
\$15.00 and \$24.00

- ✧ 'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - The medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from February into March. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers inspired the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used previously in Australia.)
\$15.00 and \$50.00☒

- ✧ 'CF-38' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces trusses of blooms even on young plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit.
\$15.00

- ✧ 'CF-44' (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that flowers prolifically. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north.
\$15.00

- ◆ 'Daikagura' (*C. japonica*) (zone 7) - "Great Sacred Dance" (trans.) is quite variable in flower color and form. The color varies from rose pink to carmine rose with or without white blotches due to virus. The flower form is usually peony form and medium sized. This is a very early blooming variety often having flowers in the fall as well as spring.
\$9.00

- 'Dee Davis' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Rose-form double flowers are rose-pink with around 68 petals.
\$15.00
- 'Donation' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Donckelaeri') (zone 7A) - One of the first *C. × williamsii* hybrids and still very popular due to the profusion of flowers produced even on small plants. The large flowers are pale orchid pink often flushed and veined with reddish-pink.
\$16.00
- 'Elizabeth Le Bay' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Large rose-pink double flowers bloom on a vigorous plant. This should have spreading even pendulous growth although these plants do not exhibit this trait yet. \$24.00
- 'Fashionata' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Large semi-double and apricot pink flowers match the vigorous growth of the plant.
\$24.00
- ◆ 'Fire Falls' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Glowing crimson peony form flowers attracted my attention to this plant while I photographed other Camellias in the area. 'Fire Falls' blooms over a long season and has vigorous upright growth with rather large leaves.
\$10.00
- 'Governor Mouton' (*C. japonica*)(zone 6B) - This is one of the old varieties that has survived zone 6 winters here in NC as well as the Washington, DC area. Medium sized oriental red blooms with or without white blotches are usually peony form for us in February or March. The plant does contain virus so occasionally the leaves have yellow blotches.
\$9.00
- 'Grand Slam' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The large to very large brilliant, dark red flowers will stop you in your tracks. The flower form varies from semi-double to anemone form and the bloom season is usually March.
\$10.00 and \$15.00
- ◆ 'High Fragrance' (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ('Salab' × 'Scentuous'))(zone 8?) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and small lanceolate leaves.
\$10.00
- 'Hit Parade' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This Nuccio's introduction has deep red semi-double flowers which can be up to six inches across.
\$15.00
- 'Imakumagai' (*C. japonica* Higo form)(zone 7) - A variable flower but usually a bright crimson Higo form with numerous white petaloids. This makes a striking flower display. The plant has very large leaves and very vigorous open growth. Limited supply.
\$9.00, \$15.00
- 'J. Stewart Howard' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A)- A large, intense red, semi-double flower, with a midseason bloom.
\$16.00
- ✱ 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid.
\$30.00☒ and \$40.00☒
- 'Jessie Burgess' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This early flowering variety has rose colored petals with a silver cast. The plant is vigorous.
\$24.00
- 'Jitsugetsusei' (*C. japonica* Higo form)(zone 7) - "Sun and Moon and Stars" (trans.) has red flowers marbled white with spreading stamens.
\$24.00
- ◆ 'Kagiroy' (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice')(zone 8?) - A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The cold-hardiness is unknown but probably not very hardy since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. Two year old plants:
\$50.00
- ◆ 'Kogane-yuri' (*C. 'Barbara Clark'* × *C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing)(zone ?) - "Golden Lily" (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant. Two year old plants:
\$30.00

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- 'Lady Van Sittart' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A)- medium, white with light red stripes to mostly red semi-double, mid-season to late. The highly variable color patterns make this variety a surprise when it blooms.
\$9.00 and \$24.00
- ✧'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender')(zone 7B) - Rose-orchid pink, semi-double; flowering occurs in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very vigorous grower with large blooms, but also blooms heavily with maturity. The level of resistance to dieback is excellent.
\$24.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Man Size' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The bloom is perfect for a boutonniere with the tight ball of petaloids in the center of the white anemone form flowers.
\$15.00
- ◆'Mary Christian' (*C. × williamsii*)(zone 7) - The phlox-pink flowers are single trumpet shaped and medium sized.
\$10.00
- 'Midnight Magic' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The deep maroon red blooms of another Nuccio's introduction are peony form. The plant has upright and vigorous growth.
\$9.00
- 'Miss Bessie Beeville' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - "A medium amaranth rose, shading to phlox pink with spirea red veining, formal double..." from the International Camellia Register describes the flower well.
\$24.00
- 'Nuccio's Cameo' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth.
\$10.00
- ◆'Nuccio's Gem' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Perfect formal double flowers are large and pure white. The plant has upright and compact growth.
\$16.00
- 'Nuccio's Pearl' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) -The mostly white flower with pink shades at the center and edges is medium sized and formal double.
\$10.00 and \$16.00
- ✧'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom.
\$10.00 and \$16.00
- 'Prince Eugene Napoleon Var.' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Introduced in 1859 this formal double flower is still very popular probably due to its brilliant cherry red color. Virus variegation is present in these plants.
\$24.00
- 'Professor Charles S. Sargent' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - Often very large and ancient Camellia plants at old houses in the South turn out to be "Professor Sargent". This dependable bright red anemone form flower usually blooms in February and March for us.
\$24.00
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7)- This large rose-pink semi-double is quite cold-hardy. Limited availability.
\$16.00 and \$24.00
- ◆'Reverend John Bennett' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The large semi-double flowers are salmon-pink to rose-pink with veined petals. The center petals often have a streak of white. The bloom season is usually March into April.
\$15.00
- ◆'Rosabelle' (*C. roseaflora* seedling)(zone 8?) - Miniature rose pink flowers open mid season. The plant has small leaves which are quite red when young.
\$15.00
- 'Rosea Plena' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This deep rose-pink formal double has distinct venation in the petals.
\$24.00
- ◆'Rosea Superba' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The very large double flower is deep pink and blooms early to late in the season.
\$9.00
- ✧'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings.
\$16.00 and \$35.00☒

- 'Sarah Frost' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The crimson rose formal double flowers are held upright on plants with compact growth. \$15.00
- ✧ 'Scarlet Temptation' (*C. × williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals, mid-season. The large, intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form and has good cold-resistance. \$16.00, \$26.00, \$30.00☒ and \$50.00☒
- 'Shiratama' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - white, medium rose-form to formal double blooms midseason. \$24.00
- ✧ 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. \$15.00
- ✧ 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. \$16.00, \$26.00 and \$30.00☒
- ◆ 'Sweet Jane' (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*)(zone ?) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with small leaves. \$10.00
- 'Taiyo' (*C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana*)(zone 7) - One of the most striking leaf variegations I have seen in *Camellia* with a wide band of yellow down the center of each leaf. The yellow color actually brightens as the leaf ages. The flower is a small single of claret rose. \$15.00
- 'Tama Bambino' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - rose-pink miniature peony form with a white picotee edge. \$15.00
- 'Tama Beauty' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The loose peony form flower is rose pink bordered with a white edge. \$10.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. \$24.00 and \$30.00☒
- 'Taylor's Perfection' (*C. × williamsii*)(zone 7) - The large flowers on this variety are semi-double and light pink. The bloom season is April on a vigorous plants. \$24.00
- ◆ 'Tiffany' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The very large loose peony form flowers are a pale pink. The plant has upright and vigorous growth. \$9.00
- ◆ 'Tom Knudsen' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms early to mid-season. \$9.00
- ◆ 'Tomorrow Park Hill' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The light soft pink color deepens towards the edge of the petals and has some virus variegation. The flowers are large. \$9.00
- ✧ 'Turandot' (*C. japonica*; CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Victory White' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - The white flowers are medium sized incomplete double form. This variety has good cold-hardiness. \$10.00
- 'William Forrest Bray' (*C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This large formal double is dark red with darker veins. \$24.00

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GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

- ◆ *Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun. This shrub grows to 12 feet tall and has butter yellow fall color. \$10.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - A large native shrub to small tree, with showy red flowers. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. \$12.00
- Aesculus sylvatica* × *pavia*, Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) - These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. \$10.00
- Ardisia japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7) - J.C. Raulston found this variety to be one of the most hardy. 'Chirimen' stays under 10 inches tall and produces bright red berries in profusion. \$8.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis', European Boxwood (zone 5) - A rapid grower (for a Boxwood) to form a narrow cone about 6 feet tall. \$20.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Issai', Purple Beautyberry (zone 5) - This is a compact and very fruitful selection which literally weighs itself down with berries. For good berry production plant in full sun where it grows to 4-5 feet tall. \$7.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Shirobana', White Beautyberry (zone 5) - This very vigorous shrub grows to 8 feet tall and makes clusters of white flowers followed by numerous white berries in early fall. This species can be pruned severely at any time to keep the size down. \$7.00
- ☒ *Callicarpa japonica* 'Heavy Berry' (zone 6) - A very fruitful clone; makes an excellent show in the autumn. Vegetatively propagated from a selection made at Camellia Forest. \$8.00
- ◆ *Camptotheca acuminata* (zone 7B) - A tall, slender tree related to our black gums that is often seen in street plantings in China. The large leaves and interesting fruit clusters are striking in the landscape. Extracts of this species are used to treat cancers. These are seedlings grown from our own trees. \$5.00
- ◆ *Cedrus deodara* 'Prostata', Weeping Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - This tends to form low spreading branches and can spread over 10 feet wide with time. Uses for 'Prostrata' include growing over and down a wall or staking a branch to create a weeping specimen. These are grafts. \$16.00
- ☒ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. \$25.00, \$35.00☒, \$50.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer to 25 feet with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. This tree is very heat tolerant, will grow in deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. \$12.00, \$20.00
- Cercis glabra* (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. Older plants are spectacular with hundreds of stems covered in purple flowers. This species is very similar to *C. chinensis*, but our specimens are more compact and flower more freely than the more common Chinese species. \$16.00

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- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Blue Feathers' (zone 5) - A cultivar with dense feathery branches in a compact bun. 'Blue Feathers' describes the plant well. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. \$14.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea', Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This lemon gold upright conifer grows slowly and makes a good accent in light shade to full sun. \$8.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Snowkist' (zone 5) - This very dwarf Hinoki will make a pyramidal shaped miniature tree with white variegation spread over the plant. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Wells Special' (zone 5) - This larger growing type (15') has a nice green color and form. \$14.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera' (zone 3) - The dark green rope-like foliage eventually develops into a pyramidal tree with a mop-like texture. \$12.00, \$25.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Albospica' (zone 5) - The frondlike branches are soft to the touch which makes this small tree useful near walkways. "Albospica" refers to the white speckling on the foliage. \$10.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) - Tiny branchlets scattered throughout the plant are white on this small bun shaped plant. \$6.00
- Chionanthus virginicus*, Old Man's Beard (zone 4) - A large native shrub that explodes into masses of misty flowers in late spring. It is a handsome shrub with an outstanding floral display. \$16.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7A with protection) - An evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical form. \$16.00, \$40.00☒
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) - Velvet-textured, deep green leaves are held in horizontal layers; fragrant flowers are produced in late spring. A large shrub to small tree which grows best in partial shade. (The name *Cleyera* is often applied to *Ternstroemia* in southeastern horticulture.) \$4.00
- Cornus angustata*, Chinese Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - An evergreen relative of *Cornus kousa* that is one of our hardiest broad-leaved evergreen, flowering trees. The deep green foliage keeps its color well all winter, and the large, white flowers are produced slightly later than *C. kousa* and are held on the tree for a longer time. This plant was formerly named *C. kousa* var. *angustata*. \$12.00
- ◆ *Corokia cotoneaster* (zone 8?) - When I asked someone what does this do? The answer was, "That's all it does." Silvery branches zig-zag at each node and hold tiny leaves and flowers. \$6.00
- ✠ *Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. \$15.00, \$30.00
- ◆ *Crataegus marshallii*, Parsley Hawthorne (zone 5?) - A friend collected seeds of this native small tree in his woods in Chapel Hill. The bark peels off to display interesting color patterns, the small leaves are highly dissected and the white flowers are followed by red berries in the fall. \$5.00
- ◆ *Crataegus monogyna* 'Flexuosa', Contorted Hawthorne (zone 5) - The stems on these mutants fold back on themselves, twist and turn. This very tough plant makes a statement of weirdness. The best use of 'Flexuosa' would show the stems during the winter. \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana Albospica' (zone 6) - A dwarf form usually under 6' tall with thin branches. The white new growth gradually turns light green. \$25.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi', (zone 6) - This rapidly becomes a tree form with striking yellow color to the new growth. \$10.00

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- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. Slow growing to about 5'. \$20.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu Sport' (zone 7) - The stiff needles and stems develop into a broadly pyramidal form with an irregular appearance. This grows about 3-4 inches per year. \$8.00
- Cunninghamia konishi*, Small Leaved China Fir (zone 7) - The shiny green needles are about an inch long (shorter than on *C. lanceolata*) and create a handsome tree. \$25.00
- Daphniphyllum macropodum* (zone 6!) - Again we have some seedlings of this much sought after evergreen tree. The foliage is similar in size and shape to *Magnolia grandiflora* but with reddish petioles. It can be grown in full sun to form a dense shrub or in shade where it develops into a tree form. \$5.00
- Diospyros rhombifolia*, Diamond-leaved Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. \$16.00
- Edgeworthia papyrifera*, Japanese Rice Paper Plant (zone 7 - protected sites) - A handsome, well shaped, deciduous shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. \$10.00
- Ficus tokoua* (zone ?) - Four inch obovate leaves cover woody stems that trail on the ground. A gift from Dr. J.C. Raulston but we can not find any information on it. \$10.00
- Firmiana simplex*, Aogiri (zone 6) - Medium-sized tree with very large, acerifoliate leaves that is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. \$8.00
- ◆ *Gardenia jasminoides*, Single flowered Gardenia (zone 7) - This plant was grown from seed collected in Japan and has survived many winters in Chapel Hill. This has small white flowers on a compact shrub. \$8.00
- ◆ *Gardenia jasminoides* 'Chuch Hayes' (zone 7) - This hardy semi-double flowered Gardenia has proven to be quite hardy in this area. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$8.00
- Ginkgo biloba*, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - A large tree dating back to the time of the dinosaurs. Excellent yellow fall color is displayed on unique branch structure. \$8.00
- Hydrangea anomala* ssp. *petiolaris* 'Tilliifolia' (zone 5) - A form with very small leaves grows as a vine and slowly the leaves become larger as the plant ages. This will climb unassisted up tree trunks, walls or rocks. This was formerly called *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Brookside Littleleaf'. \$12.00
- Idesia polycarpa*, Iigiri (zone 6A) - This medium sized tree produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. The spectacular clusters of hundreds of berries are 6 to 9 inches long. \$8.00, 3 for \$21.00
- ◆ *Ilex* × 'Dwarf Pagoda' (zone 7) - The tiny leaves are held on irregular branches with extremely short internodes. This creates a very small artistic form which rivals dwarf conifers for year-round interest. These are about 3-4 inches tall. \$6.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - This wonderful evergreen for light shade to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers which last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the strongly fragrant foliage when crushed is deer resistant. \$8.00
- ◆ *Illicium verum*, True Star Anise (zone 8?) - The spice, star anise is harvested from this tree to 60 feet tall. This evergreen has fragrant white flowers and star shaped fruits used in Chinese cooking. \$5.00
- ◆ *Itea chinensis*, Chinese Sweetspire (zone 7) - A large evergreen shrub with pendant racemes of white flowers. A large plant at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum has done well. \$8.00

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- ◆ *Juniperus communis* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - This narrowly columnar dwarf grows rather slowly and will fit in a small rock garden. Tiny leaves and fine branching make old specimens particularly impressive. \$10.00
- Juniperus rigida*, Temple Juniper (zone 5 to 6) - A juniper with needle like leaves. Although the growth habit is erect, it has horizontal branchlets and weeping twigs; and makes a striking accent in the garden. \$10.00, \$16.00
- Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7) - A wonderful fir-like conifer from southern China. These were propagated from a hardy selection. \$20.00, \$30.00
- Keteleeria evelyniana* (zone 7) - Widely grown and planted in Yunnan - now available here for the first time. This is a very handsome conifer that becomes very large in time. It is a handsome specimen when young or in great age. \$50.00
- Lindera* (undetermined species) (zone 7?, estimated) - An evergreen species that becomes a small tree. The large leaves give a striking rich texture to this handsome plant. It comes from high elevations in western China and should have excellent hardiness. \$16.00
- Lindera aggregata* (zone 7A) - Nice seedlings of this evergreen species have cordate leaves. A small shrub with yellow flowers in the spring. \$16.00
- ◆ *Lonicera nitida*, Box Honeysuckle (zone 7B) - These plants were grown from wild collected seed in Sichuan, China. The tiny green leaves make this useful for bonsai, or miniature hedges. \$12.00
- Loropetalum chinense*, Chinese Fringe Flower (zone 7, 6B with some protection) - A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. \$12.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* × 'Frank's Masterpiece' (zone 6) - The flowers are THIS (15 inches) big. Introduced by Frank Galyon. Grafts. \$30.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* × 'Marillyn' (zone 5) - The fragrant flowers are held upright and are reddish purple outside and lighter colored inside. Usually multi-stemmed and shrubby to 15 feet tall, these were introduced by the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. \$30.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 4) - Another plant from the age of the dinosaurs. This is a large fast growing tree that develops a flared trunk with reddish bark. \$5.00
- Morus alba* 'Nuclear Blast' (zone 5) - A compact, somewhat pendulous mulberry with highly dissected foliage. Very appropriate name! \$16.00
- Osteomeles schweriniae*(?) (zone 8, estimated) - A shrub of medium size with very fine, lacy foliage; the white flowers are quite showy. This member of the Rose family seems to be a distant cousin of *Pyracantha*. \$15.00
- Parthenocissus henryana*, Silvervein Creeper (zone 7) - A less invasive species (than the common native) with blue-green leaves with white veins. Excellent red to red-purple fall color. \$8.00
- Picea abies* 'Frohburg', Weeping Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This fine textured spruce will grow prostrate along the ground unless staked. These grafts can be staked to the desired height. \$16.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. \$16.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$16.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmaea' (zone 6) - At first glance this looks like some bizarre conifer rather than a broad-leaf evergreen. 'Pygmaea' forms a rounded shrublet (4' tall) with a distinctive fine texture and speckles of green, red and yellow in the foliage. \$6.00, \$12.00

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- Pinus flexilis* 'Pendula', Weeping Limber Pine (zone 4) - A native of the western United States this pine has bluish needles and will grow along the ground unless staked. \$16.00
- Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese Pistache (zone 6) - Dirr describes *Pistachia* as "...a truly tenacious species." This tree can be used as a shade, street or lawn tree with outstanding red and orange fall color. It is practically pest and disease free, drought tolerant and wind resistant. \$10.00
- Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) - A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. \$12.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. \$8.00
- Prunus* × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) - An attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. \$16.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season. We have a very limited number of plants available for shipping this year. We can send a red or pink named variety but our choice. \$25.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - The following are larger plants that must be picked up at the nursery. \$30.00☒
- 'Bonita' - medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree (☒)
- 'Kobai' - red, semi-double (☒)
- 'Rose Bud' - large, semi-double, soft pink, the best (☒)
- 'Whiskers' - deep pink with long anthers (☒)
- Pseudocycdonia sinensis*, Chinese Quince (zone 5) - A hardy, fast growing tree reaching about 40 feet tall in time; the leaves provide an excellent fall display of red and orange, and the bark is beautifully mottled. The large yellow fruits can be used in preserves. If fruit are desired, two trees should be planted for cross-pollination. \$6.00, \$10.00
- X *Pyracomeles vilmorinii* (zone 6) - This intergeneric hybrid has small dissected semi-evergreen leaves and large, showy white flower clusters in the spring followed by coral-red fruits. Unlike *Pyracantha* it is spineless and it has less separate leaflets than the *Osteomeles* parent. \$10.00
- Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak (zone 7) - These small seedlings will become massive picturesque evergreen trees excellent for the grand alle at the front of your plantation house. \$10.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas.
- 'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. \$8.00
- 'Rukizon' - Salmon-orange flowers appear on this very diminutive Kazan azalea. \$10.00
- Very small heart-shaped leaves have a heavy texture.
- Rhododendron hancockii* (zone 8A?) - This *Rhododendron* is fast growing and has large, paper thin, evergreen leaves.. We found this on a hillside near Kunming, China, but there is little available literature on it. A small plant flowered for us this year with a huge white flower with yellow markings; the flowers were in clusters. It is proving to be quite tolerant of our hot summer weather. \$20.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. \$8.00
- Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' (zone 6) - A variegated willow with white and pink new growth. Best when pruned to the ground every other winter forcing vigorous growth that is very striking even from far away. \$7.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- Schima argentea*, Silver Gugertree (zone 7B) - A handsome, vigorous and evergreen shrub that will eventually mature into a tree of medium size. The small white flowers are produced in abundance even on very young plants. This rare Asian genus is just coming into western gardens, but it is worthy of cultivation. Its closest relative is the American *Gordonia* which it resembles. \$5.00
- Schima remotiserrata*, Scatteredtooth Gugertree (zone 8?) - Larger leaves than *S. argentea* this one also becomes a large tree with slightly larger flowers. At this time some of the plants are budded while *S. argentea* already has fruits. \$20.00
- Schizandra* sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. Has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Schizandra* sp., Large Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A large leafed species also collected in Sichuan. Both have very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Schizophragma integrifolium*, (zone 7) - A climbing *Hydrangea* relative with large fuzzy leaves and a showy floral display. Climbs by means of aerial roots. Flowering size \$25.00
- Sequoia sempervirens*, 'Aptos Blue' (zone 7) - A selection with deep blue-green foliage. The twiglets are pendulous. \$25.00
- Sinocalycanthus sinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 6) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with red. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. \$8.00
- ◆ *Sorbus meliosmifolia* (zone 7?) A mountain ash with entire leaves that seems to tolerate our summer heat. The seeds were collected in Sichuan, China. \$15.00
- ◆ *Stachyurus chinensis* 'Magpie', Variegated *Stachyurus* (zone 7) - A deciduous species with cream variegation on the edge of the leaves which intensifies as the leaf ages. This selection flowers a little later than *Stachyurus praecox*. \$15.00
- ◆ *Stachyurus yunnanensis* (zone 7?) - This shrub appears to be similar to *S. praecox* except for being evergreen. The seeds were collected in Sichuan and should be quite attractive when in bloom. \$15.00
- ◆ *Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) - This small leafed species blooms heavily when a young plant. The fall color is a reddish-purple. \$6.00
- Styrax formosana*, Taiwan Snowbell (zone 6) - Our original plants of this species grew to about 2 feet tall with spreading branches and heavy bloom in a dry woodland area. Unfortunately the seedlings did not exhibit this dwarf nature. White flowers very similar to *S. japonica* with small leaves. \$16.00
- Styrax japonica*, Ego-no-ki (zone 5) - A fine-textured small tree that can become large in time. The bloom of small bell-like flowers in late spring is very showy. \$8.00
- Syringa yunnanensis* (zone 6?) - Light pink fragrant flowers are produced in early summer on this shrubby lilac. \$20.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 4) - At Kew Gardens roots of a large *Taxodium* create a wooden wall some 30 feet long at the edge of the pond. This large tree is excellent for wet or submerged areas where knobby knees will appear out of the ground. \$10.00
- Taxus cuspidata* 'Aurescens', Yellow Japanese Yew (zone 4 or 5) - This cultivar is one of only a few Yews that will tolerate our summer heat. The new growth is yellowish fading to green on a spreading plant. \$16.00, \$25.00☒
- Taxus mairei* (zone 7) - An erect growing yew with interesting yellow-brown banding on the needles. This species is performing well in southern gardens. \$16.00, \$25.00☒
- Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Burnished Gold' (zone 7) - The new growth comes out a bright yellow-gold and gradually fades to bronze-green. This vigorous selection was introduced by the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. \$10.00

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Ternstroemia gymnanthera 'Variegata' (zone 7) - The dark green leaves have a creamy margin that turns pink in the winter. Interestingly *Ternstroemia*, *Cleyera* and *Eurya* have been placed in a new family, the Ternstroemiaceae. \$10.00

Thuja occidentalis 'Hetz Midget' (zone 4) - A globose, very slow growing dwarf form with green foliage. \$20.00

Thuja plicata 'Sunshine' (zone 6) - This cultivar has a bright golden-yellow suffusion over the foliage which lasts well through the summer heat. 'Sunshine' is vigorous and will become large with time. \$12.00

Trachalospermum asiaticum (zone 7) - This vigorous vine is similar to the more tender Cape Jasmine, but has smaller leaves and flowers of a yellower color. \$12.00

Trachycarpus fortunei, Windmill Palm (zone 7) - This palm grows to 50 feet in time with a trunk covered with stiff fibers. These seedlings have super-hardy ancestors; both the parent and the grandparent survived the -9°F winter of 1985. Hardy palm experts have told me it is necessary to protect the crown of young palms from water during the winter and once the stem starts to grow upwards then the plant tolerates the cold and wet winter. \$15.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$16.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Harmon', Hemlock (zone 4) - Young plants of this cultivar are columnar but spread some with age. \$16.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Kelsey's Weeping' (zone 4) - An asymmetrically weeping form that is very choice. \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Pendula', Weeping Hemlock (zone 4) - This form takes well to staking and pruning. \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Sherwood Compact' (zone 4) - A low growing mound with ascending and twisted branches. \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Stranger' (zone 4) - An upright growing dwarf form which has heavy green foliage. \$16.00

◆ *Ulmus alata* 'Lace Parasol', Weeping Winged Elm (zone 6) - This is a true Chapel Hill native although the original was transplanted to the J.C. Raulston Arboretum where it has become a prize specimen. In winter the true form can be seen with a twisted trunk covered with corky "wings" and the smaller branches gracefully curving down to the ground. Grafts. \$30.00 and \$100.00 ☒

Ulmus parvifolia 'Seiju', Dwarf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. \$12.00, \$16.00

◆ *Ulmus procera* 'Argenteovariegata', Variegated English Elm (zone 4) - This large fast growing tree has leaves splashed and striped with silver-gray and large trees are particularly conspicuous. Grafts \$20.00

Ungradia speciosa, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) - The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first and the bloom is bright pink. \$10.00

Viburnum atrocyaneum (zone 8?, estimated - not field tested) - An evergreen that develops into a large, dense shrub with small round leaves rather similar to boxwood in texture. The berries are a beautiful metallic blue - a very rare fruit color. \$15.00

Viburnum betulifolium (zone 7?, estimated - not field tested) - A large deciduous *Viburnum* with ovate, shiny leaves and good plant form. The fruit clusters are filled with deep red berries. The fruit displays in its native habitat were spectacular and visible at some distance on adjacent hillsides. \$12.00, \$20.00 ☒

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Viburnum × *burkwoodii* 'Conoy' (zone 5) - Striking glossy foliage on this dwarf shrub make this worth growing in addition to fragrant white flowers. \$8.00

◆ *Viburnum henryi* (zone 7) - This medium-sized evergreen shrub has performed well in the garden of Tom Krenitsky in Chapel Hill. Leathery, long and narrow leaves are adorned with fragrant white flowers and red then black berries. This species is from central China so it should have good cold hardiness maybe even zone 6. \$12.00

Viburnum obovatum, Walter's *Viburnum* (zone 6) - This native shrub has clusters of white flowers in mid-spring followed by red to black drupes. The small leaves turn purple before falling off in mid-winter. \$12.00

Viburnum species "Semi-evergreen" (zone 6) - With pollination this *Viburnum* makes an exceptionally heavy red fruit set. Dark glossy lanceolate leaves are produced on long canes up to ten feet tall. These are seedlings propagated for Pete Terrell and Michael Dirr. \$12.00

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HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- ◆ *Agapanthus campanulatus* (zone 7) - This clump forming plant with narrow grayish leaves has crowded umbels of pale blue flowers in late summer. These are quite hardy since the seed was collected in New York by Abby Jane Brody from her garden. \$8.00
- Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head atop a 3' stem. \$10.00
- Alpinia* species (zone 7?) - This species was collected in Yunnan, China and has 2-3 foot leaves that are held upright. We have yet to see the blooms. The foliage can take some frost so it probably is quite hardy. Large clumps. \$16.00
- Amorphophallus rivieri* var. *konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 or 9 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
- small corms \$8.00
larger corms (4" diameter) \$30.00
- Arisaema consanguinum* (zone 6?) - A very vigorous and easy Jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$10.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, Chinese Wild Ginger (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$8.00, \$16.00
- Baptisia australis*, Blue False Indigo (zone 4) - A hardy perennial with spikes of blue-violet flowers in early summer. \$6.00
- Crinum americana* (zone 7 with mulch) - This native to the gulf coast of U.S. has flowers with long white petals. The leaves are strap shaped and can become 2-3 feet long. Reports from New Jersey indicate it is quite hardy. It likes moist sites in sun and can even grow in water. \$6.00
- Cyclamen coum* (zone 5) - This *Cyclamen* blooms in January regardless of the weather in various shades of pink or white. The leaves are rounded with silvery markings on dark green. The curious flower stalks curl up like a spring after blooming. Grown by us from seed. \$6.00
flowering size. \$12.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues blooming into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. We have grown these from seed. single, 10 plants \$6.00, \$50.00
large blooming size corms. \$12.00
- Elettaria cardamomum*, Cardamom (zone 7 with mulch) - The spice cardamom is harvested from this dwarf ginger which reaches only about one foot tall. Useful as a ground cover with dense ginger-like foliage. single or 3 plants \$6.00, \$15.00
- Globba* species (zone 7) - This small ginger lily makes spikes of yellow and brown flowers that are very interesting. This new species from China does self seed. \$4.00

Continued Next Page

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HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST (continued)

Hosta yingerii (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00

✧ *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* "hybrids" (zone 6, maybe 5) - For years we have searched for a *Primula* that would be a hardy perennial in central North Carolina, and this is the plant. It makes a large rosette that increases in size and number of blooms each year. The flowers start with the first mild periods in late winter and continue into April. These have a mix of colors that include near white, pale rose, lavender, deep magenta-purple, pale yellow, red and blue. These are hybrids with the heat tolerant strain and will have a range of colors, but at this time the colors are unknown. \$5.00

LARGE PLANTS LIST (list continues next page)

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery. We also have some larger Camellias in larger sizes (see page 2). These are available in very limited quantities.

Abeliophyllum distichum
Acer cappadocicum ssp. *sinicum*
Acer crataegifolium
Acer davidii × *tegmentosum*
Acer henryi
Acer negundo v. *violaceum*
Acer palmatum
Acer rubinerve
Actinidia chinensis "Female"
Callicarpa dichotoma 'Shirobana'
Carpinus betulus 'Pendula'
Carpinus japonica
Cedrus libani
Cephalotaxus chinensis
Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fritz Huber'
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'
Cercis yunnanensis
Chamaecyparis funebris
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera Aurea'
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Snow'
Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Andeleyensis'
Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Heatherbun'
Cinnamomum chekiangensis
Clethra alnifolia 'Creel's Calico'
Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'
Clethra barbinervis

Clethra fargesii
Cornus controversa
Corylus tibeticus
Corylopsis sinensis
Cotinus × 'Grace'
Cryptomeria fortunei 'Green Grizzly'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Bandai-sugi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Cristata'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Gyokuryu'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Jindai-sugi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Lobbi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Nana Albospica'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Winter Green'
Cunninghamia lanceolata
 X *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Silver Dust'
Daphniphyllum macropodum
Emmenopterys henryi
Euptelea pleisperma
Fagus grandifolia
Fagus orientalis
Gelsemium sempervirens
Hydrangea paniculata 'Kyushu'
Hydrangea paniculata 'White Moth'
Hydrangea sargentiana
Ilex crenata 'Golden Gem'
Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil'

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LIMITED QUANTITY LIST:

We have limited quantities of the following plants that can be shipped. Please list substitutes.

<i>Abies fabri</i>	\$20.00
<i>Calocedrus microlepis</i>	\$20.00
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glaucous Pendula'	\$16.00
<i>Cedrus libani</i> 'Pendula'	\$16.00
<i>Cephalotaxus chinensis</i>	\$16.00
<i>Corylus tibetica</i>	\$15.00
<i>Craibiodendron yunnanensis</i>	\$20.00
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Pendula'	\$16.00
<i>Picea omorika</i> 'Berliner's Weeper'	\$16.00
<i>Pieris japonica</i> 'Bisbee Dwarf'	\$10.00
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> 'Adpressa'	\$20.00
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	\$8.00

LARGE PLANTS LIST (continued)

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery. We also have some larger Camellias in larger sizes (see page 2). These are available in very limited quantities.

<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Scott's Early'
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (male)	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>
<i>Illicium henryi</i> <i>Lindera reflexa</i>	<i>Pterostyrax psilophylla</i>
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	<i>Sinojackia rehderiana</i>
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>
<i>Magnolia</i> × 'Heaven Scent'	<i>Stewartia pterioptiolata</i>
<i>Magnolia</i> × 'Todd Gresham'	<i>Stranvaesia davidiana</i>
<i>Magnolia</i> × 'Waterlily'	<i>Styrax japonica</i>
<i>Mahonia</i> × 'Charity'	X <i>Sycoparrotia semidecidua</i>
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
<i>Michelia figo</i>	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
<i>Michelia yunnanensis</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Degroot's Spire'
<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
<i>Osmanthus armatus</i>	'George Washington'
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Rotundifolius'	<i>Thuja plicata</i> "Clemson #1"
<i>Photinia villosa</i> 'Village Shade'	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Virescens'
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Pendula'	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>
<i>Picea korensis</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Frosty'
<i>Picea omorika</i> 'Berliner's Weeper'	<i>Ulmus alata</i> 'Lace Parasol'
<i>Picea orientalis</i>	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Frosty'
<i>Podocarpus lawrencii</i> 'Purple King'	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> "Variegated"
<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Bonita'	<i>Ulmus procera</i> 'Louis van Houttii'
<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Kobai'	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>
<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Rosebud'	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> v. <i>angustifolium</i>
<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Whiskers'	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	

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NOTES

camforest@aol.com
or
info@camforest.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 2002

CITY/STATE/ ZIP

[illegible]

TOTAL	
TOTAL from Reverse	
SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2001

info@camforest.com

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order For shipping East of the Rockies on orders over \$50.00 add 20% For shipping West of the Rockies on orders over \$30.00 add 35% For California , Oregon or Washington : Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Desired Shipping Date:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 20% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 35% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be bare-root to prevent the spread of pests to those states. Plants can only be sent when they are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March), they will be sent UPS 2nd Day air.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

Please send a check or money order with your order as we do not send orders without payment. Except for online ordering (details on page 2) we do not accept credit cards in an effort to keep our prices down.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia japonica
'Adeyaka'



Camellia japonica
'April Snow'



Camellia japonica
'Tama Beauty'



Camellia sasanqua
'Autumn Sun'



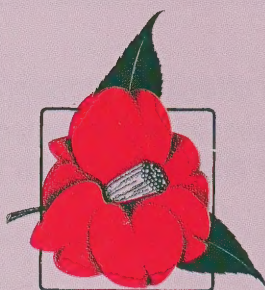
Camellia japonica
'April Tryst'



Camellia octapetala



Camellia japonica
'April Dawn'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

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Permit No. 365

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CB#3280,301 Coker Hall,UNC
Chapel Hill NC 27599

茶花林



Camellia sasanqua
'Pink Goddess'



Camellia X
'Twilight Glow'



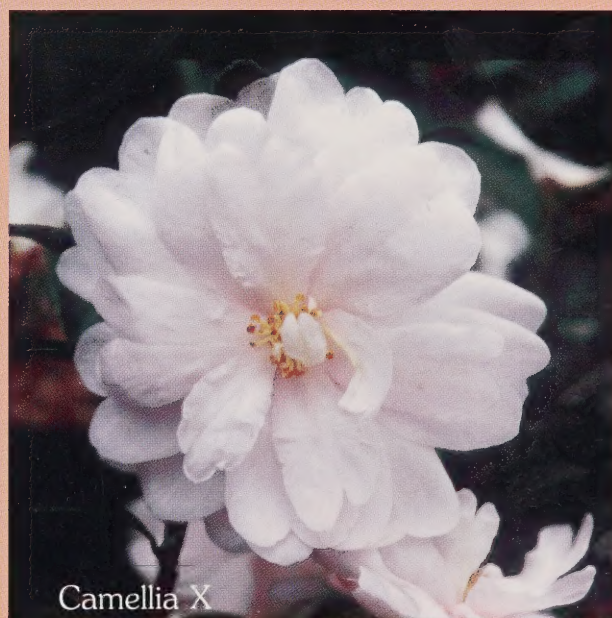
CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia X
'Survivor'



Camellia japonica
'October Affair'



Camellia X
'Winter's Rose'

FALL 2002

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Symbols & Abbreviations

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- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- € = Camellia Forest Introduction
- ☒ = Too Large for Shipping

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery

9701 Carrie Road

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

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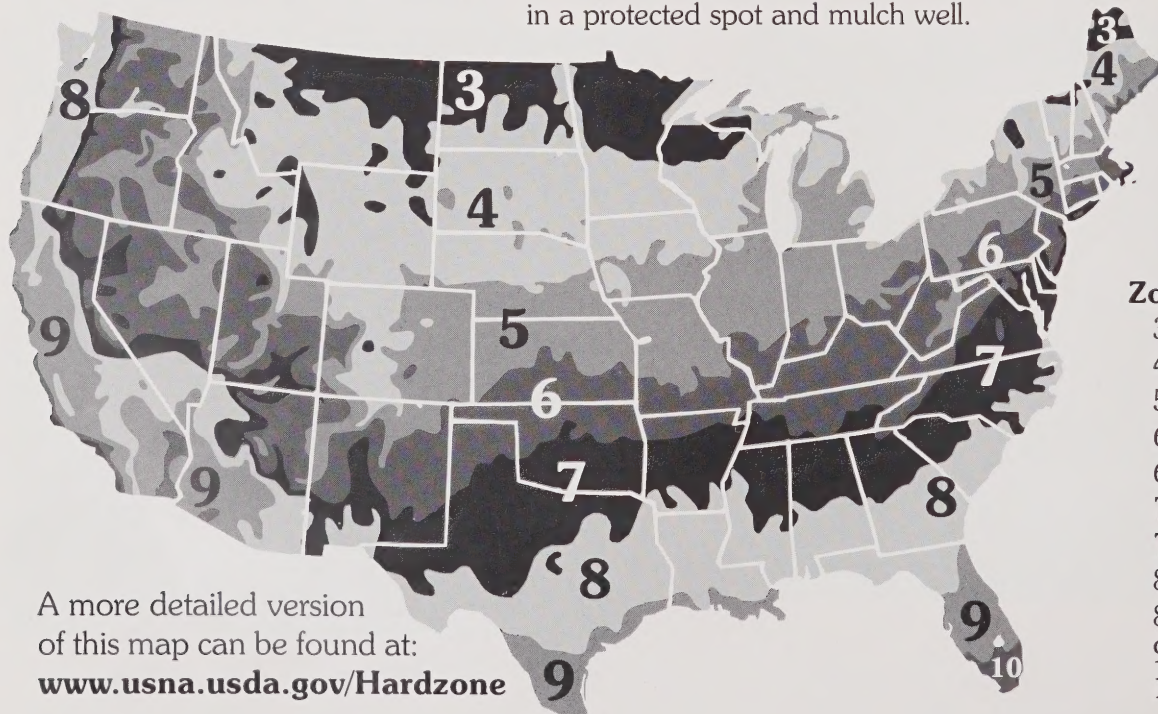
E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Notes:

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

A more detailed version of this map can be found at:

www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

This year I want to dedicate the catalog to my mom who started the nursery 25 years ago. Kai Mei did the hard work of starting a business and building a nursery. Now she is half retiring so she can make tapestries on her looms that have been idle since the nursery started. So if you see her working tell her to relax since she is retired.

This year I have obtained quite a few new *Camellia* varieties for you to try out. Several recently introduced ***Camellia sasanqua*** varieties are 'Autumn Delight', 'Autumn Rocket' and 'Marie Kirk'. *C. sasanqua* 'Sarrel' has very spreading growth which makes it useful where less vertical space is available. New releases from **Dr. Ackerman** include 'Ashton's Pride', 'Betty Sette', 'Frost Queen', 'Jerry Hill', 'Winter's Darling', 'Winter's Fire Var.', 'Winter's Joy', 'Winter's Snowman' and 'Winter's Star White'. We are also offering **Dr. Ackerman's new book: *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates*** (see page 8). Some good ***Camellia japonica*** varieties that are new offerings are: 'Drama Girl', 'Jacks', 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Royal Velvet', 'Sudie Blanchard', 'Tama Peacock' and 'Tricolor Pink'. Some **unusual *Camellias*** are 'Kujaku tsubaki' with long narrow leaves; 'Buttons 'n Bows', a *C. saluenensis* hybrid and 'China Festival', a *C. granthamiana* hybrid.

Finally I have a good supply of *Metasequoia* 'Ogon', the Golden Dawn Redwood which makes a spectacular tree as it grows larger. Various species from China were imported and are for those adventurous types who like plants not found in any books (like *Cinnamomum porrectum*). ***Cercis* 'Traveller'**, a weeping redbud, is a wonderful plant just for its shiny and rounded leaves. In the summer, 'Traveller' makes a mound of distinctive foliage, then in winter the branch architecture is visible and in spring the plant is covered with bright pink blooms. For winter bloom we have a good selection of ***Prunus mume*** varieties including 'Josephine', a tough plant brought to us by Dr. Tom Krenitsky. From the garden of Dr. Charles Keith comes some rare plants such as *Chamaecyparis henryae*, *×Cupressocyparis ovensii*, *Ilex ×wandoensis* and *Pyracantha* 'Gnome'.

Crinum are great summer blooming plants if you have sun. In my plantings the trees have shaded the crinums but I do have a few to offer: *Crinum* 'JC Harvey', 'Mystery' and *×powellii* 'Album'. *Eucomis*, the Pineapple Lily is another summer bloomer that is worth growing for foliage and bloom. I also have *Vernonia*, Ironweed available again.

Speaking of natives, I feel it is necessary to get on my soapbox and tell you that native plants are not the only solution. One of the greatest things gardeners can do is to help preserve species and genetic diversity on a worldwide scale. As gardeners we can grow and propagate plants that may be endangered in the wild thus preserving species that could be lost.

How can a gardener do this? Simply growing several plants of the same species allows fertile seed to be produced that can be distributed. For example *Camellia nitidissima*, the Yellow Camellia is rare in the wild and is being used for firewood but a gardener could plant a number of different clones and preserve the species. When China "progresses" to the use of fossil fuels for heating then the plant could be reintroduced.

Just remember that North Carolina's native vegetation is much better preserved than China's or most parts of the world. Gardens can be used for germplasm storage which has definite benefits but growing clonally propagated natives such as *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' has no significant environmental benefits.

This year we will be accepting **credit cards** for the first time so please be patient. Of course you can still mail a check with your order. We will continue to accept **online orders** via PayPal (details on the next page).

Gift Certificates

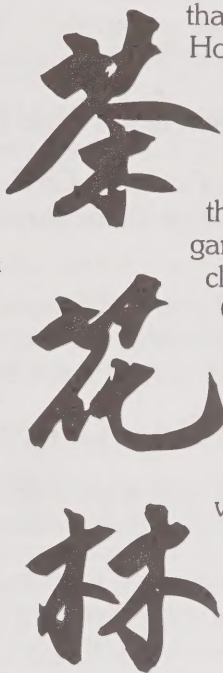
We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$40 for one plant and \$72 for two plants (including shipping and handling). The gift will be one or two 3 year old Camellias (your choice) shipped to most addresses. Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

Camellia Forest on the Web

Our home page is on the Web where you will find color pictures of some camellias and other plants, as well as a link to the online version of our catalog. The URL is: **<http://www.camforest.com>**. You may also contact us via e-mail at: **camforest@aol.com**.

NURSERY INFORMATION

Information and **Directions** to the nursery are on the next page, along with our **Open Dates** and **Fall and Spring Open Houses**.



NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we are planning to be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in October and April (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October (10/4-6, 10/11-13 and 10/18-20), and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April (4/4-6, 4/11-13 and 4/18-20). The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

Online Ordering

What you will need for online ordering: 1) all your regular order information and 2) a PayPal account in good standing. Instructions and links are also on our website at: www.camforest.com/onlineorder/

PayPal first: (if you are already a PayPal user, skip on to preparing your order) go to paypal.com, and follow the instructions for signing up. Once you are confirmed as a PayPal user (this may take several days), you can pay using either credit cards or direct transfers from your bank account. Our email address for payments is camforest@aol.com.

Order preparation: PayPal will gather and handle your billing information, but you will need to type in the body of the order. It is easiest to enter this in a word processor and then cut-and-paste it into the PayPal message when you are entering your payment. Please keep a hard copy of all your order information.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. Any water on the leaves and shoots is allowed to dry in the shade for up to a few hours.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas early fall or spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates* provides good information on Camellia culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

A few notes on our Camellias in far away places. *Camellia japonica* 'Red Jade' has performed very well in central New Jersey (USDA zone 6B) and in general these hardier Camellias are doing well in zone 6B. 'Winter's Waterlily' has bloomed and survived in Keego Harbor, Michigan and I have heard of other successes in Ohio which really amazes me. *Camellia sinensis* "Small leaf tea", *Camellia japonica* 'April Dawn' and *Camellia* 'Winter's Interlude' have done well in the Ozarks. The more continental climates may be more difficult than coastal areas because of the sudden temperature changes. Please continue sending in reports on how your Camellias are growing wherever you live. People who are trying Camellias in southern Florida have their own challenges!

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped, these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$35 to \$100. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒)

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost **\$10** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost **\$16** or **\$18** and are 10 to 20 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3 year old plants cost **\$24** or **\$30** and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 4 to 6 quart pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. This year all Sasanquas and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together with the cold-hardy hybrids listed separately. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by €.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the species or parentage is in parentheses following the cultivar name. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

'Ageha-no-chô' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Swallowtail Butterfly" (trans.) has single flowers with wide red edges on white background. The leaves are small and the plant has vigorous growth.

\$10.00

€'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. The plant was nick-named "Pink powder puff" for the many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape which is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. 'Angel's Kiss' is a rapid grower and is good for hedges.

\$16.00, \$30.00, \$35.00☒ and \$60.00☒

€'Anne McCulloch Hill' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*))(zone 7B with protection) - Medium large, intense cerise pink blooms in middle to late autumn suggest the *C. reticulata* parent. The shrub is fine-textured and not fast growing, but it flowers freely.

\$16.00

€'Autumn Breeze' (*C. ×hiemalis* selection)(zone 7) - Very large, semi-double white flowers with apple blossom pink margins grace this selection. The airy blooms are freely produced in middle autumn on a well formed shrub of somewhat spreading habit. This has rather large leaves with a good glossy green color.

\$30.00 and \$35.00☒

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- ◆ 'Autumn Delight' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - This sasanqua has white flowers with blush pink at the petal edge. The flowers are medium sized and rose form double and the plant is an upright grower.
\$24.00
- ◆ 'Autumn Rocket' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This sasanqua has medium white flowers that are anemone to rose form. The plant has an upright growth habit.
\$24.00
- € 'Autumn Rose' (*C. ×hiemalis* selection)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name.
\$16.00 and \$30.00
- € 'Autumn Sun' (*C. ×hiemalis* selection)(zone 7) - Reddish-pink, single blooms are produced in profusion on this compact, robust shrub. The bloom season is mid-season. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent plant form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit.
\$16.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00 ☒
- 'Bill Wylam' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - A large rose-pink semi-double flower with flushed petals.
\$16.00
- ◆ 'Bonanza' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit.
\$24.00
- ◆ 'Chansonette' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This spreading grower has brilliant pink double flowers and so far has grown no higher than one foot tall for me. I do not know the eventual height of this plant.
\$24.00
- € 'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B with protection) - Large, deep pink, semi-double blooms in late autumn. This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden high light, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed.
\$16.00 and \$30.00
- 'Chojiguruma' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small anemone form flowers are light red and early blooming. The leaves are small and narrow on a vigorous growing plant.
\$10.00 and \$16.00
- € 'Christmas Rose' (*C. ×williamsii* × *C. ×hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring.
\$10.00, \$16.00 and \$30.00
- 'Dawn' = 'Ginryu' (*C. ×vernalis*) (zone 7A) - This variety has semi-double white flowers with a trace of peach-red at petal apices and backs and is a heavy bloomer in late fall. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy slightly narrow foliage.
\$16.00
- € 'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter.
\$16.00
- 'Dream Girl Var.' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumigata' × *C. reticulata* 'Buddha')(zone 7) - A very large semi-double with wavy, upright, irregular petals with light pink coloring. The foliage is similar to 'Buddha'.
\$18.00
- 'Enishi' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture.
\$10.00 and \$16.00

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- 'Fuji-no-mine' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Peak of Fuji" (trans.) has white peony to formal double flowers early in the fall season. The plant has a spreading habit which makes this useful where a shorter Camellia is desired. Often this variety is called "Snow" or "White Doves". \$16.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an upright and compact shrub. The bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear to be formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing later. \$30.00
- 'Hanagasa' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Flower Hat" (trans.) blooms very early in the season with large peach red single flowers of many petals. The plant has vigorous upright growth \$16.00 and \$18.00
- 'Inuhariko' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Paper-mache Dog" (trans.) was first documented in the 19th century. The flowers are white shading to pale red at the petal margins and the flat single flowers have broad petals. The flowers are large and appear early in the season. The plant has upright and vigorous growth. \$16.00 and \$18.00
- €'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery, thus its name. \$18.00
- 'Kanjiro' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - 'Kanjiro' blooms a deep cerise semi-double on a vigorous upright growing plant and blooms in mid-fall. The petals fade lighter at the center of the flower for a nice bicolor effect. \$30.00
- 'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Kira's White Winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a spreading growth habit. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- ◆'Marie Kirk' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This fine new white sasanqua has very double flowers and quite vigorous growth. Very limited supply. \$10.00
- €'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasankas in your garden. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- 'Mikuni-no-homare' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This very compact upright grower has white or pink flowers. \$16.00
- €'Moon Festival'(*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$16.00 and \$30.00
- 'Ô-nishiki' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Large Brocade" (trans.) has large white flowers shading to deep red at the petal tips. The single flowers open early in the fall season. The leaves are large and the plant is upright. \$30.00
- 'Otome-sasanka' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - A medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent sasanqua. The plant has upright growth with evenly spaced branches and forms a well-proportioned cone shaped tree with time. \$16.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- €'Pink Butterfly' (*C. × hiemalis*; CF-17) (zone 7A) - 'Pink Butterfly' has bright pink, single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October to November). The plant is very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an excellent hedging choice. \$30.00, \$40.00☒ and \$50.00☒

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- € 'Pink Goddess' (*C. × hiemalis*; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance.
\$16.00 and \$30.00
- € 'Pink Serenade' (*C. × hiemalis*; CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or a shrub border.
\$10.00, \$50.00☒ and \$60.00☒
- 'Pink Snow' (*C. × hiemalis*) (zone 7) - Medium, light pink anemone form flowers adorn this plants with low spreading and rapid growth.
\$16.00
- 'Rainbow' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - This variety has white flowers edged rose and it is a strong and open grower which is sun tolerant.
\$16.00 and \$18.00
- 'Rosea' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - A single pink flowered Sasanqua.
\$16.00 and \$18.00
- 'Ryûkô' (*C. × vernalis*) (zone 7) - "Dragon Light" (trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves.
\$10.00 and \$16.00
- 'Santô-zaki' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Triple Flowered" (trans.) has the habit of making one to three flowers from one bud. The pink flowers will appear double because of this trait. The leaves can split into two or three lobes also. The plant is somewhat spreading and vigorous in habit.
\$10.00 and \$16.00
- ◆ 'Sarrel' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - This spreading grower has pink flowers with some white variegations and anemone to peony form flowers.
\$10.00
- 'Setsugekka' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - "Snow, Moon and Flowers" (trans.) has white flowers with red spots at the petal apices. The flowers are large and appear in mid-season for us. The plant is vigorous and mostly upright growing.
\$16.00
- € 'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form.
\$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Shibori-egao' (*Camellia × vernalis*) (zone 7) - "Variegated Smiling Face" (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches.
\$30.00
- € 'Shikoku Stars' (true *C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy.
\$16.00
- 'Shishigashira' (*C. × hiemalis*) (zone 7) - "Lion's Head" (trans.) a red double, free flowering with slow growth. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. The plant tends to be spreading.
\$16.00
- 'Show Girl' (*C. sasanqua × C. reticulata*) (zone 8?) - One of Howard Asper's hybrids with large semi-double to peony form flowers colored light pink with a cyclamen cast. The plant has upright growth and is vigorous.
\$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Showa-no-sakae' (*C. × hiemalis*) (zone 7) - "Glory of Showa" (trans.) has light pink peony form flowers on a plant with spreading growth only reaching about 6 feet tall.
\$30.00

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€'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7B) - The medium red, peony form flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting on the ground without using his hands. \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$30.00

€'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. fraterna*) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) -One of our hybrids introduced first in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins; flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for greenhouse growing in colder area where it will bloom until March. \$16.00 and \$30.00

'Yume' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. yuhsienensis*)(zone 8?) - A profuse bloomer in mid-winter grows in a spreading manner. The petal variegation is genetic and very unusual; often the petals alternate white and pink. \$16.00 and \$18.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Selections and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown. And a first for us, Dr. Ackerman's new book!

Growing Camellias in Cold Climates by Dr. William L. Ackerman clearly states the methods, varieties and cautions of growing Camellias in USDA zone 7 and colder. Customers often ask for a good book on growing Camellias and I highly recommend this book for colder areas such as Washington, DC and north. I also find the information on growing Camellias appropriate for us in North Carolina although I have not used micro-foam for winter protection. This book covers a wide range of subjects relating to Camellias not just cold hardiness. For example Camellia breeding and diseases are both discussed and this is relevant to all Camellia growers. Hardy varieties are described with color photos of most of the varieties. \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping & Handling

€'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$10.00 and \$30.00(few)

'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) A selection developed at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochran. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. \$10.00 and \$30.00

€'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$10.00 and \$18.00

€'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now 25 feet tall, it towers over the other camellias in this area. The last few years a four foot tall plant of 'Survivor' has bloomed in Ontario, Canada. \$18.00 and \$30.00

€'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$18.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* and Hybrids (continued)

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

◆ 'Ashton's Pride' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki')(-15°F) - This one sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is October through December for us. The vigorous growth is somewhat spreading with small narrow leaves. \$10.00

'Frost Prince' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Shishigashira' × *C. oleifera*) - Deep pink medium sized single flowers occur on upright growth. \$30.00

'Lushan Snow' (*C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - A selection of the species that has the typical small (2") white flowers and beautiful cinnamon bark as the plant ages. A vigorous grower and dependable as far north as Philadelphia where a large plant flourishes in the garden of Charles Cresson. \$30.00

'Pink Icicle' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*)(-5°F) - This hybrid has shell pink, peony form and early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers. \$18.00 and \$30.00

'Polar Ice' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) - The white and very double flowers open early in the season on spreading growth. In ten years one should expect a plant about 6 feet by 6 feet. \$10.00 and \$30.00

'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are often one of the first Camellias to open in the fall. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. Especially when young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this cultivar into a nice rounded form. 'Snow Flurry' is one of David's favorites. \$30.00 and \$50.00☒

'Winter's Beauty' (*C. oleifera* × *C. japonica*) (-15°F) - Shell pink blooms adorn this nicely formed shrub in mid-winter. \$18.00 and \$30.00

◆ 'Winter's Charm' (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - This plant has lavender pink, peony form flowers and upright and bushy growth. The bloom season is October and November. \$24.00

'Winter's Cupid' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. ×hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira'))(-15°F) - This makes an attractive plant in the garden with thick dark green leaves on an upright and compact plant. The flowers are small single white flowers with pink markings at the petal tips; the bloom season is mid to late fall. \$10.00 and \$30.00

◆ 'Winter's Darling' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow')(-10°F) - The flowers of this variety are deep cerise pink and are miniature anemone form. The plant has upright but slow growth and the leaves are small and narrow. This blooms from November to December. Small plants. \$16.00

◆ 'Winter's Dream' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Peach Puff' × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) - This one has pink, semi-double flowers and blooms from October to November. The plant has upright growth with leathery dark glossy green leaves. \$18.00

'Winter's Fire' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-5°F) - Hot pink blooms are semi-double to peony form in mid-winter. The plant has spreading growth when young \$18.00

◆ 'Winter's Fire Var.' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-5°F) - This virus variegated form of 'Winter's Fire' is identical except for occasional white splotches on the flowers and leaves. \$10.00

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- 'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C. × 'Frost Princess'*) (-10°F) - This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$10.00 and \$30.00
- 'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - The anemone form blooms on this cultivar are bicolor because the outer petals are pink and the many small petaloids in the center are white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Joy' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. × hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) - This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. \$10.00
- 'Winter's Rose' (*C. oleifera* × *C. × hiemalis* 'Otome') (-15°F) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 2 feet tall. Pale pink semi-double flowers are produced in profusion in early fall. The plants for sale are proportionally smaller than other varieties because this is a slow grower. \$24.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Snowman' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. × hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) - Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and November and December bloomers. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Star White' (sport of 'Winter's Star') (-5°F) - This plant is similar to 'Winter's Star' except the single flowers are almost white. The bloom period is early October to November. The plant has vigorous growth. \$18.00
- 'Winter's Waterlily' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - The white flowers vary from anemone-form to formal double on plants with spreading growth. The bloom season is November to January \$10.00 and \$30.00

Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall blooming and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

- Camellia brevistyla* (zone 7B) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. \$10.00 and \$16.00
- Camellia chekiangoleosa* (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and blooms from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$16.00
- Camellia cuspidata* (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (1" across) white flowers in late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. \$16.00
- € *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- Camellia octapetala* (zone 7) - Two years ago our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like brown apples and almost every seed germinated. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$18.00 and \$30.00

Camellia Species (continued)

◆ *Camellia oleifera*, Oil Tea Camellia (zone 6) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil. These seedlings will eventually reach 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$12.00

Camellia semiserrata (zone 8) - This species is native to eastern China and has large sculptured leaves. The large, rose-red flowers are campanulate (horn like). \$18.00 and \$30.00

Tea Plants

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) - A form of tea with rather large leaves. \$10.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf form (zone 7A) - This form of tea has large and leathery leaves. The plant becomes a multi-trunked large shrub to about 15 feet. This species starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open cup shaped and white. It is a profuse bloomer and if pollinated can produce many nickel-sized fruits. Tea made from these plants (first flush of growth) is very delicate and refreshing. \$12.00, \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small leaf form of tea. \$16.00 and \$18.00

Camellia sinensis var. *ptilophylla* (zone 7B) - We consider this to be a variety of tea although Professor Chang describes it as a separate species. A small tree from Guangdong Province, China with the appearance of a large leafed tea. \$10.00 and \$18.00

Camellia sinensis var. *quinquebracteata* (zone 7B) - Another variety of tea similar to the previous with large leaves and vigorous growth. Professor Chang describes this as a separate species but the differences are very minor. The origin is Yunnan, China. \$30.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from China (zone 7) - Tea plants grown from Chinese seed. \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall. \$16.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe, tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. Please see the recipe on page 2. \$10.00, \$16.00, \$30.00, \$35.00☒, \$50.00☒ and \$60.00☒

Camellia vietnamensis (zone ?) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. These are seedlings from the larger leaf form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later usually in late winter. An example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$16.00

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SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years plants will reach 6 to 8 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

This year our cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* varieties are listed, followed by cultivars of *Camellia japonica* and finally *Camellia* hybrids involving other species.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. In protected sites these can be grown in zone 6A. The "April Series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas. Several cold hardy varieties we developed and some of Dr. Ackerman's selections are listed here also.

- €'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$30.00, \$35.00☒, \$40.00☒ and \$60.00☒
- €'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen has bloomed well in New Jersey for several years. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00
- €'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland') - This compact plant has a moderate growth rate and small, medium pinkish-red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- €'April Melody' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') - This has compact, erect and vigorous growth and single, red blooms. This cultivar starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very hardy. \$30.00
- €'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00
- ◆€'April Rose' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. \$10.00 and \$18.00
- €'April Snow' ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- €'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. \$18.00 and \$30.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS (continued)

◆ 'Betty Sette' ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') - This variety from Dr. Ackerman has medium pink formal double flowers which bloom late in the season. The plant is a slow grower and the leaves are very dark green. \$18.00

◆ 'Frost Queen' (*C. japonica*) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$10.00

◆ 'Jerry Hill' ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') - This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy and dark green leaves. \$24.00

€ 'Pink Icicle' (*C. × williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') - This hybrid from Dr. Ackerman has shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers. \$18.00 and \$30.00

€ 'Red Aurora' ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy. \$10.00 and \$18.00

€ 'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant has light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. \$18.00 and \$60.00☒

€ 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$60.00☒

Camellia japonica Cultivars (Spring Blooming)

When thinking of Camellias these are what come to mind first. *Camellia japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or earlier. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "€".

€ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. \$16.00 and \$30.00

'Adolphe Audusson Var.' (zone 7) - This French introduction from 1877 has large dark red flowers on a compact growing plant. The flower buds have good hardiness. \$30.00

€ 'Autumn Mist' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and gradually as the weather cools the single flowers have more and more pink. Most of the pink pigment is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter. \$16.00, \$30.00, \$35.00☒, \$60.00☒ and \$100.00☒

◆ 'Betty Sheffield' (zone 7A) - This highly variable cultivar has white striped and blotched red and pink semi-double to loose peony form flowers. Mid-season bloom. \$16.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- 'Black Magic' (zone 7) - The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double. The flowers open late in the season. \$10.00
- 'Blood of China' (zone 7) - The name refers to the color of the blooms which are a rich red. The semi-double flowers open late in the season on a nice compact plant. \$16.00
- ◆ 'C.M. Wilson' (zone 7A) - One of the many sports of 'Elegans' this one has nice light pink anemone form flowers early in the season. The flowers can be very large and will have some virus variegation. The bloom season is early to mid-season. \$16.00
- 'Dee Davis' (zone 7) - Rose-form double flowers are rose-pink with around 68 petals. \$30.00
- ◆ 'Drama Girl' (zone 7) - The semi-double flowers of this variety are deep salmon rose pink and are very large. This mid-season bloomer has vigorous and somewhat pendulous growth. \$16.00
- 'Elizabeth Le Bay' (zone 7) - Large rose-pink double flowers bloom on a vigorous plant. This should have spreading even pendulous growth although these plants do not exhibit this trait yet. \$16.00 and \$30.00
- 'Fashionata' (zone 7) - Large semi-double and apricot pink flowers match the vigorous growth of the plant. \$30.00
- 'Fire Falls' (zone 7) - Glowing crimson peony form flowers attracted my attention to this plant while I photographed other Camellias in the area. 'Fire Falls' blooms over a long season and has vigorous upright growth with rather large leaves. \$30.00
- 'Hit Parade' (zone 7) - This Nuccio's introduction has deep red semi-double flowers which can be up to six inches across. \$16.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers are medium red and formal double. The plant is very hardy and has a super compact habit. \$10.00 and \$30.00
- 'Jessie Burgess' (zone 7) - This early flowering variety has rose colored petals with a silver cast. The plant is vigorous. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- ◆ 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different *Camellia*. \$10.00
- 'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) - One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The double blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. The plant is also exceptionally cold hardy. \$24.00
- ◆ 'Lady Clare' = 'Akashigata' (zone 7A) - "Akashi Bay" (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has very large semi-double flowers with a distinct column of stamens. The flowers are deep pink and appear in mid-season. 'Lady Clare' is a very dependable landscape plant because it is tough and has good cold hardiness; large plants are often seen in old gardens in this area. This is a triploid variety which means it has three sets of chromosomes rather than the two sets usually found in *C. japonica*. The leaves are large and thick while the plant has a somewhat spreading growth habit. \$24.00
- ◆ 'Magnoliaeflora' = 'Hagoromo' (zone 7A) - "Robe of Feathers" (trans.) is also from Edo and has pale pink flowers fading palest pink at the center. The semi-double flowers are appropriately described as lotus form because the petals are curved in a very pleasing way. The mid-season bloom on compact plants is dependable. \$24.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Man Size' (zone 7) - The bloom is perfect for a boutonniere with the tight ball of petaloids in the center of the white anemone form flowers. \$30.00

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'Miss Bessie Beeville' (zone 7) - "A medium amaranth rose, shading to phlox pink with spirea red veining, formal double..." from the International Camellia Register describes the flower well.

\$24.00

'Nuccio's Cameo' (zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a long season bloom.

\$12.00 and \$16.00

'Nuccio's Gem' (zone 7) - Perfect formal double flowers are large and pure white. The plant has upright and compact growth.

\$24.00

€ 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom.

\$16.00

◆ 'Opaelice' - Please help us identify this mystery plant. It is vigorous with large leaves and pink flowers.

\$18.00

'Paulette Goddard' (zone 6B) - The deep red flower can be semi-double, anemoniform or peony form. The plant survived our coldest winter (-9°F).

\$24.00 and \$35.00 ☒

'Pink Perfection' (zone 7A) - Although a slow grower this pale pink small formal double is often seen in gardens in this area.

\$24.00 and \$35.00 ☒

'Prince Eugene Napoleon Var.' (zone 7) - Introduced in 1859 this formal double flower is still very popular probably due to its brilliant cherry red color. Virus variegation is present in these plants.

\$30.00

'Professor Charles S. Sargent' (zone 7) - Often very large and ancient Camellia plants at old houses in the South turn out to be "Professor Sargent". This dependable bright red anemone form flower usually blooms in February and March for us.

\$10.00, \$16.00 and \$30.00

'R. L. Wheeler' (zone 7) - This large rose-pink semi-double is quite cold-hardy. Limited availability.

\$16.00

◆ 'Reverend John G. Drayton' (zone 7) - This good cold hardy variety has bright pink semi-double flowers.

\$16.00

'Rosea Plena' (zone 7) - This deep rose-pink formal double has distinct venation in the petals.

\$30.00

'Rosea Superba' (zone 7) - The very large double flower is deep pink and blooms early to late in the season.

\$16.00

◆ 'Royal Velvet' (zone 7) - Wonderful dark velvet red flowers are one of my favorites for good substance and size. The plant has a good upright habit and blooms over a long season. I recommend crossing this with *C. chekiangoleosa* for developing good reds.

\$10.00

'Steve Blount' (zone 7) - This early blooming variety has twisted and fluted petals and was developed by Walter Homeyer. The flower is light red and semi-double.

\$30.00

◆ 'Sudie Blanchard' (zone 7) - This large semi-double has white flowers of good substance. When this blooms it is irresistible.

\$16.00

'Tama Bambino' (zone 7) - rose-pink miniature peony form with a white picotee edge.

\$30.00

'Tama Beauty' (zone 7) - The loose peony form flower is rose pink bordered with a white edge.

\$16.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

'Tama-no-ura' ((zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. This is super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. roseaflora* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower types.

\$16.00 and \$50.00☒

◆ 'Tama Peacock' (seedling of 'Tama-no-ura') (zone 7) - This has a good strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is 'Kujaku-tsubaki'?

\$10.00

'Tiffany' (zone 7) - The very large loose peony form flowers are a pale pink. The plant has upright and vigorous growth.

\$18.00

'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms early to mid-season.

\$10.00 and \$18.00

◆ 'Tricolor Pink' (sport of 'Tricolor')(zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent-useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene.

\$10.00 and \$35.00☒

€ 'Turandot' ('Berenice Boddy' × can you guess?; CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year.

\$12.00 and \$30.00

'Victory White' (zone 7) - The white flowers are medium sized incomplete double form. This variety has good cold-hardiness.

\$30.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Hybrids

This is the catch-all category including the super-showy Williamsii hybrids, Cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "€".

€ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. ×williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery.

\$30.00 and \$60.00☒

€ "Bright Eyes" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B) - The medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from February into March. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers inspired the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used previously in Australia.)

\$30.00 and \$50.00☒

◆ 'Buttons 'n Bows' (*C. saluenensis* hybrid)(zone 7?) - This wonderfully compact plant has small formal double flowers that shade from light pink to deeper pink at the edge. The bloom season is early to mid-season.

\$24.00 and \$35.00☒

€ "CF-38" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B to 8) - Deep, rose-pink single that produces trusses of blooms even on young plants. Bloom starts in late fall and progresses until early spring. This is a very strong grower with a markedly fastigiate habit.

\$18.00, \$30.00 and \$100.00☒

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

€“CF-44” (*C. japonica* ‘Ville de Nantes’ × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - white, single miniature with very vigorous spreading growth. This is a very fragrant selection that flowers prolifically. A sturdy garden plant in milder areas, and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north.

\$30.00 and \$50.00☒

◆‘China Festival’ (*C. granthamiana* × *C. ×* ‘Dr. Clifford Parks’)(zone 8?) - The deep pink large flowers of this variety have the crepe like petals of *C. granthamiana* and the bright colors of a *C. reticulata* hybrid. The semi-double flowers open in mid-season and the leaves have very distinct venation.

\$15.00

‘Cinnamon Cindy’ (*C. japonica* ‘Kenyo-tai’ × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8) - The miniature flowers of this variety have rose-pink outer petals and white petaloids making them quite cute. The flowers have a nice cinnamon fragrance and bloom early to mid-season. The foliage is small and light green although the new growth has a reddish tinge.

\$10.00

€‘Crimson Candles’ (F_2 of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*); CF-36) (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent-even after nights in the low 20's F, the open flowers still have good color.

\$10.00 and \$18.00

€‘Dr. Ralph Watkins’ (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* ‘Princess Lavender’)(zone 7A) - This orchid pink loose peony has medium sized blooms. It flowers freely in mid to late season (March and April). The open flowers withstand heat well; it has a strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback.

\$16.00

‘High Fragrance’ (*C. japonica* ‘Mrs. Bertha Harms’ × (‘Salab’ × ‘Scentuous’)(zone 8?) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and small lanceolate leaves.

\$10.00

◆‘Hybrid L’ (*C. cuspidata* × *C. japonica*)(zone 7) - This upright growing plant has small narrow leaves and miniature apple blossom flowers in early spring.

\$18.00

€‘Japanese Fantasy’ (*C. japonica* ‘Berenice Boddy’ × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid.

\$10.00, \$18.00 and \$60.00☒

‘Jury’s Yellow’ (*C. × williamsii* × *C. japonica* ‘Gwenneth Morey’)(zone 7) - The cream-yellow petaloids surrounded by white petals give the appearance of a yellow flower. The plant is upright and compact.

\$16.00

‘Kagiroi’(*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* ‘Silver Chalice’)(zone 8?) - A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The cold-hardiness is unknown but probably not very hardy since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. Two year old plants:

\$50.00

‘Kogane-yuri’ (*C. ×* ‘Barbara Clark’ × *C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing)(zone ?) - “Golden Lily” (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant. Two year old plants:

\$30.00

‘Mary Christian’ (*C. × williamsii*)(zone 7) - The phlox-pink flowers are single trumpet shaped and medium sized.

\$18.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

€'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings. \$18.00 and \$50.00☒

€'Scarlet Temptation' (*C. × williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals, mid-season. The large, intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form and has good cold-resistance. \$30.00, \$35.00☒, \$50.00☒ and \$100.00☒

€'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeiflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. \$10.00, \$24.00 and \$30.00

€'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. \$30.00, \$35.00☒ and \$50.00☒

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00
Larger quantities - write for availability and price.

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Ten seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia sinensis: 'Small Leaf', 'Large Leaf', and limited amounts of other Tea varieties.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of the forest. We will distinguish between shrubs, small trees (20 to 40 feet tall) and large trees (over 50 feet tall). We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by €.

- Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub grows to 12 feet tall and can spread 12' or more and has butter yellow fall color. \$10.00, \$25.00
- Aesculus ×splendens* (*A. sylvatica* × *A. pavia*), Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) - These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. \$16.00
- Ardisia japonica* 'Chirimen' (zone 7) - J.C. Raulston found this to be one of the most cold hardy of the *Ardisias*. 'Chirimen' stays under 10 inches tall and produces bright red berries in profusion. \$5.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial to full sun in fairly well drained soil. The plant reaches 6 feet tall by one foot wide. \$6.00
- Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca Pendula', Weeping Atlas Cedar (zone 7) - At the entrance to the JC Raulston Arboretum this plant is used quite successfully by training the trunk on an arbor and letting the small branches droop down to the ground. With time the bright blue color makes a striking statement as the twisted trunk becomes quite sizable. Best in well drained soil in full sun. These are grafts. \$20.00
- € *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. \$16.00, \$50.00☒, \$150.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens that was found as a sport of 'Fastigiata' grows by making many branches from the base. The branches spread to several yards across and eventually will mound up to 3 or 4 feet. The dark green foliage contrasts nicely with the light green new growth. This conifer is very heat tolerant, will grow in sun or deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. \$5.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata', Upright Plum Yew (zone 6) - Many vertical stems grow from the base to form a vase shaped dark green shrub about 8 feet tall. The large foliage makes this useful as a background or as a specimen. The form is better in light shade and most soils. \$10.00, \$16.00
- ◆ *Cercis canadensis* 'Traveller', Weeping Redbud (zone 5) - This wonderful weeping redbud has the very glossy leaves of the Texas strain. I have staked my plant to 4 feet and it has made a rounded top with branches gracefully flowing down to the ground. A very striking plant for sun and most soils. \$45.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis henryae* (zone 7) - This species is closely related to *Chamaecyparis thyoides* and is native to the coastal plains of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Named after the late Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The foliage is very fine textured with a medium green color. These cuttings were taken from a nicely shaped tree growing in full sun in a dry field. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. \$14.00

- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Gracilis', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This one is characterized by fan-like branchlets arranged in irregular patterns which makes a unique addition to the garden. This is a moderately slow grower that will reach 6 feet tall in 15 years as a rounded conical shape. Best in light shade and well drained soil. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea', Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This lemon gold upright conifer grows slowly and makes a good accent in light shade to full sun. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Snowkist' (zone 5) - This very dwarf Hinoki will make a pyramidal shaped miniature tree with white variegation spread over the plant. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa Albospica' (zone 5) - The frondlike branches are soft to the touch which makes this small tree useful near walkways. The foliage has white speckling. \$12.00, \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) - Tiny branchlets scattered throughout the plant are white on this small bun shaped plant. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a "texture" garden. \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 4) - The juvenile foliage is mostly yellow and white on this small tree. Best in full sun. \$6.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Veitchii' (zone 4) - The wonderfully soft feathery foliage is a nice light blue all year long. It is tempting to use this in a mass planting but with time it becomes a tree with a pyramidal shape. Best in full sun or light shade and slightly moist. \$8.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Sungold' (zone 4) - This one has thread-like foliage of golden-yellow color which grows to be a small tree although slowly. Ancient specimens probably will have an almost perfectly conical shape with branches sweeping the ground. This form is similar to 'Filifera Aurea' and also like full-sun and moist soils. \$8.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub (to 20') additional interest in the summer. Grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. \$4.00
- Chionanthus virginicus*, Old Man's Beard (zone 4) - A large native shrub that explodes into masses of misty flowers in late spring. It is a handsome shrub with an outstanding floral display. This tough plant can grow under white oaks, but it is happier in more sun and moister soil. \$12.00, \$30.00 ☒
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7A with protection) - An evergreen tree with singularly beautiful foliage. Chinese collaborators estimate that this is the hardiest species in the large genus *Cinnamomum*. The original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical form. \$40.00 ☒, \$60.00 ☒
- ◆ *Cinnamomum porrectum*, Yellow Cinnamomum (cold hardiness is untested) - So far these seedlings are growing well but the cold hardiness is untested. This is probably a large tree that is not too picky about soil. \$8.00
- Cleyera japonica*, Sakaki (zone 7A) - Velvet-textured, deep green leaves are held in horizontal layers; fragrant flowers are produced in late spring. A large shrub to small tree which grows best in partial shade. (The name *Cleyera* is often applied to *Ternstroemia* in southeastern horticulture.) \$10.00
- ◆ *Cleyera japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7) - The new leaves are a bright pink which becomes dark green with a white edge. Otherwise this is similar to the above. \$15.00
- Corokia cotoneaster* (zone 8?) - When I asked someone what does this do? The answer was, "That's all it does." Silvery branches zig-zag at each node and hold tiny leaves and flowers. \$6.00
- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. \$6.00

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Corylopsis sinensis, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. This species flowers later than other species and grows to about 10 feet tall. Again this like moist soil and partial shade. \$6.00

Cotoneaster apiculatus 'Tom Thumb' (zone 4) - The tiny shiny green leaves of 'Tom Thumb' turn a bright red in the fall. The low spreading form produces many red berries and stays under one foot tall but can become several feet across. For us it seems to like full sun and well drained soil. \$6.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Compressa' (zone 6) - This very dwarf rounded cone shaped cultivar with deep green needles grows only inches per year but makes a very pretty oval shape for a more formal setting. Possibly reaching 3 feet tall and 2 feet wide in ten years. *Cryptomeria* is quite tolerant of sun or shade and dry to wet conditions; an ideal situation would be light shade and moist well drained soil. \$6.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Vilmoriniana' (zone 7) - Short stiff branches are densely packed into an upright egg shape. This keeps a nice deep green color and probably only grows to four feet in 50 years. \$6.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Sekkan Sugi', (zone 6) - This rapidly becomes a tree form with striking yellow color to the new growth. \$12.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tansu Sport' (zone 7) - The stiff needles and stems develop into a broadly pyramidal form with an irregular appearance. This grows about 3-4 inches per year. \$12.00

◆ × *Cupressocyparis ovensis* (*Cupressus lusitanica* × *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) (zone 6) - This large fast growing tree has flattened blue green sprays which are somewhat drooping. Best in full sun and most soils. \$10.00

Diospyros rhombifolia, Diamond-leafed Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. \$20.00

◆ *Edgeworthia chrysantha* 'Gold Rush', Oriental Rice Paper Plant (zone 7) - An ideal plant as it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. \$25.00

◆ *Eurya japonica* 'Winter Wine', Hi-sakaki (zone 7) - A vigorous evergreen shrub of excellent form. This selection turns a burgundy color in the winter when grown in sun. The plant takes pruning well but can reach 20 feet tall without pruning. Some winter shade is helpful in colder areas and well drained soil is recommended. \$6.00

Ficus tokoua (zone ?) - Four inch obovate leaves cover woody stems that trail on the ground. A gift from Dr. J.C. Raulston but we can not find any information on it. \$10.00

Franklinia alatamaha, Ben Franklin Tree (zone 5) - This handsome small tree with showy white flowers blooms in mid to late summer. The fall color is spectacular. This plant requires perfect drainage and can not dry out but likes sun to partial shade. \$25.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Chuck Hayes' (zone 7) - This semi-double flowered *Gardenia* has proven to be quite hardy in this area. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$8.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Kleim's Hardy' (zone 8A) - Very fragrant single white flowers cover this small compact plant (3-4 feet tall) in late spring. Partial shade in most soils will keep this one happy. \$8.00

Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - A large tree dating back to the time of the dinosaurs. Excellent yellow fall color is displayed on unique branch structure. \$16.00

Hydrangea anomala ssp. *petiolaris* 'Tilliifolia' (zone 5) - A form with very small leaves grows as a vine and slowly the leaves become larger as the plant ages. This will climb unassisted up tree trunks, walls or rocks. This was formerly called *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Brookside Littleleaf'. \$10.00

Idesia polycarpa, ligiri (zone 6A) - This medium sized tree produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. The spectacular clusters of hundreds of berries are 6 to 9 inches long. \$10.00

- Ilex latifolia*, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) - This arboreal Japanese and Chinese species has large glossy leaves and has the appearance of *Magnolia grandiflora* without the huge size. These are seedlings from China and should make nice dense specimens in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$15.00
- ◆ *Ilex latifolia* 'Purple Power', Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7) - This selection has striking purple petioles and glossy foliage but otherwise is similar to the species. \$20.00
- Ilex* × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - Grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. Old plants are 2 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. \$6.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil' (zone 6) - This columnar Holly grows to 15 feet tall and only 3 feet wide. This is quite useful where space is limited or an unusual shape is desired. If these are planted a foot apart they would make an effective hedge. These like full sun and wet or dry soil. \$12.00
- Ilex* × *wandoensis* (*Ilex cornuta* × *I. integra*)(zone 7) - This natural hybrid has nice small almost spineless leaves that are deep green. This dense shrub or small tree grows to 16 feet tall with a nice conical shape and it produces red fruits. Brought into cultivation by C. Ferris Miller from the village of Wando in South Korea. Grows well in full sun and most soils. \$10.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - This wonderful evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers which last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the foliage (strongly fragrant when crushed) is deer resistant. Tolerant of wet sites. \$12.00
- ◆ *Illicium floridanum* 'Pebblebrook', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - One of the most compact forms of Florida Anise, this also has red flowers in profusion. \$25.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) - This well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree has pink flowers. The texture of this species is a little more delicate than the Florida Anise and the flowers appear later in the season. This needs more shade and moderately drained soil. \$12.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lanceleaf Anise (zone 7) - This is similar to *I. henryi*, but it has longer lance-like leaves and may be slightly more cold hardy. During cold periods in the winter, the leaves do not droop like *I. henryi*. Best in light shade and moderately drained soil.
- Illicium verum*, True Star Anise (zone 8?) - The spice is harvested from this tree which reaches 60 feet tall. This evergreen has fragrant white flowers and star shaped fruits used in Chinese cooking. \$5.00
- Itea chinensis*, Chinese Sweetspire (zone 7) - A large evergreen shrub with pendant racemes of white flowers. A large plant at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum has done well. \$10.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - This narrowly columnar dwarf grows rather slowly and will fit in a small rock garden. Tiny leaves and fine branching make old specimens particularly impressive. \$16.00, \$30.00☒
- Juniperus rigida*, Temple Juniper (zone 5 to 6) - A juniper with needle like leaves. Although the growth habit is erect, it has horizontal branchlets and weeping twigs; and makes a striking accent in the garden. \$10.00, \$16.00
- Juniperus scopulorum* 'Sparkle' (zone 5) - A very narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. Grows to 10 feet tall and 1-2 feet wide. Best in full sun and well drained soil. \$8.00
- ◆ *Juniperus virginiana* 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - A spreading blue form of our native juniper with bright silvery-grey foliage. An easily grown juniper that is useful as a specimen or as part of a grouped planting. Older specimens have reached 5 feet tall and 10 feet across in sun or in part shade and well drained soil is helpful. \$8.00
- Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7) - A wonderful fir-like conifer from southern China. These were propagated from a hardy selection. \$25.00, \$75.00☒
- Keteleeria evelyniana* (zone 7) - Widely grown and planted in Yunnan - now available here. This is a very handsome conifer that becomes very large in time. It is a handsome specimen when young or in great age. \$50.00, \$75.00☒

- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) - This red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Nice bluish-green ovate leaves turn golden yellow in the fall. Best in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$6.00
- ◆ *Lindera megaphylla*, Large-leaf Spicebush (zone 8?) - I first saw this in Kew Gardens where it is a 30 foot tall tree with large evergreen leaves; it is very impressive. These small seedlings imported from China need testing for hardiness and adaptability in our climate. \$15.00
- Lonicera nitida*, Box Honeysuckle (zone 7B) - These plants were grown from wild collected seed in Sichuan, China. The tiny green leaves make this useful for bonsai, or miniature hedges. \$12.00
- Lonicera × purpusii*, Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating. A large shrub to 8 feet tall can be pruned and is a quite adaptable plant in partial shade to sun in most soils. \$10.00
- Loropetalum chinense*, Chinese Fringe Flower (zone 7, 6B with some protection) - A fine-textured, fast-growing evergreen related to the witch-hazels. Good, long-lasting floral display of white flowers in the early spring. \$12.00, \$20.00
- ◆ *Loropetalum chinense* 'Daybreak's Flame' (zone 7B?) - One of the hot-pink flowered varieties with bronze-pink leaves like 'Blush'. Good for partial shade but we are not sure how large these will get eventually. \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia cylindrica* (zone 6) - This white flowered small tree becomes quite handsome and is especially showy in bloom before the leaves come out. These are seedling imported from China and may represent the true species since the *M. cylindrica* in cultivation is thought to be a hybrid of uncertain origin. Best in moist soil and partial to full sun. \$20.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf or Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) - Eventually a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree. Often used as a tropical accent in the garden. \$15.00
- ◆ *Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers although ours has yet to bloom. Can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from Chinese seed. \$12.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 4) - Another plant from the age of the dinosaurs. This is a large fast growing tree that develops a flared trunk with reddish bark. \$5.00, 9 for \$35.00
- ◆ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. These vigorous plants are grafted. \$50.00
- ◆ *Michelia skinneriana*, Banana Shrub (zone 7B?) - This is an improved Banana Shrub with slightly smaller evergreen leaves but the same fragrant flowers in early spring. In colder areas this needs shade and windbreaks for winter protection. \$20.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* f. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has unusual orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near zero F temperatures. Best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. \$20.00
- ◆ *Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Rotundifolius' (zone 7) - A slow growing large shrub with thick black-green leaves that are almost round. It has a nice compact habit and grows well in partial shade and most soils. \$10.00
- ◆ *Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Sasaba', Bamboo leaf Osmanthus (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing "razor-wire" look. Eventually this slow grower will reach 10 feet tall and about 4 feet wide. Best in partial shade. \$10.00
- ◆ *Phoebe sheareri* (zone ?) - We know this is an evergreen small tree in the Lauraceae. Other *Phoebe* species have beautiful foliage but this is a new species imported from China. \$15.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. \$8.00

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- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$20.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmaea' (zone 6) - At first glance this looks like some bizarre conifer rather than a broad-leaf evergreen. 'Pygmaea' forms a rounded shrublet (4' tall) with a distinctive fine texture and speckles of green, red and yellow in the foliage. \$8.00
- Pinus flexilis* 'Pendula', Weeping Limber Pine (zone 4) - A native of the western United States this pine has bluish needles and will grow along the ground unless staked. \$25.00
- ◆ *Pinus palustris*, Longleaf Pine (zone 7) - This native of the Sandhills region of the SE US has amazingly long (up to 18 inches) needles and is particularly striking at a young age. This large tree starts its life as a "grass" with the needles held up from the extremely short trunk. Then it rapidly grows an upright stem with needles all the way to the ground. Best in sun and most soils, even our clay soils. \$15.00
- Pinus yunnanensis*, Yunnan Pine (zone 7?) - This medium sized tree develops an interesting open crown with long needles drooping from the branches. The shoots are a shining pink. Probably best in sun and well-drained soil. \$4.00
- Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese Pistache (zone 6) - Dirr describes *Pistachia* as "...a truly tenacious species." This tree can be used as a shade, street or lawn tree with outstanding red and orange fall color. It is practically pest and disease free, drought tolerant and wind resistant. \$10.00
- Podocarpus nagi* (zone 8B) - A most unusual conifer with shiny, pointed, very broad leaves that matures into a beautiful large, round-topped tree, or it can be contained by pruning. It will tolerate 15°F, but not lower, and it is easily grown in a pot. \$16.00
- ◆ *Polyspora yunnanensis* [formerly *Gordonia yunnanensis*] (zone 8?) - From a distance this has the appearance of a *Camellia* with large (5 inch) white flowers. The original collection of seeds came from a tree 90 feet tall with a trunk of 2.5 feet in diameter. The tree grows in Yunnan, China near the Burma border and also grows rapidly for us in pots. \$20.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. \$4.00, \$16.00
- Prunus* × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) - An attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. \$10.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season which can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 20 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow 4 or 5 feet per year.
- € 'Bridal Veil' - This weeping cultivar has very pale pink, strongly scented blooms on branches that gently arch downwards. This is an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 6 feet tall and 15 feet across in 7 years. \$30.00, \$40.00
- ◆ 'Coker White' - This historic variety grew in the Coker Arboretum and may have been the first "Ume" in Chapel Hill. Single white flowers are produced in profusion. \$20.00
- € 'Fragrant Snow' - For us this is the best white flowered variety with large semi-double flowers with a strong pleasant scent. \$20.00, \$30.00
- ◆ 'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers. \$20.00, \$30.00
- 'Kobai' - This dependable variety has pinkish-red, semi-double flowers. This one also frequently makes a good crop of small Apricots which can be used for Plum wine. \$20.00, \$30.00
- 'Rose Bud' - One of the best, this one has large, semi-double, soft pink flowers slightly later in the season than some other varieties. \$20.00, \$30.00
- ◆ 'Rosemary Clarke' - This vigorous cultivar has semi-double flowers on the usual green stems. The flowers are white with red calyces and are fragrant. \$20.00, \$30.00
- ◆ 'W.B. Clarke' - A weeping form, medium pink semi-double flowers on arching branches. \$30.00

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- ◆ *Pseudolarix amabilis*, Golden Larch (zone 5) - This small tree treats us to wonderful fresh green leaves in spring and golden fall color. This deciduous conifer will tolerate our summer heat and prefers a well drained soil in the sun. Call for wholesale prices on these seedlings. \$4.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) - This small (7' tall) mountain form remains a shrub but fruits prolifically with wafer like fruits held in clusters through the winter. Grows in shade or sun and tolerates drought well. \$5.00
- ◆ *Pyracantha atalantioides* 'Gnome' (zone 5) - The small leaves of 'Gnome' are held closely for an attractive appearance. Orange fruits are produced in the fall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$10.00
- Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak (zone 7) - These small seedlings will become massive picturesque evergreen trees excellent for the grand alle at the front of your plantation house. \$20.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade
- 'Chinsei' - A wonderful dwarf plant with small shiny leaves and medium pink flowers in June or July. Grows to one foot tall and several feet across. \$6.00
- 'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. \$20.00
- 'Rukizon' - Salmon-orange flowers appear on this very diminutive Kazan azalea. Very small heart-shaped leaves have a heavy texture. \$6.00, \$12.00
- ◆ *Rhodotypos scandens*, Black Jetbead (zone 4) - This small shrub, to 4-6 feet, has white flowers in late spring followed by shiny black drupes in clusters of four. These fruits remain on the plant from fall into the following spring. This tough plant adapts to sun or shade and wet or dry sites. \$6.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. \$12.00
- Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' (zone 6) - A variegated willow with white and pink new growth. Best when pruned to the ground every other winter forcing vigorous growth that is very striking even from far away. \$8.00
- ◆ *Sarcococca saligna* (zone 8?) - This handsome small (to 3' tall) evergreen shrub develops purple berries and can spread by rhizomes. One plant is doing well in shade and well-drained soil at the JC Raulston Arboretum. \$8.00
- Schizandra* sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. It has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Schizandra* sp., Large Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A large leafed species also collected in Sichuan. It has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Chapel Hill', Hardy Coast Redwood (zone 6B) - The original plant of this grows near downtown Chapel Hill and is over 60 feet tall. It has proven to be very cold-hardy and has dark green needles on a narrow and tall tree with orange bark. Light shade and well-drained soil is recommended. \$10.00
- Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) - This small leafed species blooms heavily when a young plant. The fall color is a reddish-purple. \$6.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. \$8.00
- Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$8.00
- ◆ *Syringa vulgaris* 'Mrs. Forrest K. Smith', Heat tolerant Lilac (zone 5) - This is one of the Descanso hybrids developed in Southern California for heat tolerance and for requiring less winter cold for bloom. We are testing several of these varieties and have yet to make any evaluations. This cultivar has light lavender flowers and probably would be happy in full sun. \$8.00
- Taxodium distichum*, Bald Cypress (zone 4) - At Kew Gardens roots of a large *Taxodium* create a wooden wall some 30 feet long at the edge of the pond. This large tree is excellent for wet or submerged areas where knobby knees will appear out of the ground. \$16.00, \$25.00 ☐

- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Cascade Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - We have a limited supply of this new cultivar with very pendulous branches. These are grafted at 12 to 18 inches high. \$75.00
- ◆ *Taxodium mucronatum*, Mexican Baldcypress (zone 8) - This evergreen in warmer areas to deciduous fast growing tree has become a tree in our area but suffers some winter injury. The habit is more spreading and also likes to grow in wet areas in full sun. \$10.00
- Taxus mairei* (zone 7) - An erect growing yew with interesting yellow-brown banding on the needles. This species is performing well in southern gardens. \$20.00, \$35.00 ☒
- Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Burnished Gold' (zone 7) - The new growth is bright yellow-gold and gradually fades bronze-green. This vigorous selection was introduced by the JC Raulston Arboretum. \$10.00
- Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Variegata' (zone 7) - The dark green leaves have a creamy margin that turns pink in the winter. Interestingly *Ternstroemia*, *Cleyera* and *Eurya* have been placed in a new family, the Ternstroemiaceae. \$10.00
- ◆ *Thuja* × 'Green Giant', Hybrid Arborvitae (zone 5) - This very rapidly growing tree grows as a narrow upright tree when young. 'Green Giant' can be used to make a windbreak or an effective screen. It keeps a good green color all year long and tolerates most soils and is best in full sun or light shade. \$12.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$6.00
- ◆ *Trochodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) - This spring I was amazed to see a large plant of this growing at Longwood Gardens and was told *Trochodendron* grows well at Arnold Arboretum (zone 5). These are cuttings grown from the wonderful specimen at the JC Raulston Arboretum which has dark green foliage and a compact habit. I recommend planting in well-drained soil with winter protection from wind and sun. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$20.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Frosty', Variegated Hemlock (zone 4) - This full sized tree has striking white new growth, best impact with direct sun part of the day. Best in well-drained soil. \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Hemlock (zone 4) - Takes well to staking and pruning. \$16.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stranger' (zone 4) - Upright growing dwarf which has heavy green foliage. \$8.00
- ◆ *Tsuga diversifolia*, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. Best in partial to full sun and well-drained soil. \$8.00
- ◆ *Tsuga sieboldii*, Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This wonderful conifer has lustrous dark green needles on a handsome pyramidal tree. We have found this species grows well in our area but do not plant under pine trees. The pine needles get caught in the branches and look messy. Best in well-drained soil and partial (maybe full) sun. \$8.00
- Ungnadia speciosa*, Mexican Buckeye (zone 7) - The large shiny black seeds attracted me to this plant on a spreading bush about 4 feet tall at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The large compound leaves come out with fine hairs at first and the bloom is bright pink. \$8.00
- Ulmus* × *elegantissima* 'Jacqueline Hillier' (zone 6) - This very fine textured elm has small pointed leaves stacked along the stem. The dense branching makes for an attractive shrub both in summer for fullness and in winter for architecture. It grows to 6 × 6 feet in 10 years but probably will get fairly large with time. Best in sun and most soils. \$8.00
- ◆ *Vaccinium macrocarpon* 'Hamilton', Dwarf Cranberry (2) - Shiny quarter inch leaves adorn spreading branches on a low growing groundcover. This is slow growing and produces pink flowers. So far this has grown well in our heat and likes full sun and a highly organic soil. \$6.00

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Viburnum atrocyaneum (zone 8?, estimated - not field tested) - An evergreen that develops into a large, dense shrub with small round leaves rather similar to boxwood in texture. The berries are a beautiful metallic blue - a very rare fruit color. \$20.00

◆ *Viburnum ×bodnantense* 'Pink Dawn' (zone 4) - 'Pink Dawn' produces rose-budded, pink fragrant flowers in late winter and has dark green, deeply veined leaves. It may reach 10 feet tall and grows well in partial to full sun in well-drained soil. \$6.00

◆ *Viburnum ×Chesapeake* (zone 5) - This semi-evergreen shrub has pink buds that open white and last 3-4 weeks. The red berries turn black with time. Best in full or part sun and well-drained soil. \$6.00

Viburnum henryi (zone 7) - This medium-sized evergreen shrub has performed well in the garden of Tom Krenitsky in Chapel Hill. Leathery, long and narrow leaves are adorned with fragrant white flowers and red then black berries. This species is from central China so it should have good cold hardiness maybe even zone 6. \$15.00

Viburnum ×juddii (zone 4) - The white tinged with pink flowers scent the garden on this hybrid between *V. carlesii* and *V. bitchiuense*. With time this can reach 10 feet tall and is best in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$8.00

Viburnum macrocephalum 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) - This becomes a large (12 feet tall) semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring and often a few in the fall. It is a good shock when hidden in the back border and only the huge white balls are visible. Best in sun and well-drained soil. \$8.00

◆ *Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 5) - Everything about this variety is smaller than most doublefiles. The "lace-cap" flowers have varying amounts of pink generally pinker in the sun and this one will also produce abundant red berries. Good in sun with sufficient moisture. \$6.00

◆ *Viburnum plicatum* 'Popcorn' (zone 5) - This vigorous grower produces 4-5 inch white balls of flowers each spring. The fertile flowers of the doublefile have been converted to sterile flowers with larger petals. 'Popcorn' is a mophead while doublefiles are lace-caps. Probably will reach 12 feet tall in sun and fairly moist soil. \$10.00

Viburnum setigerum, Tea Viburnum (zone 6) - This has one of the best *Viburnum* fruit displays in our area, bright red fruits hang in large clusters and weigh down the branches. Monks on Mt. Omei, Sichuan, China used the leaves to make tea. This is a large shrub and likes full sun and moist soils. \$12.00

◆ *Wisteria frutescens* 'Amethyst Falls', Native Wisteria (zone 5) - This selection produces masses of beautiful lavender-blue flowers at a very young age. This species is later blooming than the Asian species so damage from late spring frosts is avoided. This vine needs a sunny arbor to climb for the best display. \$12.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

Alpinia species (zone 7?) - This species was collected in Yunnan, China and has 2-3 foot leaves that are held upright. We have yet to see the blooms. The foliage can take some frost so it probably is quite hardy. Large clumps. \$16.00

Amorphophallus konjac, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.

small corms \$8.00

larger corms (4" diameter) \$30.00

Arisaema consanguineum (zone 6?) - A very vigorous and easy Jack to cultivate. It can become very large to 5 or more feet in a very rich, moist site. It has one major leaf with about 10 rotate leaflets and a second smaller leaf on large plants. The flower is pendulous from the shoot which emerges very late in the spring; and therefore, it is never bothered by spring frost. \$10.00

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- Arisaema heterophyllum*, Diverse leaf Jack (zone 6) - The leaflets of the dissected leaves are circularly arranged. Best in rich shade. \$10.00
- Arisaema ringens*, Puto Jack (zone 6) - A large, trifoliate *Arisaema* with showy, persistent jacks, collected from a native Camellia forest in Japan. Very easy to cultivate in rich, shaded areas, but must be protected from spring freezes. \$10.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, Chinese Wild Ginger (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$16.00
- Crinum americana* (zone 7 with mulch) - This native to the gulf coast of U.S. has flowers with long white petals. The leaves are strap shaped and can become 2-3 feet long. Reports from New Jersey indicate it is quite hardy. It likes moist sites in sun and can even grow in water. \$6.00
- ◆ *Crinum* 'J.C. Harvey' (zone 7) - This pink flowered *Crinum* makes wide shiny strap shaped leaves. Best in moist sun where it reaches 3 feet tall. \$10.00
- ◆ *Crinum* 'Mystery' (zone 7) - Best in moist sun. \$10.00
- ◆ *Crinum* × *powellii* 'Album' (zone 6) - White flowers are produced on a stalk about 30 inches tall above lush strap shaped leaves. Best in moist sun. \$6.00, \$12.00
- Cyclamen coum* (zone 5) - This *Cyclamen* blooms in January regardless of the weather in various shades of pink or white. The leaves are rounded with silvery markings on dark green. The curious flower stalks curl up like a spring after blooming. Grown by us from seed. Needs shade and well-drained soil. \$6.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues blooming into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. We have grown these from seed. \$4.00
large blooming size corms. \$12.00
- ◆ *Eucomis* 'Sparkling Burgandy', Pineapple Lily (zone 7) - The strap-like leaves are nicely marked with burgundy and a short inflorescence with a miniature pineapple appears in mid-summer. Best in sun but mine blooms even from underneath an *Osmanthus*. \$6.00
- Globba* species, Dancing Ladies (zone 7) - This small ginger lily makes spikes of yellow and brown flowers that are very interesting and exotic. This new species from China does spread by production of bulbils. Grows in sun or partial shade in organic soils. \$4.00, \$8.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00
- ◆ *Vernonia noveboracensis*, Ironweed (zone 5) - This vigorous multi-stemmed plant grows to 8 feet tall in one year and makes a dramatic statement with deep purple flowers in late summer. Best in sun and moist (even wet) soil. \$8.00, \$16.00
- ◆ *Zephyranthes sulphurea*, Yellow Rain Lily (zone 7) - From the grass-like foliage appear yellow flowers in summer. Best in sun to partial sun in well-drained soil. \$5.00

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LIMITED QUANTITY LIST:

We have limited quantities of the following plants that can be shipped. Please list substitutes.

◆ <i>Abies firma</i>	\$5.00
<i>Acer davidii</i> × <i>tegmentosum</i>	\$6.00
<i>Berberis</i> × <i>gladwynensis</i> 'Wm. Penn'	\$12.00
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Issai'	\$8.00
◆ <i>Calycanthus</i> × <i>Sinocalycanthus</i>	\$25.00
<i>Cercis glabra</i>	\$25.00
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	\$20.00
◆ <i>Clivia</i> (orange flower)	\$5.00
<i>Corylopsis gotoana</i> 'March Jewel'	\$25.00
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	\$16.00
◆ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Razen'	\$25.00
◆ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Yellow Twig'	\$10.00
<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	\$16.00
<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	\$10.00
◆ <i>Ilex serrata</i> 'Longwood Firefalls'	\$12.00
◆ <i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	\$15.00
◆ <i>Michelia maudiae</i>	\$15.00
◆ <i>Michelia platypetala</i>	\$15.00
◆ <i>Michelia</i> × <i>foggii</i> 'Variegata'	\$20.00
<i>Osteomeles schweriniae</i> (?)	\$25.00
◆ <i>Pinus armandii</i>	\$5.00
◆ <i>Pittosporum illicioides</i>	\$12.00
◆ <i>Pittosporum sahnianum</i>	\$12.00
◆ <i>Pittosporum truncatum</i>	\$12.00
<i>Prunus mume</i> 'White Christmas'	\$25.00
◆ <i>Quercus myrsinifolia</i>	\$12.00
◆ <i>Quercus salicina</i>	\$16.00
<i>Schima argentea</i>	\$12.00
<i>Sinocalycanthus sinensis</i>	\$8.00
◆ <i>Sloanea sinensis</i>	\$15.00
◆ <i>Sycopsis sinensis</i> 'Aureovariegata'	\$20.00
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Harmon'	\$20.00
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Kelsey's Weeping'	\$16.00
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Sherwood Compact'	\$16.00

LARGE PLANTS LIST

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery **only**. These are available in very limited quantities. ☒ **only**.

Abies firma
Abelia serrata
Abeliophyllum distichum
Acer cappadocium ssp. *sinicum*
Acer crataegifolium
Acer henryi
Acer palmatum
 ◆ *Acer palmatum* 'Koto no ito'
Acer palmatum 'Omato'
 ◆ *Acer palmatum* 'Ueno homare'
Acer pectinatum
Aesculus pavia
Buxus sempervirens 'Pyramidalis'
Callicarpa dichotoma 'Issai'
Callicarpa dichotoma 'Shirobana'
 € *Callicarpa japonica* 'Heavy Berry'
Calycanthus floridus
Carpinus betulus 'Pendula'
Carpinus japonica
 € *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade'
Cephalotaxus harringtonia v. *drupacea*
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Cercis yunnanensis
Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Blue Feathers'
Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Well's Special'
 ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Curly Tops'
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera'
Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Heatherbun'
Chionanthus retusus
Cinnamomum chekiangensis
Corylopsis sinensis
Cotinus × 'Grace'
Cryptomeria fortunei 'Green Grizzly'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Bandai-sugi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Gyokuryu'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Jindai-sugi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Lobbi'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Nana Albospica'
Cryptomeria japonica 'Winter Green'
Cunninghamia konishii
Daphniphyllum macropodum
Fagus grandifolia
Fagus orientalis
Fokienia hodginsii
Ilex latifolia

◆ = New this year € = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

LARGE PLANTS LIST (continued)

The following plants are available for pickup at the nursery **only**. These are available in very limited quantities. ☒ **only**.

Ilex pedunculosa (male)
Ilex poneantha
Juniperus communis 'Hortzmann'
Juniperus recurva-coxii
Kerria japonica 'Honshu'
Lagerstroemia × 'Dynamite'
Lagerstroemia faurei 'Townhouse'
Magnolia × 'Big Pink'
Magnolia denudata
Magnolia × 'Full Eclipse'
Magnolia × 'Heaven Scent'
Magnolia × 'Marillyn'
Magnolia soulangeana 'Alba'
Magnolia × 'Spectrum'
Magnolia × 'Todd Gresham'
Magnolia virginiana v. *australis*
 'Aiken Country'
Magnolia × 'Waterlily'
Mahonia × *media* 'Winter Sun'
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Ogon'
Morus alba 'Nuclear Blast'
Nyssa sylvatica
Photinia villosa 'Village Shade'
Picea koyamae
Picea orientalis
Pinckneya pubens 'May's Pink'
Prunus mume 'Kobai'
Prunus mume 'Whiskers'
 ◆ *Prunus persica* 'Corinthian Mauve'
 ◆ *Prunus persica* 'Corinthian Rose'
 ◆ *Prunus persica* 'Corinthian White'
Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'
Pseudocydonia sinensis
Pterocarya stenoptera
Pterostyrax psilophylla
Schima argentea
Schima remota-serrata
 ◆ *Schima superba*
Schizophragma integrifolia
Sequoia sempervirens 'Aptos Blue'
Sinojackia rehderiana
Sorbus alnifolia
Stachyurus yunnanensis
Stranvaesia davidiana
Styrax americana
Styrax japonica
 × *Sycoparrotia semidecidua*
Syringa yunnanensis

Taxodium distichum
Taxus cuspidata 'Aurescens'
Tetracentron sinense
Thuja occidentalis 'Hetz Midget'
Tsuga canadensis 'Frosty'
Ulmus alata 'Lace Parasol'
Ulmus parvifolia 'Seiryu'
Ulmus procera 'Louis van Houttii'
Viburnum betulifolium
Viburnum × *bodnantense*
Viburnum cinnamomifolium
Viburnum nudum v. *angustifolium*
Viburnum obovatum
Viburnum × *rhytidophylloides* 'Dart's Duke'
Vitex cannibifolia
Zelkova serrata

NOTES

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2002

camforest@aol.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 15, 2003

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order
For shipping **East** of the Rockies
on orders over \$50.00 add 20%
For shipping **West** of the Rockies
on orders over \$30.00 add 35%
For **California, Oregon** or **Washington**:
Plants are sent bare-root by UPS Second-day Air

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Payment by: ☐ - Check or Money Order Enclosed ☐ - Visa ☐ - MasterCard

Card Number: Expiration Date:

Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Desired Shipping Date: _____

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 20% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 35% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be bare-root to prevent the spread of pests to those states. Plants can only be sent when they are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March), they will be sent UPS 2nd Day air.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly. We will continue to accept credit card orders on the web as well.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 15, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

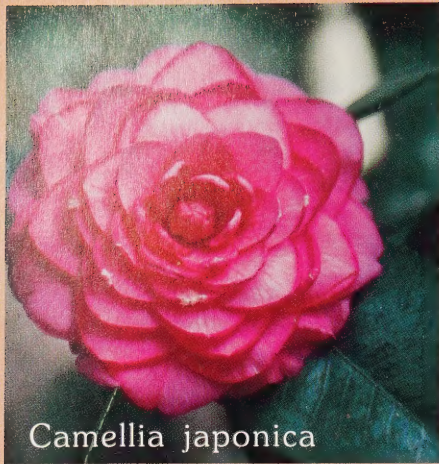
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia japonica

'April Rose'



Camellia japonica

'Red Aurora'



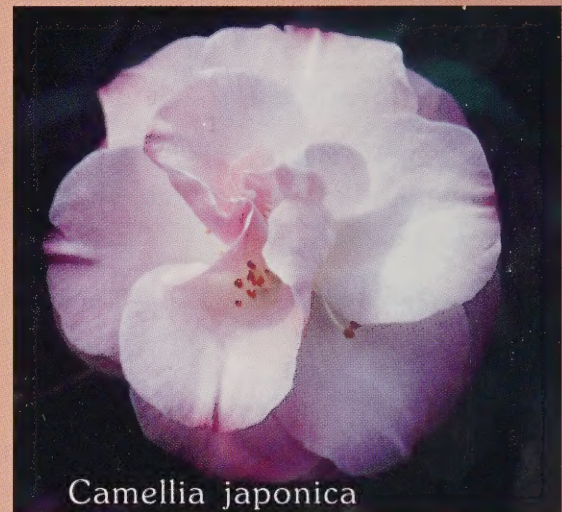
Camellia japonica

'Adeyaka'



Metasequoia glyptostroboides

'Ogon'



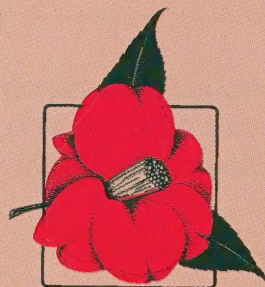
Camellia japonica

'April Remembered'



Cercis canadensis

'Traveller'



**CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY**

9701 CARRIE ROAD
CHAPEL HILL, NC 27516

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Postage Paid
Chapel Hill, NC
Permit No. 365

John Couch Library
CB#3280,301 Coker Hall,UNC
Chapel Hill NC 27599

3

茶花林

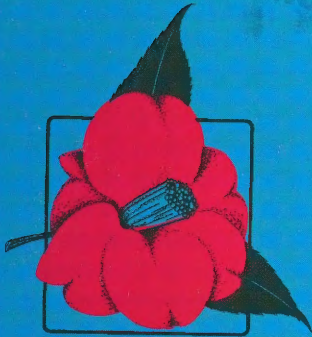
Botany Section

SEP 19 2003

UNC - CHAPEL HILL



Camellia X
'Autumn Spirit'



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia X
'Snow Flurry'



Camellia sasanqua
'Irihi no umi'



Camellia sasanqua
'Bonanza Var.'

FALL 2003

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Symbols & Abbreviations

- ◆ = New this year
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- ⌘ = Camellia Forest Introduction
- ⊠ = Too Large for Shipping

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery

9701 Carrie Road

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

Fax: (919) 960-7690

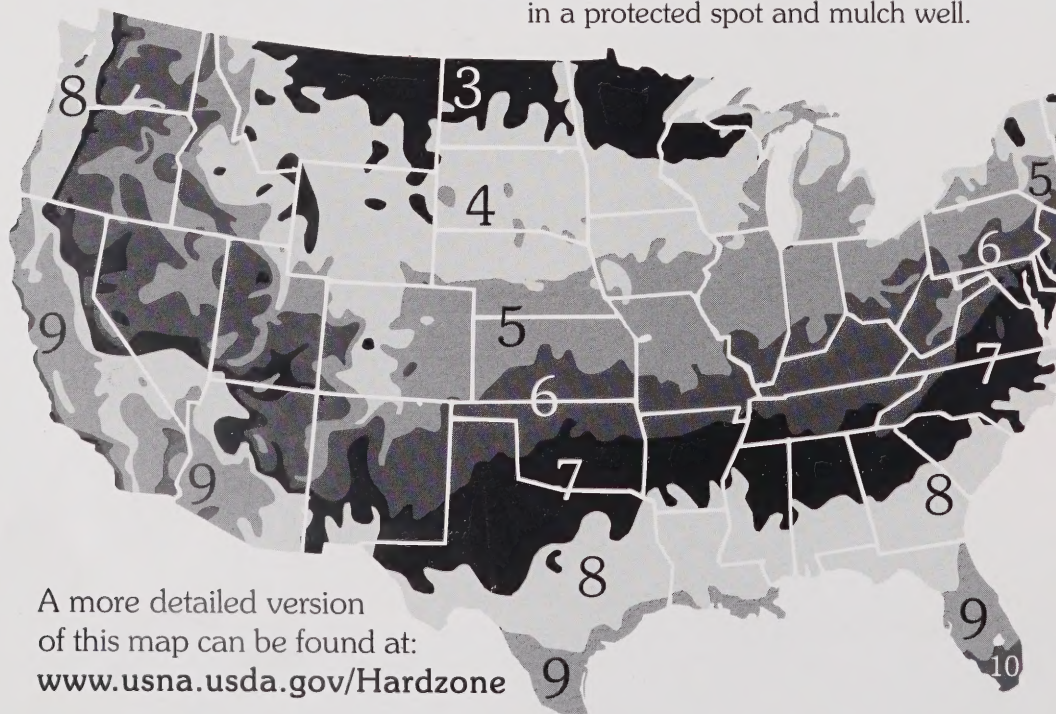
E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Notes:

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

A more detailed version of this map can be found at:
www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

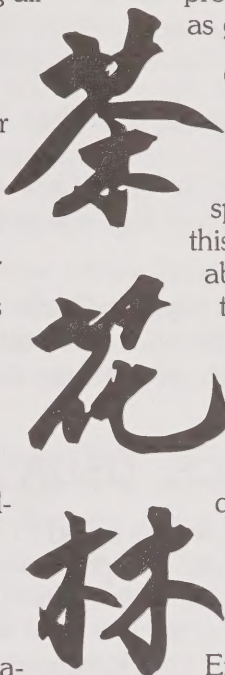
Rain is something new this year in contrast to last year. The nursery has not been washed away but there have been periods when it rained a little every day for weeks. In general the plants are enjoying the abundance of water and I wish I had gotten around to planting more plants in the ground. I, David have been especially impressed with the growth on *Camellia sasanqua* in the ground; they have kept growing all summer making propagation hard because the wood is so soft. This spring was unforgettable because we were frost free for the Magnolia bloom season—something we have not seen for 25 years! The Camellia bloom season was good too—after a long cold winter they started blooming in early March which is very late and were still blooming after the Azaleas were done.

We are offering some interesting new Camellias this year including *C. nitidissima*, the yellow Camellia which is the parent of yellow hybrids such as 'Kagiroi'. *C. nitidissima* is a vigorous grower with large reticulated leaves and bright yellow flowers. An older introduction from Dr. Ackerman, which has not been previously available is 'Frost Princess'; with has very nice double pink flowers and is cold-hardy. Some older varieties of *C. japonica* are 'Shikibu' is a very cute anemone form and 'Glen 40', a nice dark red formal double. 'Scentuous' and 'Cinnamon Scentsation' are both fragrant hybrids with double and single flowers respectively. For your species garden we have some wild species Camellias available this year too: *C. albogigas*, *C. brevistyla*, *C. chekiangoleosa*, *C. crapnelliana*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. edithae*, *C. nitidissima*, *C. tsaii* and *C. vietnamensis*. Next year we will have some new Camellia introductions—these include some cold-hardy *C. japonica* and some *C. sasanqua* varieties.

We are offering the wonderful *Davidia involucreata*, the Dove Tree, which we grew from Chinese seed. Although it took two years for the seeds to germinate, the plants have grown vigorously and are already 2 feet tall. A few years ago I planted one in a very good site and it has already grown 5 feet this year—just incredible! This spring, the *Davidia* at the Coker Arboretum was covered with white handkerchiefs making an impressive sight. The Coker Arboretum on the UNC campus is an often overlooked garden, but it has a good collection of mature trees and is well worth visiting at different times of the year.

Other seeds we obtained from China have produced some interesting plants that really need to be tested for garden worthiness and are available for purchase by collectors and adventurous gardeners. *Sassafras tsumu* seems to be a bigger version of our native *Sassafras* and grows very fast also. *Cephalotaxus fortunei* and

Cephalotaxus sinensis both germinated after two years, and will make a nice evergreen that will grow in shade. Some *Euscaphis japonica* seeds germinated the first year, and some more germinated the second year and probably the seeds will continue to germinate for several more years. Our seedlings of *Torreya grandis* already have good leaders, which avoids the problems of cutting grown plants that tend to grow as ground covers for many years.



One plant we have grown for many years and have become fascinated with is *Litsea cubeba*. This *Lindera* relative makes an impressive display of yellow flowers in early spring. My father and other horticulturalists saw this in Hunan and everyone was very excited about it since it is almost unknown in this country. Two new Japanese cultivars of *Prunus mume* are 'Hokkai Bungo', which is the darkest red I have seen and 'Omoi no mama' which is a white with green calyces. Both grow and bloom well for me. These were brought into the US by Dr. Ackerman and quarantined for seven years before they could be propagated and distributed. We have a very limited supply of *Magnolia* × R20-1, an August Kehr hybrid between *M. sieboldii* and *M. macrophylla*. We also have some unusual English Oaks with yellow leaves, variegated leaves and cut leaves. A native plant discovered by Eddie Bennett is *Nyssa sylvatica* 'Lakeside Weeper' which has down sweeping side branches, but will develop an upright leader. We also have *Sequoia sempervirens*, the Coast Redwood, a large tree that grows quite well in the SE US. Outstanding cultivars include 'Glauc' with light blue needles, 'Nana Pendula' with broad short needles and 'Simpson Silver' with very rapid growth and upright habit.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$40 for one plant and \$75 for two plants (including S & H). This would be for one or two 3 year old Camellias (your choice) shipped to most addresses. Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

Camellia Forest on the Web

<http://www.camforest.com>.

Online catalog with pictures of camellias and other plants. Our e-mail is: camforest@aol.com

NURSERY INFORMATION

Information and **Directions** to the nursery are on the next page, along with our **Open Dates** and **Fall and Spring Open Houses**.

UNC - CHAPEL HILL

SEP 19 2003

Botany Section

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in October and April (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October (10/3-5, 10/10-12 and 10/17-19), and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April (4/2-4, 4/9-11 and 4/16-18). The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticides, we have had to start treating for Fire Ants this year. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. Any water on the leaves and shoots is allowed to dry in the shade for up to a few hours.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas early fall or spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates* provides good information on Camellia culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

This past winter was much colder than other recent winters and there was quite a bit of snow to go with the cold. Camellias are still growing and blooming on the north shore of Lake Ontario in Canada. The low temperatures were not that extreme around -5 degrees Fahrenheit but the temperature never got above freezing for several months. The thick snows did help protect the plants including Spring's Promise, April Remembered and Kumasaka which all bloomed. Down in Louisiana 'Crimson Candles' bloomed its heart out for almost 3 months—these small flowered varieties are spectacular landscape plants because of the great profusion of flowers.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped, these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$35 to \$100. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒)

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost **\$10** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost **\$18** or **\$22** and are 10 to 24 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3 year old plants cost **\$30** and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 4 to 6 quart pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large-thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ✠.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the species or parentage is in parentheses following the cultivar name. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

- ✠'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. The plant was nick-named "Pink powder puff" for the many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape which is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. A rapid grower and good for hedges. \$10.00 and \$50.00☒
- ✠'Autumn Breeze' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Very large, semi-double white flowers with apple blossom pink margins grace this selection. The airy blooms are freely produced in middle autumn on a well formed shrub of somewhat spreading habit. This has rather large leaves with a good glossy green color. \$10.00, \$30.00 and \$40.00☒
- ✠'Autumn Rose' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name. \$30.00
- 'Bill Wylam' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - A large rose-pink semi-double flower with flushed petals. \$30.00
- 'Bonanza' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. \$10.00

◆ = New this year ✠ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- 'Chansonette' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This spreading grower has brilliant pink double flowers and so far has grown no higher than one foot tall for me. I do not know the eventual height of this plant.
\$22.00
- ♣'China Girl' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B with protection) - Large, deep pink, semi-double blooms in late autumn. This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden high light, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed.
\$30.00
- 'Chojiguruma' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small anemone form flowers are light red and early blooming. The leaves are small and narrow on a vigorous growing plant.
\$18.00 and \$30.00
- ♣'Christmas Rose' (*C. × williamsii* × *C. × hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring.
\$10.00 and \$18.00
- 'Dawn'='Ginryu' (*C. × vernalis*) (zone 7A) - This variety has semi-double white flowers with a trace of peach-red at petal apices and backs and is a heavy bloomer in late fall. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy slightly narrow foliage.
\$30.00
- ♣'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter.
\$10.00
- 'Dream Girl Var.'(*C. sasanqua* 'Narumigata' × *C. reticulata* 'Buddha')(zone 7) - A very large semi-double with wavy, upright, irregular petals with light pink coloring. The foliage is similar to 'Buddha'.
\$30.00
- 'Enishi' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture.
\$10.00 and \$18.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an upright and compact shrub. The bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear to be formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing later.
\$10.00
- 'Hanagasa' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Flower Hat" (trans.) blooms very early in the season with large peach red single flowers of many petals. The plant has vigorous upright growth
\$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Inuhariko' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Paper-mache Dog" (trans.) was first documented in the 19th century. The flowers are white shading to pale red at the petal margins and the flat single flowers have broad petals. The flowers are large and appear early in the season. The plant has upright and vigorous growth.
\$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00
- ◆'Irihi no umi' (zone 7) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. The foliage a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form.
\$10.00
- ♣'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of this nursery, thus its name.
\$10.00 and \$18.00
- 'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Kira's White Winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit.
\$10.00 and \$18.00

- 'Marie Kirk' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This fine new white sasanqua has very double flowers and quite vigorous growth. Very limited supply. \$18.00
- ☐ 'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. \$10.00
- 'Mikuni-no-homare' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This very compact upright grower has white flowers. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- ☐ 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$10.00 and \$30.00
- 'Otome-sasanka' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - A medium, light pink double, very free flowering in mid-autumn and vigorous; an excellent sasanqua. The plant has upright growth with evenly spaced branches and forms a well-proportioned cone shaped tree with time. \$30.00
- ☐ 'Pink Goddess' (*C. × hiemalis*; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance. \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☐
- ☐ 'Pink Serenade' (*C. × hiemalis*; CF-18) (zone 7A) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or a shrub border. \$18.00 and \$100.00☐
- 'Pink Snow' (*C. × hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Medium, light pink anemone form flowers adorn this plants with low spreading and rapid growth. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- 'Rainbow' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - This variety has white flowers edged rose and it is a strong and open grower which is sun tolerant. \$30.00 and \$35.00
- 'Rosea' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - A single pink flowered Sasanqua. \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☐
- 'Ryûkô' (*C. × vernalis*)(zone 7) - "Dragon Light"(trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves. \$10.00 and \$30.00
- 'Santô-zaki' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Triple Flowered"(trans.) has the habit of making one to three flowers from one bud. The pink flowers will appear double because of this trait. The leaves can split into two or three lobes also. The plant is somewhat spreading and vigorous in habit. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- 'Sekiyo' (zone 7A) - "Setting Sun" (trans.) has vivid deep red almost bluish colored flowers that open flat. The *C. sasanqua* almost always have pink or bluish overtones in the red flowers only a few late bloomers have true red flowers. This semi-double is an early bloomer and one of the darker colors. The plant makes a compact plant with nice glossy leaves. \$10.00
- 'Setsugekka' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Snow, Moon and Flowers" (trans.) has white flowers with red spots at the petal apices. The flowers are large and appear in mid-season for us. The plant is vigorous and mostly upright growing. \$18.00 and \$30.00
- ☐ 'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. \$18.00 and \$35.00☐

♠ 'Shikoku Stars' (true *C. sasanqua*) (zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$18.00 and \$30.00

◆ 'Togenkyo' (zone 7) - This one pink semi-double flowers on a very compact bush. \$10.00

♠ 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (*C. × hiemalis*) (zone 7B) - The medium red, peony form flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting on the ground without using his hands. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00

'Yuletide' (zone 7) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas when it blooms. There are two things to do: 1) cross this with early blooming reds such as Midnight Lover, Sekiyo or Irihi no umi 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on cold nights. This is a slow grower so these are small. \$10.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Selections and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown.

♠ 'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$10.00 and \$20.00

'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) A selection developed at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. \$18.00

♠ 'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00

♠ 'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now 25 feet tall, it towers over the other camellias in this area. The last few years a four foot tall plant of 'Survivor' has bloomed in Ontario, Canada. \$10.00, \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 ☒

♠ 'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$18.00 and \$30.00

◆ = New this year ♠ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* and Hybrids (continued)

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

Growing Camellias in Cold Climates by Dr. William L. Ackerman clearly states the methods, varieties and cautions of growing Camellias in USDA zone 7 and colder. Customers often ask for a good book on growing Camellias and I highly recommend this book for colder areas such as Washington, DC and north. I also find the information on growing Camellias appropriate for us in North Carolina although I have not used micro-foam for winter protection. This book covers a wide range of subjects relating to Camellias not just cold hardiness. For example Camellia breeding and diseases are both discussed and this is relevant to all Camellia growers. Hardy varieties are described with color photos of most of the varieties. \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping & Handling

'Ashton's Pride' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki')(-15°F) - This one sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is October through December for us. The vigorous growth is somewhat spreading with small narrow leaves. \$20.00

'Frost Prince' (*C. × hiemalis* 'Shishigashira' × *C. oleifera*) - Deep pink medium sized single flowers occur on upright and compact growth. \$30.00

◆ 'Frost Princess' (*C. × hiemalis* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera*)(-5°F) - This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. This makes a very nice landscape plant with good dark green foliage and deep iridescent lavender pink peony form flowers. This is an early fall bloomer and quite dependable for us. \$10.00

'Pink Icicle' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*))(-5°F) - This hybrid has shell pink, peony form and early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers. \$18.00 and \$30.00

'Polar Ice' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) - The white and very double flowers open early in the season on spreading growth. In ten years one should expect a plant about 6 feet by 6 feet. \$10.00 and \$30.00

'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are often one of the first Camellias to open in the fall. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. Especially when young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this cultivar into a nice rounded form. 'Snow Flurry' is one of David's favorites. \$10.00 and \$18.00

'Winter's Beauty' (*C. oleifera* × *C. japonica*) (-15°F) - Shell pink blooms adorn this nicely formed shrub in mid-winter. \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 ☒

'Winter's Charm' (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - This plant has lavender pink, peony form flowers and upright and bushy growth. The bloom season is October and November. \$18.00

'Winter's Darling' (*C. × hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow')(-10°F) - The flowers of this variety are deep cerise pink and are miniature anemone form. The plant has upright but slow growth and the leaves are small and narrow. This blooms from November to December. Small plants. \$30.00

'Winter's Dream' (*C. × hiemalis* 'Peach Puff' × *C. oleifera*))(-10°F) - This one has pink, semi-double flowers and blooms from October to November. The plant has upright growth with leathery dark glossy green leaves. \$18.00

- 'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C.* × 'Frost Princess') (-10°F) - This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$15.00
- 'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - Bicolor anemone form blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$30.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- 'Winter's Joy' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C.* × *hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) - This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. \$18.00
- 'Winter's Rose' (*C. oleifera* × *C.* × *hiemalis* 'Otome') (-15°F) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 2 feet tall. Pale pink semi-double flowers are produced in profusion in early fall. The plants for sale are proportionally smaller than other varieties because this is a slow grower. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- 'Winter's Snowman' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C.* × *hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) - Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and November and December bloomers. \$20.00
- 'Winter's Star White' (sport of 'Winter's Star') (-5°F) - This plant is similar to 'Winter's Star' except the single flowers are almost white. The bloom period is early October to November. The plant has vigorous growth. \$30.00

Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall blooming and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

- ◆ *Camellia albogigas* (zone 9) – This species from Guangdong Province in southern China has quite large white flowers with rather floppy petals. The leaves are large and very reticulate (veins are impressed into the surface). *C. albogigas* is very similar to *C. granthamiana* but the fruit does not completely enclose the capsule. These small seedlings will grow into a small tree. \$10.00
- Camellia brevistyla* (zone 7B) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. \$6.00 and \$18.00
- Camellia chekiangoleosa* (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and blooms from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its native locality are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$20.00
- ◆ *Camellia crapnelliana* (zone 8B) – The most outstanding feature of this *Camellia* is the bright orange powdery bark with green underneath. This small (25') tree has large reticulate leaves and 4 inch white flowers. *C. crapnelliana* has been found in Hong Kong, Guangxi, Zhejiang and Fujian provinces. Small seedlings. \$10.00
- Camellia cuspidata* (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (1" across) white flowers in late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. \$6.00
- ☒ *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$10.00 and \$30.00

◆ *Camellia nitidissima* (zone 9) – THE Yellow Camellia is actually just one of many yellow Camellias but this is the best known. The flowers are a bright yellow and the petals are thick and waxy. The flower buds are spherical like *C. sinensis* and these open to small flowers which hang down all along the stems. *C. nitidissima* is found in Guangxi province of southern China where there is very little frost and probably can only be grown outdoors in central Florida or California. The foliage is fairly large with indented veins and a glossy upper surface. This species is the parent of several yellow hybrids after decades of work by many people around the world. Once sold for thousands of dollars. \$15.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7) - Two years ago our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like brown apples and almost every seed germinated. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$6.00 and \$35.00☒

Camellia oleifera, Oil Tea Camellia (zone 6) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil. These seedlings will eventually reach 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$6.00, \$12.00 and \$30.00

Camellia semiserrata (zone 8) - This species is native to eastern China and has large sculptured leaves. The large, rose-red flowers are campanulate (horn like). \$30.00

◆ *Camellia tsaii* (zone 9) – These are cutting grown from a plant with a perfect umbrella shape. The leaves are very narrow with wavy edges, the branchlets are covered with small hairs and the flowers are tiny white stars. The wild distribution is Yunnan, Burma and northern Vietnam. It grows well in a pot in our cool greenhouse. \$10.00

Camellia vietnamensis (zone ?) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. These are seedlings from the larger leaf form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later usually in late winter. An example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$6.00

Tea Plants

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small leaf form of tea. \$18.00, \$22.00 and \$35.00☒

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from China (zone 7) - Tea plants grown from Chinese seed. \$18.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall. \$30.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe, tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. Please see the recipe on page 2. \$6.00, \$12.00, \$30.00, \$35.00☒, \$50.00☒ and \$60.00☒

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- ◆ *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf tea [Organically Grown](zone 6B) – From the cuttings stage these tea plants were grown without pesticides or chemical fertilizers. We used cottonseed meal for fertilizer but find it hard to keep the nitrogen level high enough for really dark green leaves. Unfortunately we have been placed in the fire ant quarantine zone and must treat all soil leaving the quarantine zone with pesticides. The fire and quarantine zone goes from Florida to NC to Texas so if you live north or west of us these would not be “organic” unless we bare-root the plants. \$15.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years plants will reach 6 to 8 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the “April Series”

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. In protected sites these can be grown in zone 6A. The “April Series” were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named to designate the time we anticipate they will bloom in cooler northern areas. Several cold hardy varieties we developed and some of Dr. Ackerman’s selections are listed here also.

- ✦ ‘April Blush’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ × ‘Dr. Tinsley’; CF-33) - ‘April Blush’ grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$10.00, \$30.00, \$40.00☒ and \$60.00☒
- ✦ ‘April Dawn’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ × ‘Herme’; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen has bloomed well in New Jersey for several years. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- ✦ ‘April Kiss’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ × ‘Reg Ragland’) - This compact plant has a moderate growth rate and small, medium pinkish-red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the “April Series”, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ✦ ‘April Remembered’ (‘Berenice Boddy’ × ‘Dr. Tinsley’) - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, ‘Berenice Boddy’. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- ✦ ‘April Rose’ (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Kumasaka’; CF-31) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. \$18.00 and \$35.00☒
- ✦ ‘April Snow’ (‘Triphosa’ × ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’) - This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$30.00
- ✦ ‘April Tryst’ (Seedling of ‘Yours Truly’) - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. \$20.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS (continued)

'Frost Queen' (*C. japonica*) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan.
\$18.00

'Jerry Hill' ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') - This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy and dark green leaves.
\$10.00 and \$20.00

◆ 'Kuro Delight' (*C. japonica* 'Kuro Delight' × 'Hybrid Z')(-15°F) - This cold hardy plant from Dr. Ackerman has maroon red flowers which are medium sized and usually have a semi-double form. The plant has slow spreading growth with dark green leaves shaped like those of a peach. These may have virus as virus mottles were found in some of these plants, see below.
(limited supply) \$24.00

◆ 'Kuro Delight Var.' - These plants have yellow mottles in the leaves indicating the presence of virus.
(very limited supply) \$24.00

'Pink Icicle' (*C. × williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') - This hybrid from Dr. Ackerman has shell pink, peony form, early spring bloom. The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun and make a nice background for the large flowers.
\$18.00 and \$30.00

✧ 'Red Aurora' ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy.
\$18.00 and \$30.00

✧ 'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant has light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit.
\$10.00

✧ 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage.
\$18.00, \$30.00 and \$60.00 ☒

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia sinensis: 'Small Leaf', 'Large Leaf', and limited amounts of other Tea varieties.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars (Spring Blooming)**

When thinking of Camellias these are what come to mind first. *Camellia japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or earlier. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "☒".

☒ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. \$18.00 and \$30.00

☒ 'Autumn Mist' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and gradually as the weather cools the single flowers gain more pink. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter. \$10.00

'Black Magic' (zone 7) - The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double. The flowers open late in the season. \$10.00

'Blood of China' (zone 7) - The name refers to the color of the blooms which are a rich red. The semi-double flowers open late in the season on a nice compact plant. \$30.00

'Drama Girl' (zone 7) - The semi-double flowers of this variety are deep salmon rose pink and are very large. This mid-season bloomer has vigorous and somewhat pendulous growth. \$30.00

'Elizabeth Le Bay' (zone 7) - Large rose-pink double flowers bloom on a vigorous plant. This should have spreading even pendulous growth although these plants do not exhibit this trait yet. \$30.00

'Fire Falls' (zone 7) - Glowing crimson peony form flowers attracted my attention to this plant while I photographed other Camellias in the area. 'Fire Falls' blooms over a long season and has vigorous upright growth with rather large leaves. \$30.00

◆ 'Glen 40' or 'Coquetti' (zone 7A) - 'Glen 40' is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$18.00 and \$35.00☒

'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers are medium red and formal double. The plant is very hardy and has a super compact habit. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$35.00☒

'Kujaku-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different *Camellia*. \$10.00

'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) - One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The double blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. The plant is also exceptionally cold hardy. \$10.00 and \$18.00

'Man Size' (zone 7) - The bloom is perfect for a boutonniere with the tight ball of petaloids in the center of the white anemone form flowers. \$30.00

'Nanbankoh' (zone 7A) - "Southern Red" (trans.) has large vermilion red flowers with petaloids packed into the center to make an impressive rounded flower. It blooms mid to late season and has giant broad thick leaves and a coarse open growth habit. If you are interested in large red flowers this may be an good parent for intense color and large size. \$18.00

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- 'Nuccio's Cameo' (zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a long season bloom. \$18.00 and \$35.00☒
- ✧'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. \$18.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Opaelice' - It is vigorous with large leaves and pink flowers. \$18.00
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (zone 7)- This large rose-pink semi-double is quite cold-hardy. Limited availability. \$30.00
- 'Reverend John G. Drayton' (zone 7) - This good cold hardy variety has bright pink semi-double flowers. \$30.00
- 'Rosea Superba' (zone 7) - The very large double flower is deep pink and blooms early to late in the season. \$18.00
- ◆'Shikibu' (zone 7) – "Master of Ceremonies" (trans.) is a chance seedling of 'Bokuhan' and has a similar anemone form flower. The small flowers are light red although the margins of the petaloids have a frosting of white. 'Shikibu' opens flowers over a long season and the plant has upright growth. \$10.00
- 'Steve Blount' (zone 7) - This early blooming variety has twisted and fluted petals and was developed by Walter Homeyer. The flower is light red and semi-double. \$30.00
- 'Tama Bambino' (zone 7) - rose-pink miniature peony form with a white picotee edge. \$30.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' ((zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. This is super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. roseaflora* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower types. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$50.00☒
- 'Tama Peacock' (seedling of 'Tama-no-ura') (zone 7) - This has a good strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is 'Kujaku-tsubaki'? \$18.00
- 'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms early to mid-season. \$10.00, \$18.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Tricolor Pink' (sport of 'Tricolor')(zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent-useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$10.00 and \$18.00
- ✧'Turandot' ('Berenice Boddy' × can you guess?; CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. \$18.00
- ◆'Unryu-tsubaki' (zone 7) – The stem of the "zigzag" Camellia makes a 45 degree turn at every node making the stem twisted, contorted and weird. Small red single flowers open early to mid-season. \$10.00
- 'Victory White' (zone 7) - The white flowers are medium sized incomplete double form. This variety has good cold-hardiness. \$30.00
- ◆'William Penn' (zone 7) – We know nothing about this plant—can you help identify it? \$18.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Hybrids

This is the catch-all category including the super-showy Williamsii hybrids, Cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "☒".

- ☒ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. × williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. \$10.00
- ☒ "Bright Eyes" (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B) - The medium-size, bright rose-red flowers are produced in abundance over a long period from February into March. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers inspired the name. ("Bright Eyes" is a temporary name, since we discovered the name has been used previously in Australia.) \$30.00 and \$50.00☒
- 'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* 'Kenyo-tai' × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8) - The miniature flowers of this variety have rose-pink outer petals and white petaloids making them quite cute. The flowers have a nice cinnamon fragrance and bloom early to mid-season. The foliage is small and light green although the new growth has a reddish tinge. \$20.00
- ◆ 'Cinnamon Cindy Var.' (zone 8) - This is the virus variegated form of 'Cinnamon Cindy'. The yellow markings on the leaves give the foliage a little more interest throughout the year. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Cinnamon Scentsation (zone 8?) - A fragrant hybrid with minature blush flowers with flaring stamens. It blooms very heavily over a long season. \$10.00
- ☒ 'Crimson Candles' (F₂ of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent-even after nights in the low 20's F, the open flowers still have good color. \$10.00, \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$45.00☒
- ☒ 'Dr. Ralph Watkins' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender')(zone 7A) - This orchid pink loose peony has medium sized blooms. It flowers freely in mid to late season (March and April). The open flowers withstand heat well; it has a strong erect growth habit. Our stock plants have shown a high level of resistance to dieback. \$18.00
- 'High Fragrance' (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ('Salab' × 'Scentuous'))(zone 8?) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and small lanceolate leaves. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- ☒ 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. \$10.00, \$30.00 and \$100.00☒
- 'Kagiroi'(*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice')(zone 8?) - A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The cold-hardiness is unknown but probably not very hardy since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. One year old plants: \$40.00

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'Kogane-yuri' (*C.* × 'Barbara Clark' × *C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing)(zone ?) - "Golden Lily" (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant.

Two year old plants: \$35.00

✧ 'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C.* × *williamsii* 'William's Lavender')(zone 7B) - The rose-orchid pink, semi-double, large flowers open in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very strong grower that blooms heavily when mature and is quite resistant to dieback.

\$10.00

◆ 'Momudan' (suspected hybrid with *C. edithae*)(zone 7) - This Chinese cultivar has foliage very similar to *C. edithae* and also has many hairs covering the stems like *C. edithae* so we guess this is either a hybrid or a cultivar of the species. The light red flower is usually anemone to peony form and blooms mid-season. It does produce a few anthers so it can be used as a male parent for hybridization. It hybridizes readily with *C. japonica* introducing the interesting foliage characteristics—heart shaped leaf bases and reticulate venation.

\$10.00

✧ 'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C.* × *williamsii* 'Williams' Lavender') (zone 7B) - Very large, semi-double, bright orchid-red flowers produced late in the season. Very strong, vigorous plant and free flowering. The large, brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows, but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings.

\$10.00 and \$60.00☒

✧ 'Scarlet Temptation' (*C.* × *williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) - Bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals, mid-season. The large, intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form and has good cold-resistance.

\$10.00, \$30.00 and \$100.00☒

◆ 'Scentuous' (*C. japonica* 'Tiffany' × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8?) - This fragrant hybrid developed by J. R. Finlay has very nice small peony flowers that are white with flushes of pink. The growth is willowy and the leaves are quite small.

\$10.00

✧ 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring.

\$10.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

✧ 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have.

\$10.00

'Sweet Jane' (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*)(zone 8?) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with small leaves.

\$10.00

◆ 'Tom Perkins III' (zone 7) - I have been impressed with the growth of this variety in the garden where it is making a very handsome bush. It produces medium to large pink formal double flowers.

\$10.00

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of the forest. We will distinguish between shrubs, small trees (20 to 40 feet tall) and large trees (over 50 feet tall). We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

Abies firma, Japanese Fir (zone 5) – A very heat tolerant fir that I have seen growing in southern Alabama quite happily. Wonderful dark green foliage and quite fast growing. \$10.00 \$30.00☒

◆ *Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This vigorous, small tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. \$5.00

◆ *Aesculus* sp., Dark Red Buckeye (zone 5) – These are seedlings of a dark red flowered Buckeye similar to *A. pavia*. The foliage comes out burgundy and fades green. \$10.00

Aesculus parviflora, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub grows to 12 feet tall and can spread 12' or more and has butter yellow fall color. \$8.00, \$12.00

Aesculus × splendens (*A. sylvatica* × *A. pavia*), Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) - These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. \$16.00

Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial to full sun in fairly well drained soil. The plant reaches 6 feet tall by one foot wide. \$10.00

Camptotheca acuminata, Happy Tree (zone 7B) – A tall, slender tree related to our black gums that is often seen in street plantings in China. The large leaves and interesting fruit clusters are striking in the landscape. Extracts of this species are used to treat cancers. These are seedlings from our own trees. \$10.00

☒ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. \$16.00, \$50.00☒, \$150.00☒

◆ *Cephalotaxus fortunei*, Fortune's Plum Yew (zone 7) – This Plum Yew has extremely long needles and makes a very graceful plant for shade to partial shade. These are seedlings so will develop into a nice small tree. \$5.00

◆ *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) – A spreading conifer (15' × 15') with couase, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so a good plant for the south in shady locations in the garden. These are seedlings with a leader. \$5.00, \$10.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens that was found as a sport of 'Fastigiata' grows by making many branches from the base. The branches spread to several yards across and eventually will mound up to 3 or 4 feet. The dark green foliage contrasts nicely with the light green new growth. This conifer is very heat tolerant, will grow in sun or deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites. \$8.00

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata', Upright Plum Yew (zone 6) - Many vertical stems grow from the base to form a vase shaped dark green shrub about 8 feet tall. The large foliage makes this useful as a background or as a specimen. The form is better in light shade and most soils. \$16.00, \$24.00
- ◆ *Cephalotaxus sinensis*, Chinese Plum Yew (zone 6) - Probably not a separate species but obtained from China as *C. sinensis*. \$5.00
- Cercis glabra*, Chinese Redbud (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. Older plants are spectacular with hundreds of stems covered in purple flowers. Our specimens are compact and bloom freely a little earlier than the native *C. canadensis*. \$6.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest. \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Gracilis', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This one is characterized by fan-like branchlets arranged in irregular patterns which makes a unique addition to the garden. This is a moderately slow grower that will reach 6 feet tall in 15 years as a rounded conical shape. Best in light shade and well drained soil. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea', Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This lemon gold upright conifer grows slowly and makes a good accent in light shade to full sun. \$14.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Snowkist' (zone 5) - This very dwarf Hinoki will make a pyramidal shaped miniature tree with white variegation spread over the plant. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) - Tiny branchlets scattered throughout the plant are white on this small bun shaped plant. \$14.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a "texture" garden. \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Lutea' (zone 4) - The juvenile foliage is mostly yellow and white on this small tree. Best in full sun. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Sungold' (zone 4) - This one has thread-like foliage of golden-yellow color which grows to be a small tree although slowly. Ancient specimens probably will have an almost perfectly conical shape with branches sweeping the ground. This form is similar to 'Filifera Aurea' and also like full-sun and most soils. \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* var. *henryae* (zone 7) - This species is closely related to *Chamaecyparis thyoides* and is native to the coastal plains of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Named after the late Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The foliage is very fine textured with a medium green color. Small seedlings. \$3.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub (to 20') additional interest in the summer. Grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. \$4.00, \$10.00
- ◆ *Choisya ternata* 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small (4' tall) shrub has evergreen foliage yellow at the tips and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. A hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in every garden center. \$8.00
- Cinnamomum porrectum*, Yellow Cinnamomum (cold hardiness is untested) - So far these seedlings are growing well but the cold hardiness is untested. This is probably a large tree that is not too picky about soil. \$12.00
- Cornus angustata*, Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - The July display of a mature tree (30' tall) is quite long lasting and breath taking. The entire tree is covered with white flowers for a couple weeks in mid summer. The blooms are followed by large red fruits which are edible. \$6.00
- ◆ *Cornus kousa*, Kousa Dogwood (zone 5) - This Asian dogwood becomes a spectacular specimen tree with wonderful mottled bark and impressive displays of white flowers. Quite large with time, the trees at Longwood Gardens are worth a visit. \$6.00

- Corokia cotoneaster* (zone 8?) - When I asked someone what does this do? The answer was, "That's all it does." Silvery branches zig-zag at each node and hold tiny leaves and flowers. \$10.00
- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. \$8.00
- Cotoneaster apiculatus* 'Tom Thumb' (zone 4) - The tiny shiny green leaves of 'Tom Thumb' turn a bright red in the fall. The low spreading form produces many red berries and stays under one foot tall but can become several feet across. For us it seems to like full sun and well drained soil. \$10.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Araucarioides' (zone 6) - This aberrant form has long single branchlets without side shoots. This gives the plant an open appearance of upward pointing green pipe-cleaners. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - This very dwarf rounded cone shaped cultivar with deep green needles grows only inches per year but makes a very pretty oval shape for a more formal setting. Possibly reaching 3 feet tall and 2 feet wide in ten years. *Cryptomeria* is quite tolerant of sun or shade and dry to wet conditions; an ideal situation would be light shade and moist well drained soil. \$10.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Nana', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - This dwarf form develops into a broad pyramidal shape maybe 2 feet tall in 10 years. Robert Fortune introduced this from China in 1842 making it the oldest cultivar in European cultivation. \$10.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Osaka-tama', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - This grows very slowly into a globose shape with good green color and very compact habit. It has performed well for me in light shade. \$10.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. It is slow growing to about 5 feet in 10 years. \$12.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu Sport' (zone 7) - The stiff needles and stems develop into a broadly pyramidal form with an irregular appearance. This grows about 3-4 inches per year. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Vilmoriniana' (zone 7) - Short stiff branches are densely packed into an upright egg shape. This one keeps a nice deep green color and probably only grows to four feet in 50 years. \$10.00
- ◆ *Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Chanson's Gift' (zone 7) - A green form which is more compact with a conical shape. These develop a central leader more rapidly than other varieties. \$20.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glauc', Blue China Fir (zone 6) - A striking blue form of China Fir which forms an outstanding specimen tree. Even in some shade it develops good blue color. It takes several years for these cutting grown plants to develop leaders. \$20.00
- Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Samurai', Blue China Fir (zone 6) - A good blue form which has good hardiness and intense blue new growth. \$12.00
- ◆ *Cunninghamia unicaliculata*, (zone 7?) - This one has extremely long needles that are less painful to touch. An older specimen in Oregon has a compact form with light bluish color. \$25.00
- × *Cupressocyparis ovensii* (*Cupressus lusitanica* × *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) (zone 6) - This large fast growing tree has flattened blue green sprays which are somewhat drooping.¹ Best in full sun and moist soils. \$20.00
- Davidia involucrata*, Dove Tree (zone 6) - The famed Dove tree has large white bracts which look like handkerchiefs blowing in the wind. Ernest Wilson made an expedition to China just to collect seeds of this tree. This tree is quite fast growing when happy, in our garden it has grown 5 feet this year. These are very vigorous seedlings from Chinese seed. \$15.00
- Dendropanax trifidus* (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character in the garden. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. \$10.00

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Diospyros rhombifolia, Diamond-leafed Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. \$6.00

◆ *Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - Dr. J.C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. See below for description. \$12.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Gold Rush', Oriental Rice Paper Plant (zone 7) - An ideal plant because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. \$12.00

Edgeworthia papyrifera, Japanese Paperbush (zone 7) - A handsome, well shaped, deciduous 6' shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. \$12.00

Euscaphis japonica, Sweetheart tree (zone 6) - A small (20'), fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits which open to expose the black seeds. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. \$10.00 and \$20.00

Firmiana simplex, Aogiri (zone 6) - This medium-sized (50') tree has very large, acerifoliate leaves and is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. The trunk is a smooth green even on older trees. \$12.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Chuck Hayes' (zone 7) - This hardy semi-double flowered *Gardenia* has proven to be quite hardy in this area. Plant it near your front door and enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$10.00

◆ *Gardenia jasminoides* 'Daisy' (zone 7b) - This very compact form has small rounded dark green leaves which make a nice background for the single white flowers. The handsome foliage, compact habit and sweet fragrance makes this an outstanding plant. \$12.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Kleim's Hardy' (zone 8A) - The very fragrant single white flowers cover this small compact plant (3-4 feet tall) in late spring. Partial shade in most soils will keep this one happy. \$8.00

Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - A large tree dating back to the time of the dinosaurs. Excellent yellow fall color is displayed on unique branch structure. \$25.00

Idesia polycarpa, ligiri (zone 6A) - This medium sized tree produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. These are unsexed seedlings. The spectacular clusters of hundreds of berries are 6 to 9 inches long. \$8.00

◆ *Ilex crenata* 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - This super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2 feet in many many years. \$6.00

Ilex latifolia, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) - This arboreal Japanese and Chinese species has large glossy leaves and has the appearance of *Magnolia grandiflora* without the huge size. These are seedlings imported from China and should make nice dense specimens in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$30.00

Ilex × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen old plants that are 2 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. \$10.00

Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil' (zone 6) - This columnar Holly grows to 15 feet tall and only 3 feet wide. This is quite useful where space is limited or an unusual shape is desired. If these are planted a foot apart they would make an effective hedge. These like full sun and wet or dry soil. \$20.00

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- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) – Finally we have some berry producing female plants to go with the males which are needed for pollination. This is one of the hardiest of the evergreen hollies and this comes from the foothills of the Japan Alps. The bright red fruits produced in the fall and winter will contrast well with the glossy and spineless foliage for a really impressive display. Male and female clones are available. \$8.00 each or \$15.00 for a pair.
- Illicium floridanum* ‘Halley’s Comet’, Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - This wonderful evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers that last for weeks and weeks in the spring. ‘Halley’s Comet’ develops into a compact shrub and the foliage (strongly fragrant when crushed) is deer resistant. Tolerant of wet sites. \$12.00
- Illicium henryi*, Chinese Anise Tree (zone 7) - This well formed large evergreen shrub to small tree has pink flowers. The texture of this species is a little more delicate than the Florida Anise and the flowers appear later in the season. This needs more shade and moderately drained soil. \$16.00
- Illicium lanceolatum*, Lanceleaf Anise (zone 7) - This is similar to *I. henryi*, but it has longer, lance-like leaves and may be slightly more cold hardy. During cold periods in the winter, the leaves do not droop like *I. henryi*. Best in light shade and moderately drained soil. \$16.00
- Illicium verum*, True Star Anise (zone 8?) - The spice, star anise is harvested from this tree which reaches 60 feet tall. This evergreen has fragrant white flowers and star shaped fruits used in Chinese cooking. \$10.00
- Itea chinensis*, Chinese Sweetspire (zone 7) - A large evergreen shrub with pendant racemes of white flowers. A large plant at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum has done well. \$10.00
- Juniperus communis* ‘Compressa’ (zone 6) - This narrowly columnar dwarf grows rather slowly and will fit in a small rock garden. Tiny leaves and fine branching make old specimens particularly impressive. \$16.00
- Juniperus rigida*, Temple Juniper (zone 5 to 6) - A juniper with needle like leaves. Although the growth habit is erect, it has horizontal branchlets and weeping twigs; and makes a striking accent in the garden. \$16.00
- Juniperus scopulorum* ‘Sparkle’ (zone 5) - A very narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. Grows to 10 feet tall and 1-2 feet wide. Best in full sun and well drained soil. \$12.00
- Juniperus virginiana* ‘Grey Owl’ (zone 4) - A spreading blue form of our native juniper with bright silvery-grey foliage. An easily grown juniper that is useful as a specimen or as part of a grouped planting. Older specimens have reached 5 feet tall and 10 feet across in sun or in part shade and well drained soil is helpful. \$12.00
- Keteleeria davidiana* (zone 7) - A wonderful fir-like conifer from southern China. These were propagated from a hardy selection. \$10.00, \$25.00
- Lindera reflexa* (zone 5 or 6) - This red-fruited species from the Lushan mountains of China fruits well in the shade of larger trees. Nice bluish-green ovate leaves turn golden yellow in the fall. Best in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$12.00
- Lindera megaphylla*, Large-leaf Spicebush (zone 8?) - I first saw this in Kew Gardens where it is a 30 foot tall tree with large evergreen leaves; it is very impressive. These small seedlings imported from China need testing for hardiness and adaptability in our climate. \$20.00
- ◆ *Litsea auriculata*, (zone 5?) – We have grown this *Litsea* for 15 years in a woodland garden. Small yellow flowers appear early in the spring on a large bush. We are not sure of the hardiness but should be very hardy. \$10.00
- ◆ *Litsea cubeba*, Mountain Spice Tree (zone 6) – This species has very fragrant yellow flowers and in China fragrance is extracted from the fruits. This small multi-stemmed tree to about 25’ tall produces vast numbers of small flowers to make a haze of yellow on older specimens. This fairly rapid grower has narrow leaves with a glaucous appearance. \$12.00

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- Lonicera* × *purpusii*, Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating. A large shrub to 8 feet tall can be pruned and is a quite adaptable plant in partial shade to sun in most soils. \$12.00
- ◆ *Maackia amurensis* (zone 4) - This super hardy tree to 30' or 40' has peeling bark in yellows, browns and copper colors. This has white flowers in early summer and prefers a sunny location. \$6.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* × R20-1 (zone 6) - A hybrid between *M. macrophylla* and *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The impressive flowers are about 8 inches across with red stamens and bloom in late spring. The plant will probably become a large tree. \$75.00
- Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily this year. Can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from Chinese seed. \$12.00, \$20.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. Rooted cuttings. \$25.00
Grafts. \$75.00
- Michelia yunnanensis* (zone 7) - This evergreen shrub makes brown velvety buds in summer that open in early spring with white scented blooms. This small tree (15'?) seems to be quite cold hardy maybe hardy below zero. It has hybridized easily with other *Michelias*. \$10.00
- ◆ *Nyssa sylvatica* 'Lakeside Weeper', Weeping Black Gum (zone 5) - This form of Black Gum has side branches that grow downwards but will develop a central leader. 'Lakeside Weeper' was discovered by Eddie Bennett near Jordan Lake, NC. The foliage seems to be resistant to black spot. Very limited supply. \$50.00
- Osmanthus* × *fortunei* "UNC" (zone 7) - This vigorous large (30') shrub to small tree makes a tall rounded form without pruning although it can be kept at 8' with regular shearing. This form was discovered on the UNC campus and has cream-colored flowers that have an intoxicating scent in the fall. This tough evergreen should be planted more. \$10.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* f. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has unusual orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near zero F temperatures. Best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. \$10.00
- Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Rotundifolius' (zone 7) - A slow growing large shrub with thick black-green leaves that are almost round. It has a nice compact habit and grows well in partial shade and most soils. \$10.00
- Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Sasaba', Bamboo leaf Osmanthus (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing "razor-wire" look. Eventually this slow grower will reach 10 feet tall and about 4 feet wide. Best in partial shade. \$10.00
- Phoebe sheareri* (zone ?) - We know this is an evergreen small tree in the Lauraceae. Other *Phoebe* species have beautiful foliage but this is a new species imported from China. \$15.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. \$12.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$25.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmaea' (zone 6) - At first glance this looks like some bizarre conifer rather than a broad-leaf evergreen. 'Pygmaea' forms a rounded shrublet (4' tall) with a distinctive fine texture and speckles of green, red and yellow in the foliage. \$10.00
- ◆ *Pinus armandii*, David's Pine (zone 5) - This very handsome white pine has white markings on the needles and makes a graceful broad pyramid at first but probably quite large with time. This seems quite happy in our climate when grown in well-drained soil and sun. \$10.00

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- Pinus flexilis* 'Pendula', Weeping Limber Pine (zone 4) - A native of the western United States this pine has bluish needles and will grow along the ground unless staked. \$25.00, \$35.00
- Pinus yunnanensis*, Yunnan Pine (zone 7?) - This medium sized tree develops an interesting open crown with long needles drooping from the branches. The shoots are a shining pink. Probably best in sun and well-drained soil. \$8.00, \$16.00
- ◆ *Pittosporum tobira* "Korean" (zone 7) - Joan Dash kindly sent us cuttings of this hardy strain of *Pittosporum* which we no longer grew. Now we offer this evergreen bush that is compact and seems to stay smaller (6' maybe) than other strains. It has nice glossy leaves and wonderfully fragrant white flowers. \$10.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. \$4.00
- Prunus* × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5 or 6) - An attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage that makes a show of large, semi-double, shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. \$10.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season which can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 20 feet tall and wide and it like moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow 4 or 5 feet per year.
- ✧ 'Bridal Veil' - A weeping cultivar with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 6 feet tall and 15 feet across in 7 years. \$30.00
- ◆ 'Dawn' - One of the larger double flowers Mumes with light pink flowers. \$25.00
- ✧ 'Fragrant Snow' - For us this is the best white flowered variety with large semi-double flowers with a strong pleasant scent. \$25.00
- ◆ 'Hokkai Bungo' - This is the darkest red flowered Mume we have seen and it has semi-double flowers in mid-season. \$25.00
- 'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers. \$25.00
- 'Kobai' - This dependable variety has pinkish-red, semi-double flowers. This one also frequently makes a good crop of small Apricots which can be used for Plum wine. \$30.00
- ◆ 'Omoi no mama' - This one has semi-double white flowers with green calyces (the scales at the base of the flower). \$25.00
- Pseudolarix amabilis*, Golden Larch (zone 5) - This small tree treats us to wonderful fresh green leaves in spring and golden fall color. This deciduous conifer will tolerate our summer heat and prefers a well drained soil in the sun. Call for wholesale prices on these seedlings. \$10.00
- Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *polyadenia*, Dwarf Wafer Ash (zone 5) - This small (7' tall) mountain form remains a shrub but fruits prolifically with wafer like fruits held in clusters through the winter. Grows in shade or sun and tolerates drought well. \$10.00
- Pyracantha atalantioides* 'Gnome' (zone 5) - The small leaves of 'Gnome' are held close together for an attractive appearance. Orange fruits are produced in the fall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$16.00
- ◆ *Quercus robur* 'Argenteo Marginata', White Margined English Oak (zone 4) - This vigorous grower has white edges on each leaf. These are grafted plants. \$35.00
- ◆ *Quercus robur* 'Concordia', Golden English Oak (zone 4) - This old cultivar has bright yellow new growth which fades to green. These are grafted plants. \$35.00

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- ◆ *Quercus robur* 'Pectinata', Cutleaf English Oak (zone 4) – This oak has leaves that are not oak like—they are small with pointed lobes. These are grafted plants. \$25.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade
- 'Chinsei' - A wonderful dwarf plant with small shiny leaves and medium pink flowers in June or July. Grows to one foot tall and several feet across. \$10.00
- 'Rukizon' - Salmon-orange flowers appear on this very diminutive Kazan azalea. Very small heart-shaped leaves have a heavy texture. \$6.00
- Rhodotypos scandens*, Black Jetbead (zone 4) - This small shrub (to 4-6 feet tall) had white flowers in late spring followed by shiny black drupes in clusters of four. These fruits remain on the plant from fall into winter and the following spring. This tough plant adapts to sun or shade and wet or dry sites. \$10.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. \$12.00
- Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' (zone 6) - A variegated willow with white and pink new growth. Best when pruned to the ground every other winter forcing vigorous growth that is very striking even from far away. \$10.00
- Sarcococca confusa*, Sweetbox (zone 7) – In mid-winter the strong fragrance of this small (5') evergreen shrub sweetens the garden in preparation for spring. This very useful plant for dry shade produces reddish berries that later turn black. \$6.00
- Sarcococca saligna* (zone 8?) - This handsome small (to 3' tall) evergreen shrub develops purple berries and can spread by rhizomes. One plant is doing well in shade and well-drained soil at the JC Raulston Arboretum. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sassafras tsumu*, Chinese Sassafras (zone 7?) – So far this vigorous tree looks bigger and faster than our native Sassafras. These will have excellent fall color and can become a large tree. \$10.00
- Schizandra* sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. It has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Glauca', Blue Coast Redwood (zone 7) – The glaucous blue needles of this variety are very striking. I should warn you that Sequoias can reach 400 feet tall although these start out growing almost as a ground cover. The plant will send a vertical shoot that becomes the leader and a nice straight trunk with time. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Kelly's Prostrate', Spreading Coast Redwood (zone 7) – This form has dark green foliage and continues to grow as a groundcover for many years. The handsome foliage would be nice cascading over a wall and it can be grown in partial shade or sun. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Nana Pendula' or 'Cantab' or 'Prostrata' (zone 7B) – This is another spreading Redwood but this one has unusually broad needles. I have seen plants about 3 feet tall and 10 feet across. When this form develops a leader the name changes to 'Cantab' but the name can be changed back by cutting off the leader! This originated as a witch's broom. \$12.00
- ◆ *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Simpson Silver', Coast Redwood (zone 7) – This is one of the best because it rapidly develops a leader and grows quickly—not surprising since it was selected for timber production. The needles have a silvery blue cast and grows well at Camellia Forest. \$12.00
- Sinocalycanthus sinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 6) – The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. \$12.00
- ◆ × *Sinocalycanthus raulstonii* 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) – This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents. The leaves are also intermediate which means they are not as broad or large as *Sinocalycanthus*. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 foot shoots being common. A very exciting plant especially in bloom since it is completely new. \$20.00

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- Stachyurus praecox* 'Palmengarten' (zone 7) – This selection of the Japanese *Stachyurus* is from the JC Raulston Arboretum. Especially long racemes of yellow flowers appear in early spring hanging from the stems in profusion. Old specimens are very impressive when the inflorescences are like curtains of color. \$12.00
- Stewartia monodelphia* (zone 6) – This small (30'), fine-textured tree tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer and are followed by interesting capsules presented between two bracts. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful rust-red color; easily grown. Fall color can be orangish-red or yellow. \$8.00
- Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) - This small leafed species blooms heavily when a young plant. The fall color is a reddish-purple. \$8.00, \$16.00
- Styrax americana*, American Snowbell (zone 5) – This is a fine-textured deciduous shrub (10') has small white flowers in profusion early in the season. The flowers are like small bells that hang down from the branches. \$6.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. \$6.00
- Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$15.00
- ◆ *Taiwania cryptomerioides*, Coffin Tree (zone 7) – This conifer is very similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Eventually this becomes a huge tree. I saw the original tree brought in by the Dodds during WWII and it is a very handsome tree with down sweeping branches with the characteristic parallel branchlets. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years. \$12.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Cascade Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - We have a good supply of this new cultivar with very pendulous branches. These grafted plants are 18" to 24". \$50.00
- Taxus mairei* (zone 7) - An erect growing yew with interesting yellow-brown banding on the needles. This species is performing well in southern gardens. \$25.00, \$35.00☒
- Ternstroemia gymnanthera* 'Burnished Gold' (zone 7) - The new growth comes out a bright yellow-gold and gradually fades to bronze-green. This vigorous selection was introduced by the JC Raulston Arboretum. \$12.00
- Thuja* × 'Green Giant', Hybrid Arborvitae (zone 5) - This very rapidly growing tree grows as a narrow upright tree when young. 'Green Giant' can be used to make a windbreak or an effective screen. It keeps a good green color all year long and tolerate moist soils and is best in full sun or light shade. \$10.00
- ◆ *Thuja koraiensis*, Korean Arborvitae (zone 5) – This plant usually grows as a shrub but has very interesting silvery-white undersides to the sprays of foliage. \$10.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$10.00
- ◆ *Thuja standishii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 5) – We consider this the best Arborvitae for our area because it is disease resistant, snow and ice resistant, heat tolerant and quite fast growing. Our original tree is probably 40 feet tall grown in the shade where it has an open appearance with very graceful fan-like sprays of foliage sweeping downwards. Specimens grown in the sun are more dense and quite narrow. \$10.00
- ◆ *Torreya grandis*, Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) – These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has shorter needles that are less prickly than most *Torreyas*—prickly needles distinguish *Torreyas* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. \$15.00
- Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 7) – This tree palm can grow to 50 feet tall with a trunk covered with small fibers. These seedlings have hardy ancestors but still need to have the crown protected and kept dry during the winter. After the stem starts to grow upwards then the plant tolerates the cold and wet winters better. Pullen Park in Raleigh, NC has many nice palms growing there. \$10.00

- Trochodendron aralioides*, Wheel Tree (zone 6) - This spring I was amazed to see a large plant of this growing at Longwood Gardens and was told *Trochodendron* grows well at Arnold Arboretum (zone 5). These are cuttings grown from the wonderful specimen at the JC Raulston Arboretum which has dark green foliage and a compact habit. I recommend planting in well-drained soil with winter protection from wind and sun. \$20.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$25.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Frosty', Variegated Hemlock (zone 4) - This full sized tree has striking white new growth and will probably have the most impact with direct sun part of the day. Best in well-drained soil. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula', Weeping Hemlock (zone 4) - This form takes well to staking and pruning. \$20.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stranger' (zone 4) - An upright growing dwarf form which has heavy green foliage. \$12.00
- Tsuga diversifolia*, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. Best in partial to full sun and well-drained soil. \$8.00
- Tsuga sieboldii*, Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This wonderful conifer has lustrous dark green needles on a handsome pyramidal tree. We have found this species grows well in our area but do not plant under pine trees. The pine needles get caught in the branches and look messy. Best in well-drained soil and partial (maybe full) sun. \$12.00
- Ulmus* $\times$ *elegantissima* 'Jacqueline Hillier' (zone 6) - This very fine textured elm has small pointed leaves stacked along the stem. The dense branching makes for an attractive shrub both in summer for fullness and in winter for architecture. It grows to 6 $\times$ 6 feet in 10 years but probably will get fairly large with time. Best in sun and most soils. \$16.00
- Viburnum atrocyaneum* (zone 8?, estimated - not field tested) - An evergreen that develops into a large, dense shrub with small round leaves rather similar to boxwood in texture. The berries are a beautiful metallic blue - a very rare fruit color. \$20.00
- Viburnum* $\times$ *bodnantense* 'Pink Dawn' (zone 4) - 'Pink Dawn' produces rose-budded, pink fragrant flowers in late winter and has dark green, deeply veined leaves. It may reach 10 feet tall and grows well in partial to full sun in well-drained soil. \$10.00
- Viburnum* $\times$ 'Chesapeake' (zone 5) - This semi-evergreen shrub has pink flower buds that open white and last 3 to 4 weeks. The red berries turn black with time. Best in full or part sun and well-drained soil. \$10.00
- Viburnum macrocephalum* 'Sterilis', Chinese Snowball (zone 6) - This becomes a large (12 feet tall) semi-evergreen shrub that produces a grand show of 8-inch flower heads in the spring and often a few in the fall. It is a good shock when hidden in the back border and only the huge white balls are visible. Best in sun and well-drained soil. \$12.00
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 5) - Everything about this variety is smaller than most doublefiles. The "lace-cap" flowers have varying amounts of pink generally pinker in the sun and this one will also produce abundant red berries. Good in sun with sufficient moisture. \$10.00
- Wisteria frutescens* 'Amethyst Falls', Native Wisteria (zone 5) - This selection produces masses of beautiful lavender-blue flowers at a very young age. This species is later blooming than the Asian species so damage from late spring frosts is avoided. This vine needs a sunny arbor to climb for the best display. \$16.00

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HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head atop a 3' stem. \$10.00, \$15.00
- Amorphophallus konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
small corms, larger corms (4" diameter) \$8.00, \$30.00
budded \$50.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, Chinese Wild Ginger (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$16.00
- ◆ *Colocasia* 'Black Magic', Purple Elephant Ear (zone 8) - This stunning elephant ear has purple black leaves that can reach 6 feet tall. It grows largest in moist garden soil in bright sun although it can grow in standing water too. The rhizomes will overwinter outdoors in zone 8 but one gets a larger plant much quicker by taking the roots indoors during the winter. \$10.00
- Crinum* 'J.C. Harvey' (zone 7) - This pink flowered *Crinum* makes wide shiny strap shaped leaves. Best in moist sun where it reaches 3 feet tall. \$10.00
- Crinum* 'Mystery' (zone 7) - Best in moist sun. \$10.00
- Crinum* × *powellii* 'Album' (zone 6) - White flowers are produced on a stalk about 30 inches tall above lush strap shaped leaves. Best in moist sun. \$6.00, \$12.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. We grow them in shade where they have seeded themselves. Large blooming size corms, grown these from seed. Specify white or pink. \$12.00
- Eucomis* 'Sparkling Burgandy', Pineapple Lily (zone 7) - The strap-like leaves are nicely marked with burgundy and a short inflorescence with a miniature pineapple appears in mid-summer. Best in sun but mine blooms even from underneath an *Osmanthus*. \$6.00
- Globba* species, Dancing Ladies (zone 7) - This small ginger lily makes spikes of yellow and brown flowers that are very interesting and exotic. This new species from China does spread by production of bulbils. Grows in sun or partial shade in organic soils. \$4.00, \$8.00
- Helleborus foetidus*, Bearsfoot Helleborus (zone 6) - Vigorous grower with bright green foliage that is a wonderful accent in the winter garden when it produces clusters of pale green flowers. It self-seeds freely but is not weedy. \$6.00
- Helleborus orientalis*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Delicate white, pink or dark-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$6.00
- Hosta yingerii* (zone 4 or 5) - A new species from Korea that is low growing and freely produces spikes of showy lavender flowers in early August. This species is very vigorous and is starting to naturalize in our garden. Grow these seedlings and preserve genetic diversity. \$10.00
- Primula vulgaris* hybrids (zone 6) - These are hybrids of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and *Primula vulgaris* strains with showy flowers. These are quite heat tolerant and flower color ranges from lavender-purple to mostly pink. \$10.00
- Vernonia noveboracensis*, Ironweed (zone 5) - This vigorous multi-stemmed plant grows to 8 feet tall in one year and makes a dramatic statement with deep purple flowers in late summer. Best in sun and moist (even wet) soil. \$8.00

NOTES

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2003

camforest@aol.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 10, 2004

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For shipping East of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order on orders over \$40.00 add 25%	TOTAL		
	TOTAL from Reverse		
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING		
	TOTAL ENCLOSED		
For shipping West of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$12.00 per order on orders over \$30.00 add 40%			

Payment by: ☐ - Check or Money Order Enclosed ☐ - Visa ☐ - MasterCard
Card Number: Expiration Date:
Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes: _____

Desired Shipping Date: _____

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

Amellia Forest Nursery
701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
August 2003

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 10, 2004

EMAIL

DELIVERY ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ ZIP

TELEPHONE #

For shipping East of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order on orders over \$40.00 add 25%	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
For shipping West of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$12.00 per order on orders over \$30.00 add 40%	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Expiration Date:

Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Desired Shipping Date:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$12.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states. We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March). We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 10, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of **Arial** and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia japonica
'Nuccio's Cameo'



Camellia X
'Sweet Jane'



Camellia edithae
'Momundan'



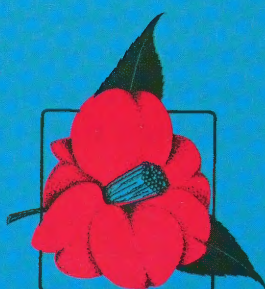
Edgeworthia
chrysantha



Camellia japonica
'Tom Knudson'



Cornus
augustata



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY

9701 CARRIE ROAD
CHAPEL HILL, NC 27516

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Postage Paid
Chapel Hill, NC
Permit No. 365

John Couch Library
CB#3280, 301 Coker Hall, UNC
Chapel Hill NC 27599

茶花林

2004.10.10
University of Hong Kong Library



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



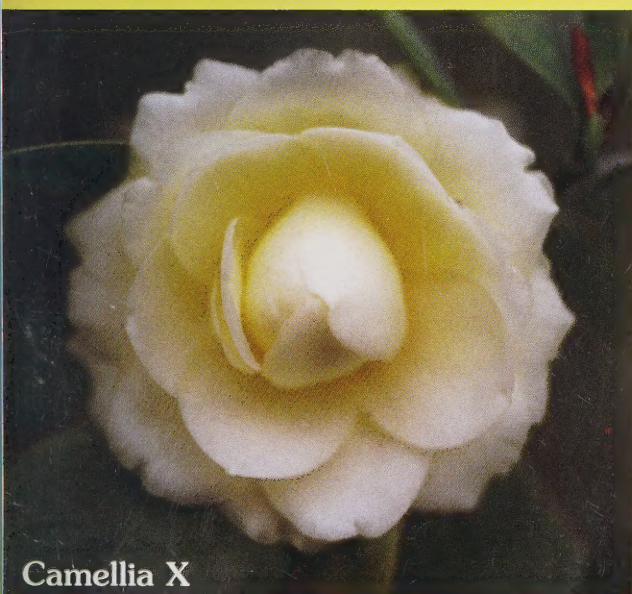
Camellia japonica

'April Pink'



Camellia X

'Christmas Eve'



Camellia X

'Kagirohi'



Camellia japonica

'Autumn Lantern'

FALL 2004

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Symbols & Abbreviations

- ◆ = New this year
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- ⌘ = Camellia Forest Introduction
- ☒ = Too Large for Shipping

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504
Fax: (919) 960-7690

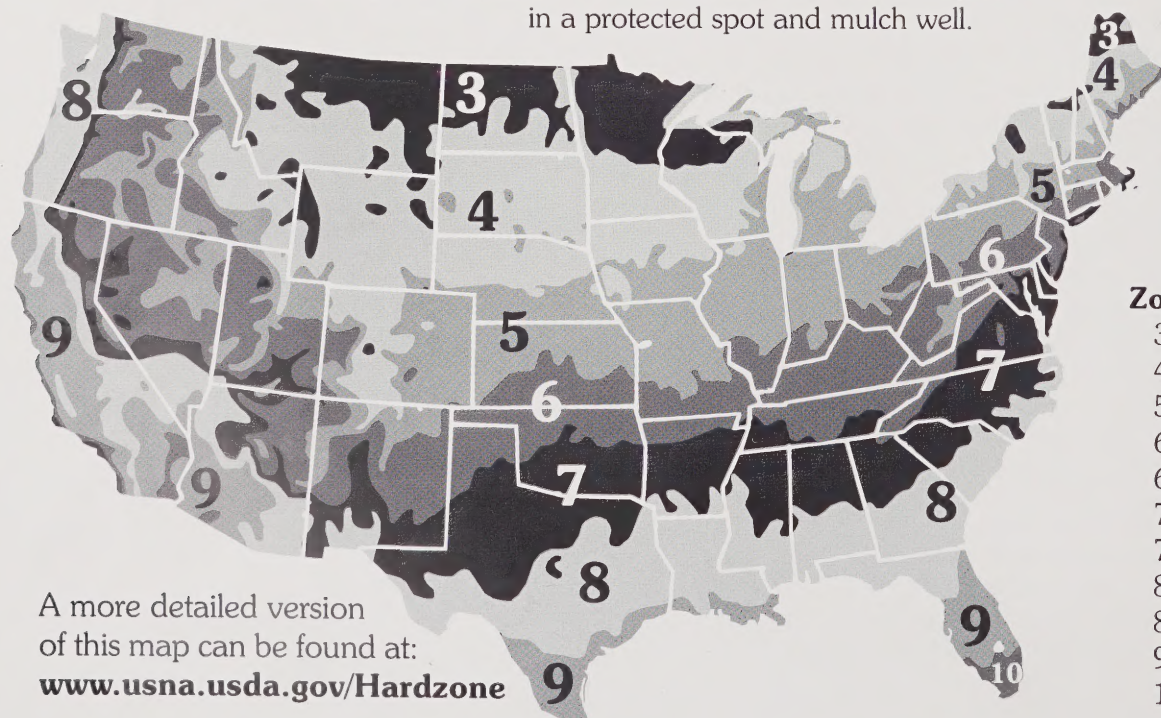
E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Notes:

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

A more detailed version
of this map can be found at:

www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

After a worrisome May and June with very little rain we have had regular rain in fairly large amounts in July and August. The plants have grown well regardless of rain and we have many new and exciting plants available this year. The earliest *Camellia sasanqua*s have already started with the first few blooms and it is just late August so it should be a colorful fall.

We, which includes my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks are introducing three new Camellias, one cold-hardy, one midwinter bloomer and a fall blooming *C. japonica*. Like 'Pink Perfection', 'April Pink' has soft pink formal double flowers but is a good zone 6 plant. 'Christmas Eve' is a *C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata* hybrid which starts to bloom around Christmas and continues to light up the garden for a couple months. 'Autumn Lantern' has a peak bloom in November thus avoiding spring frosts and flower blight. Quite a few new Camellia species are also available from my dad's collection although we do not know how many of these will perform outdoors.

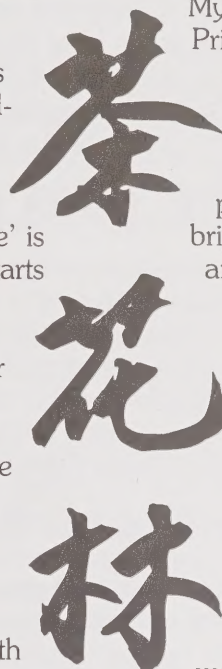
I made a trip to China to visit the Camellia species garden in Jinhua and saw some incredible new species. My favorite was one with flowers on one inch stalks which allows the flower to hang down from the stem and swing freely. Unfortunately I did not have much luck bringing back these new species and pollen did not produce any seeds either. While in China I saw greenhouses full of huge old *C. oleifera* dug from the wild and used for understock. The other amazing thing about Chinese horticulture is the mass plantings along roads and in parks which are driving a huge nursery industry. In general individual gardens are limited to a few plants on balconies and very few private gardens are seen. Also exciting was seeing our varieties such as 'April Dawn' being shown at Camellia shows in China.

We have some Japanese varieties of *Prunus mume* available thanks to Dr. Ackerman who imported these and took them through the multi-year quarantine. The most outstanding variety is 'Okitsu Akabana' which has much larger flowers than most other varieties grown in the US. Also imported from out of the country is *Taxodium distichum* 'Peve Minaret' which is an outstanding dwarf form of bald cypress. It looks like a full grown tree but stays around 20 feet tall.

Thanks to Tony Avent we have several outlandish plants available. We have *Exbucklandia*, an evergreen tree related to witch-hazel which has survived several winters in NC. The variegated *Lithocarpus edulis* grows green leaves which then slowly turn

golden yellow down the center, formerly this sold for huge sums of money. From Tom Ranney comes *Calycanthus* × 'Venus' the exciting hybrid between three species with large fragrant flowers. The plant is super vigorous and should make a nice addition to the landscape.

My dad continues to perfect his heat tolerant Primulas and has developed some impressive color strains. We are offering the first groups of colors this fall and should have nice color strains available in the spring. In the future there will be some exciting color patterns such as white picotee borders, bright yellow centers contrasting pink petals and interesting veining patterns.



Camellia Forest on the Web

<http://www.camforest.com>

Online catalog with pictures of camellias and other plants. Our e-mail is: camforest@aol.com.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$40 for one plant and \$75 for two plants (including S & H). This would be for one or two 3 year old Camellias (your choice) shipped to most addresses. Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

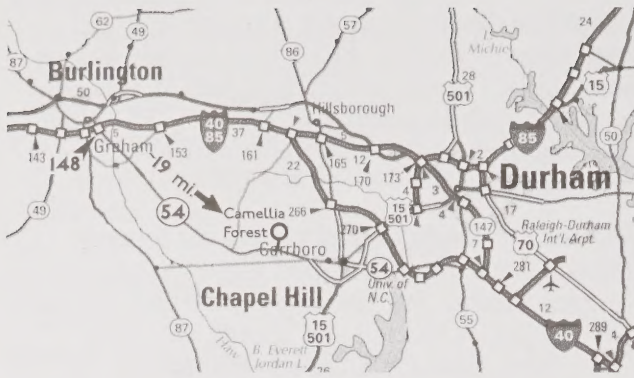
NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in October and April (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site where we have an open house in both the fall and spring. The **Fall Open House** will be the first three weekends in October (10/1-3, 10/8-10 and 10/15-17), and the **Spring Open House** will be the first three weekends in April (4/1-3, 4/8-10 and 4/15-17). The fall open house is an excellent time to find inexpensive larger specimens at the best time of year to plant.

Directions to the nursery are on the **page 4**.

Directions to the Nursery



From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

NOTICE: Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death is a new problem found in some west coast nurseries which have shipped plants around the country. SOD affects many different species of plants including Camellias. No evidence of Sudden Oak Death was found at our nursery after testing was done this spring. Symptoms on Camellia are brown spots or brown leaf tips. More information can be obtained at the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Sudden Oak Death webstie: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod/>

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas early fall or spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates* provides good information on Camellia culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

This past winter was much colder than other recent winters and there was quite a bit of snow to go with the cold. Camellias are still growing and blooming on the north shore of Lake Ontario in Canada. The low temperatures were not that extreme around -5 degrees Fahrenheit but the temperature never got above freezing for several months. The thick snows did help protect the plants including Spring's Promise, April Remembered and Kumasaka which all bloomed. Down in Louisiana 'Crimson Candles' bloomed its heart out for almost 3 months—these small flowered varieties are spectacular landscape plants because of the great profusion of flowers.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped, these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$35 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒)

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost **\$10 to \$12** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost **\$18 to \$22** and are 10 to 24 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3 year old plants cost **\$30** and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 4 to 6 quart pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ✕.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the species or parentage is in parentheses following the cultivar name. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

✕'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. The plant was nick-named "Pink powder puff" for the many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape which is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. A rapid grower and good for hedges. \$10.00

'Autumn Moon' (syn. 'Marie Kirk')(*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This fine new white sasanqua has formal double flowers and super vigorous growth. The blooms start early and are quite showy in the garden. \$10.00 and \$20.00

✕'Autumn Rose' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name. \$35.00☒

'Autumn Sun' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Rose red single blooms are produced in profusion on this compact and robust shrub. The bloom season is mid-season usually peaking in November. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent plant form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit. \$10.00 and \$35.00☒

'Bonanza' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. \$10.00 and \$20.00

◆ 'Chisato-no-aki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7A) - "Autumn in Villages" (trans.) is a fine textured shrub and has smaller and narrower leaves than most *C. sasanqua* and displays almost formal-double white flowers in October and November. \$18.00

✧ 'Christmas Eve' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')(zone 7B) - This new introduction blooms in December and January with bright pink flowers. The flowers are rather large and quite resistant to light freezes which allows this to give color when most plants are dormant. The plant is very vigorous and produces a small tree in twenty years or so. The new foliage is bronze red, then fades to a deep glossy green. 'Christmas Eve' is an excellent choice for the Gulf Coast, California or other zone 8-9 areas where the blooms can be enjoyed without interruption, but we usually get a display of blooms in central NC in a protected garden site. Very limited supply. \$40.00 and \$50.00 ☒

✧ 'Christmas Rose' (*C. ×williamsii* × *C. ×hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - January). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring. \$12.00 and \$18.00

✧ 'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. \$12.00

'Enishi' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - The double flower is white with pink edges and the plant has a fine texture. \$10.00 and \$18.00

'Fuji-no-yuki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an upright and compact shrub. The bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear to be formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing later. \$18.00

◆ 'Hi-inkô' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Scarlet Toned Red" (trans.) is an early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal flowers on a plant with spreading growth. The flowers open cerise pink and turn purplish red later. \$10.00

'Irihi no umi' (zone 7) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. The foliage a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form. \$12.00 and \$18.00

✧ 'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of Sasanqua. This has long been the favorite of the owner of this nursery, thus its name. \$18.00

'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Kira's White Winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit. \$18.00

✧ 'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. \$12.00 and \$20.00

✧ 'Moon Festival' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-9)(zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$10.00

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids (continued)

- ♣'Pink Goddess' (*C. ×hiemalis*; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance.
\$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Rosea' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - A single pink flowered Sasanqua. \$30.00
- 'Ryûkô' (*C. ×vernalis*)(zone 7) - "Dragon Light"(trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves.
\$18.00
- 'Santô-zaki' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Triple Flowered"(trans.) produces one to three flowers from one bud. The pink flowers will appear double because of this trait. The leaves can split into two or three lobes also. The plant is somewhat spreading and vigorous in habit. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- ♣'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. \$10.00
- ♣'Shikoku Stars' (true *C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$20.00
- ◆'Slim 'n Trim' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7?) - I would call this Nuccio's introduction a dwarf with tiny leaves and tight upright growth. The flowers are deep rose pink and single. A useful plant for confined spaces since this appears to stay columnar and very dense. So far it has been a slow grower for me but something very different. \$10.00
- ◆'Sparkling Burgandy' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7A) - The first Sasanqua to start blooming in the fall, even as early as late August along with Large-leaf tea. The blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$10.00
- 'Togenkyo' (zone 7) - This one produces pink semi-double flowers on a very compact bush. \$12.00
- ♣'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7B) - The medium red, peony form flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting on the ground without using his hands. \$20.00
- 'Yobukodori' (*Camellia ×vernalis*)(zone 7A) - "Cuckoo" (trans.) has single pale pink trumpet blooms in profusion in late fall. The plant is vigorous and has rather narrow leaves like *C. japonica*. A Japanese cultivar grown since 1859. \$10.00
- ♣'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua × C. fraterna*)(zone 7B) - One of our hybrids first introduced in Japan with a Japanese name. This fine-textured Camellia has white petals with pink margins and flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for zone 9 or greenhouse growing in colder areas where it will bloom until March. \$10.00
- 'Yuletide' (zone 7) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas when it blooms. There are two things to do: 1) cross this with early blooming reds such as 'Midnight Lover', 'Sekiyo' or 'Irihi no umi', 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on cold nights. This is a slow grower so these are small. \$10.00

◆ = New this year ♣ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections and Hybrids (continued)**

'Yume' (*C. sasanqua* 'Shishigashira' × *C. yuhsienensis*)(zone 7B) - This profuse mid-winter bloomer has single flowers and grows in a spreading manner. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual; often the petals appear to alternate white and pink. It produces seeds freely and I have had one seedling produce the same petal variegation so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. The name means "Dream" in Japanese. \$10.00

***Camellia* Seeds**

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia oleifera, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. brevistyla*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia cuspidata, *C. chekiangoleosa* and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$4.00

Camellia sinensis: Korean, 'Large Leaf', 'Small Leaf', *assamica*, *ptilophylla*, *quinquebracteata*.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$3.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Selections and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown.

✧ 'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$10.00

✧ 'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$18.00 and \$35.00☒

✧ 'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other camellias in this area. \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

✧ 'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$18.00 and \$30.00

Growing Camellias in Cold Climates by Dr. William L. Ackerman clearly states the methods, varieties and cautions of growing Camellias in USDA zone 7 and colder. Customers often ask for a good book on growing Camellias and I highly recommend this book for colder areas such as Washington, DC and north. I also find the information on growing Camellias appropriate for us in North Carolina although I have not used micro-foam for winter protection. This book covers a wide range of subjects relating to Camellias not just cold hardiness. For example Camellia breeding and diseases are both discussed and this is relevant to all Camellia growers. Hardy varieties are described with color photos of most of the varieties. \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping & Handling

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Selections and Hybrids (continued)

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn.

- ◆ 'Ashton's Ballet' (*C. sasanqua* 'Shikishima' × *C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - The flowers of 'Ashton's Ballet' are two-tone pink and are rose form double. The bloom season is November and December. The plant has compact slow growth making a nicely shaped garden specimen. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- 'Ashton's Pride' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki')(-15°F) - This one sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is October through December for us. The vigorous growth is somewhat spreading with small narrow leaves. \$10.00
- 'Frost Princess' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera*)(-5°F) - This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. This makes a very nice landscape plant with good dark green foliage and deep iridescent lavender pink peony form flowers. This is an early fall bloomer and quite dependable for us. \$18.00
- 'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(-10°F) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are often one of the first Camellias to open in the fall. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. Especially when young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this cultivar into a nice rounded form. 'Snow Flurry' is one of David's favorites. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- 'Winter's Darling' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Shishi-gashira' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow')(-10°F) - The flowers of this variety are deep cerise pink and are miniature anemone form. The plant has upright but slow growth and the leaves are small and narrow. This blooms from November to December. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C. ×*'Frost Princess') (-10°F) - This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$10.00 and \$18.00
- 'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) - Bicolor anemone form blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$10.00 and \$50.00☒
- 'Winter's Rose' (*C. oleifera* × *C. ×hiemalis* 'Otome')(-15°F) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Pale pink semi-double flowers are produced in profusion in early fall. The plants for sale are proportionally smaller than other varieties because this is a slow grower. \$10.00 and \$18.00

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall blooming and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

- ◆ *Camellia albogigas* (zone 9) – This species from Guangdong Province in southern China has quite large white flowers with rather floppy petals. The leaves are large and very reticulate (veins are impressed into the surface). *C. albogigas* is very similar to *C. granthamiana* but the fruit does not completely enclose the capsule. These small seedlings will grow into a small tree. \$18.00
- Camellia brevistyla* (zone 7B) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. \$6.00 and \$18.00
- Camellia chekiangoleosa* (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and bloom from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its area are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$20.00 and \$30.00
- Camellia cordifolia* (zone 8?) - A southern Chinese species also found in Taiwan has tiny white flowers about three quarters of an inch long. A distinguishing feature is the fine hairs found on the twigs and underside of the leaves. \$10.00
- Camellia cuspidata* (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (1" across) white flowers in late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. \$10.00 and \$18.00
- ✱ *Camellia edithae* 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$10.00
- Camellia fluvialis* (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small, white flowers are followed by small green fruits. \$6.00
- ◆ *Camellia fraterna* (zone 7?) - Native to China's southeastern provinces this species has small leaves and small white flowers. There are silky hairs on the undersides of the leaves and the flowers have a slight fragrance. This species has been used successfully in producing several striking cluster flowered hybrids. \$10.00
- ◆ *Camellia grijsii* (zone 7B?) - Another species from southeastern China with rather small leaves and impressed veins. The flowers have some fragrance and are about 2" across. \$10.00
- ◆ *Camellia lutchuensis* (zone 8) - This species originates from the Luchu or Ryukyu islands of southern Japan. Deliciously fragrant small white flowers are held on thin twigs with tiny leaves. Parent species of many fragrant hybrids. \$10.00
- Camellia nitidissima* (zone 9) – THE Yellow Camellia is actually just one of many yellow Camellias but this is the best known. The flowers are a bright yellow and the petals are thick and waxy. The flower buds are spherical like *C. sinensis* and these open to small flowers which hang down all along the stems. *C. nitidissima* is found in Guangxi province of southern China where there is very little frost and probably can only be grown outdoors in central Florida or California. The foliage is fairly large with indented veins and a glossy upper surface. This species is the parent of several yellow hybrids after decades of work by many people around the world. Once sold for thousands of dollars. \$15.00

Camellia Species (continued)

Camellia octapetala (zone 7) - Two years ago our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like brown apples and almost every seed germinated. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$10.00 and \$18.00

Camellia oleifera, Oil Tea Camellia (zone 6) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil. These seedlings will eventually reach 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

◆ *Camellia reticulata* open pollinated seedlings (zone 8) - Seeds were collected from *C. reticulata* so expect large leaves, coarse branching and large flowers. \$10.00

◆ *Camellia roseaflora* 'Cascade' (zone 7B) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small, blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids. \$10.00

◆ *Camellia transnokoensis* (zone 7B) - Last fall I saw a friend had planted this species in his garden and I said that it would not make it through the winter. Well it did fine and bloomed heavily in March to my great surprise and excitement. Graceful branches are covered with tiny leaves and a profusion of 1.5 inch flowers. The buds have red markings and open to pure white. The cold hardiness is exciting since this is such a graceful plant. \$10.00

◆ *Camellia transtasman* (zone ?) - A species with small leaves and small white flowers. \$10.00

◆ *Camellia trichoclada* (zone ?) - This looks identical to *C. transnokoensis* so it probably is the same. \$10.00

Camellia tsaii (zone 9) - These are cuttings grown from a plant with a perfect umbrella shape. The leaves are very narrow with wavy edges, the branchlets are covered with small hairs and the flowers are tiny white stars. The wild distribution is Yunnan, Burma and northern Vietnam. It grows well in a pot in our cool greenhouse. \$10.00

◆ *Camellia tsaii* × *C. japonica* (zone 8) - This hybrid is intermediate between the two parent species. The leaves are long and narrow with some hairiness. \$10.00

Camellia vietnamensis (zone ?) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. These are seedlings from the larger leaf form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later usually in late winter. An example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$12.00

◆ *Camellia yuhsienensis* (zone 8?) - This species from Hunan is very similar to *C. grijsii* although these tend to have larger flowers. This may possibly have some cold hardiness but we have not tested any plants outdoors yet. Some clones of this species are quite fragrant. The flowers are 3 inches across with 5-7 narrow petals. \$10.00

Tea Plants

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf tea (zone 7A) - This form of tea has large and leathery leaves. The plant becomes a multi-trunked large shrub to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and if pollinated will produce many nickel-sized fruits. \$12.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Tea Plants (continued)

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea.
\$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from China (zone 7) - Grown from Chinese seed. \$18.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall. \$35.00☒

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Form (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe, tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. Please see the recipe on page 2.
\$8.00, \$12.00, \$20.00, \$50.00☒ and \$60.00☒

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years plants will reach 6 to 8 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. In protected sites these can be grown in zone 6A. The "April Series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. Others of our and Dr. Ackerman's selections are listed here also.

☒ 'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$10.00, \$20.00, \$35.00☒ and \$60.00☒

☒ 'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen has bloomed well in New Jersey for several years.
\$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒

☒ 'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland') - This compact plant has a moderate growth rate and small, medium pinkish-red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒

☒ 'April Melody' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') - This compact, erect and vigorous grower has single rose red blooms. 'April Melody' starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. \$10.00

◆ 'April Pink' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of 'Pink Perfection' but the plant was one to survive -9°F in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March here in NC. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub with a traditional *C. japonica* form.
\$15.00, \$25.00 and \$150.00☒

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series" (continued)

- ✧ 'April Remembered' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Berenice Boddy'. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00✧
- ✧ 'April Rose' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. \$10.00 and \$35.00✧
- ✧ 'April Snow' ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ✧ 'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00✧
- 'Frost Queen' (*C. japonica*) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$10.00
- 'Jerry Hill' ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') - This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy and dark green leaves. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- 'Kuro Delight' (*C. japonica* 'Kuro Tsubaki' × 'Hybrid Z')(-15°F) - This cold hardy plant from Dr. Ackerman has maroon red flowers which are medium sized and usually have a semi-double form. The plant has slow spreading growth with dark green leaves shaped like those of a peach. \$10.00
- ✧ 'Red Aurora' ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Red Fellow' (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor Red' × *C. oleifera*) - Bright neon red flowers are large and semi-double with a large boss of stamens. The plant habit is spreading with medium compact growth. The bloom season is mid to late. (from Growing Camellias in Cold Climates) \$12.00
- ✧ 'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant has light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Spring Frill' (*C. oleifera* × *C. × vernalis* 'Egao') - Bright iridescent pink flowers are large rose form and double. The plant has slow spreading growth with dull medium green leaves. Blooms mid season (from Growing Camellias in Cold Climates). \$12.00
- ✧ 'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$60.00✧

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ✧ = Too large for shipping

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

When thinking of Camellias these are what come to mind first. *Camellia japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or earlier. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons.

Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "☒".

☒ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. \$18.00

◆☒ 'Autumn Lantern' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty')(zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. \$15.00 and \$25.00

☒ 'Autumn Mist' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and gradually as the weather cools the single flowers gain more pink. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter. \$10.00

◆ 'Destiny' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Clare' is white streaked deep pink. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of 'Lady Clare'. \$20.00

'Fire Falls' (zone 7) - Glowing crimson peony form flowers attracted my attention to this plant while I photographed other Camellias in the area. 'Fire Falls' blooms over a long season and has vigorous upright growth with rather large leaves. \$20.00

'Glen 40' or 'Coquetti' (zone 7A) - 'Glen 40' is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$20.00

'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers are medium red and formal double. The plant is very hardy and has a super compact habit. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

◆ 'Kingyo-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The Fishtail Camellia is known for the multiple leaf tips which are often forked like a fish's tail. The flower is single rose red in mid season. Limited supply. \$12.00

'Kujaku-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottling. The leaves are narrow and lanceolate and often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different *Camellia*. \$20.00

'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) - One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The double blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. The plant is also exceptionally cold hardy. \$20.00

'Leucantha' (zone 7A) - White semi-double flowers are produced mid season on 'Leucantha'. Also known as 'Tricolor White' this is one of the most cold hardy white cultivars which means good white not brown flowers open after cold winters. White flowers show flower bud injury because red or pink hides brown much better. A member of the 'Tricolor' family of sports this has the characteristic dense branching and almost perfect broadly conical shape. \$10.00 and \$20.00

'Magnoliaeflora' = 'Hagoromo' (zone 7A) - "Robe of Feathers" (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has pale pink flowers fading palest pink at the center. The semi-double flowers are appropriately described as lotus form because the petals are curved in a very pleasing way. The mid-season bloom on compact plants is dependable. \$20.00

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Cultivars (continued)

- ◆ 'Morning Glow' (zone 7) - A variety from 1948 which is enjoying a resurgence in popularity, 'Morning Glow' has medium formal double white flowers which sometimes appear creamy yellow. The plant has vigorous upright growth. \$20.00
- 'Nuccio's Gem' (zone 7) - A popular variety for the perfect white formal double flowers on a compact plant. \$20.00
- ✧ 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Pink Perfection' (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid season. \$20.00
- 'Reverend John G. Drayton' (zone 7) - This good cold hardy variety has bright pink semi-double flowers. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒
- 'Royal Velvet' (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio's Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the ACS convention head table and I also saw it in a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes 'Royal Velvet' worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a good upright growth habit. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- 'Sea Foam' (zone 7A) - When a perfect white large formal double flower is produced on this vigorous plant it is a sight to behold. \$20.00
- 'Shikibu' (zone 7) - "Master of Ceremonies" (trans.) is a chance seedling of 'Bokuhan' and has a similar anemone-form flower. The small flowers are light red although the margins of the petaloids have a frosting of white. The flowers open over a long season and the plant has upright growth. \$18.00
- ◆ 'Shunshokô' (zone 7A) - "Red Dawn Light in Spring" (trans.) is pink shading to white in the center with a semi-double flower form. The vigorous plant blooms mid season. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Sudie Blanchard' (zone 7) - This chalk white semi-double has striking medium to large flowers. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely as a young plant. \$18.00
- 'Tama Beauty' (zone 7) - A loose peony to anemone form flower is rose pink bordered with a white edge. Striking stamens mixed with petaloids are set off by the white bordered guard petals. \$10.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. This is super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. roseaflorea* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower types. \$20.00 and \$50.00☒
- 'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms early to mid-season. \$20.00 and \$40.00☒
- 'Tricolor Pink' (sport of 'Tricolor')(zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent-useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$18.00 and \$20.00
- ✧ 'Turandot' ('Bernice Boddy' × Kramer's Supreme; CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. \$10.00 and \$35.00
- ◆ 'Willie Hite' (zone 7A) - The color of 'Willie Hite' is light pink shading to deeper pink at the petal edges and the flower form is a medium semi-double with heart shaped petals. The plant has medium, dense and upright growth. The plant is also one of the most hardy zone 7 Camellias with good flower bud hardiness. \$10.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Hybrids

This is the catch-all category including the super-showy Williamsii hybrids, Cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage.

Camellia Forest introductions are marked with a "☒".

☒ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. ×williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. \$10.00

◆ 'Buttons n Bows' (zone 7) - A *C. saluenensis* hybrid with very small and narrow leaves and a profusion of formal double flowers. The flower shades from a light pink to deeper pink at the edges. This mid season bloomer performs well in the garden. \$10.00

CF-44 (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - This white single miniature has very vigorous spreading growth and is a very fragrant selection that flowers prolifically. It makes a sturdy garden plant in milder areas and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. \$10.00

'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* 'Kenyo-tai' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) - The miniature flowers of this variety have rose-pink outer petals and white petaloids making them quite cute. The flowers have a nice cinnamon fragrance and bloom early to mid-season. The foliage is small and light green although the new growth has a reddish tinge. \$30.00 and \$35.00☒

'Cinnamon Cindy Var.' (zone 8) - This is the virus variegated form of 'Cinnamon Cindy'. The yellow markings on the leaves give the foliage a little more interest throughout the year. \$12.00

'Cinnamon Scentsation' (zone 8?) - A fragrant hybrid with minature blush flowers with flaring stamens. It blooms very heavily over a long season. \$20.00

☒ 'Crimson Candles' (F₂ of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent-even after nights in the low 20's F, the open flowers still have good color. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00

'High Fragrance' (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ('Salab' × 'Scentuous')) (zone 8?) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and small lanceolate leaves. \$20.00

☒ 'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00☒

'Kagihoi' (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice') (zone 8?) - A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The cold-hardiness is unknown but probably not very hardy since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. One year old plants: \$40.00

◆ 'Kicho' (*C. japonica* 'Hatsu-arashi' × *C. nitidissima*) (zone 8B) - This pale yellow flowered hybrid has a small tubular shaped bloom. The plant has vigorous upright growth but showed some foliar injury at temperatures of 10°F. Limited supply. \$20.00

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- ◆ 'Kiho' (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Hakuho')(zone 8B) - The light yellow hybrid has small to medium sized tubular blooms and the petals have wavy edges. This also has vigorous upright growth and by chance its cold hardiness was tested last winter. Limited supply. \$20.00
- ✧ 'Kogane-yuri' (*C. × 'Barbara Clark' × C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing)(zone ?) - "Golden Lily" (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant. \$10.00 and \$35.00☒
- ◆ 'Koto-no-kaori' (*C. japonica* 'Tôkai' × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8?) - "Fragrance of Ancient City" (trans.) has small rose-pink sake-cup shaped flower and fragrance. The small to miniature blooms are some of the most colorful of the fragrant Camellias. Upright lacy growth has a hint of red on new leaves. \$20.00
- ✧ 'Lavender Prince II' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. × williamsii* 'William's Lavender')(zone 7B) - The rose-orchid pink, semi-double, large flowers open in mid to late-season (March to April). This is a very strong grower that blooms heavily when mature and is quite resistant to dieback. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- ◆ 'Minato-no-akebono' (*C. lutchuensis* hybrid)(zone 8?) - "Harbor at Dawn" (trans.) has striking pink flowers shading to white at the center. Profuse single blooms are fragrant and bloom early to mid season. \$10.00
- 'Momudan' (suspected hybrid with *C. edithae*)(zone 7) - This Chinese cultivar has foliage very similar to *C. edithae* and also has many hairs covering the stems like *C. edithae* so we guess this is either a hybrid or a cultivar of the species. The light red flower is usually anemone to peony form and blooms mid-season. It does produce a few anthers so it can be used as a male parent for hybridization. It hybridizes readily with *C. japonica* introducing the interesting foliage characteristics—heart shaped leaf bases and reticulate venation. \$18.00
- 'Scentuous' (*C. japonica* 'Tiffany' × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8?) - This fragrant hybrid developed by J. R. Finlay has very nice small peony flowers that are white with flushes of pink. The growth is willowy and the leaves are quite small. \$20.00
- ✧ 'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00☒
- ✧ 'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. \$20.00 and \$60.00☒
- 'Sweet Jane' (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*)(zone 8?) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with small leaves. \$18.00
- ◆ 'Tiny Princess' (*C. japonica* 'Akebono' × *C. fraterna*)(zone 7A) - The miniature flowers are white shading to a delicate pink and the form varies from semidouble to peony. The bloom season is early to mid season and the profusion of blooms is awesome. This *C. fraterna* hybrid like 'Crimson Candles' has excellent cold hardiness. \$10.00
- 'Tom Perkins III' (zone 7) - I have been impressed with the growth of this variety in the garden where it is making a very handsome bush. It produces medium to large pink formal double flowers. \$20.00

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GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of the forest. We will distinguish between shrubs, small trees (20 to 40 feet tall) and large trees (over 50 feet tall). We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

- Abies firma*, Japanese Fir (zone 5) – A very heat tolerant fir that I have seen growing in southern Alabama quite happily. Wonderful dark green foliage and quite fast growing. \$15.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This vigorous, small tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. \$12.00
- Acer buergerianum*, Variegated Trident Maple (zone 5) - These seedlings have white variegation splashed through the foliage. Like the species this small tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. \$20.00
- Aesculus* spp., Dark Red Buckeye (zone 5) – These are seedlings of a dark red flowered Buckeye similar to *A. pavia*. The foliage comes out burgundy and fades green. \$12.00
- Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub grows to 12 feet tall and can spread 12' or more and has butter yellow fall color. \$12.00, \$20.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - The showy red flowers of this large native shrub to small tree are held on terminal racemes. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. \$12.00
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf Aucuba (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub (about 3' tall and wide) is a self-fruitful female clone. *Aucuba* tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. \$10.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial to full sun in fairly well drained soil. The plant reaches 6 feet tall by one foot wide. \$16.00
- Calycanthus ×raulstonii* 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. The leaves are also intermediate which means they are not as broad or large as *Calycanthus sinensis*. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 foot shoots being common. A very exciting new plant. \$16.00
- Calycanthus sinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F last winter without injury. Current taxonomic thought groups the Chinese Allspice back into the genus *Calycanthus*. \$10.00
- ◆ *Calycanthus* × 'Venus' (zone 6?) - The newest interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (PPAF, propagation prohibited) was bred by Dr. Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. Small rooted cuttings are not hardened off and protection in a cold frame is recommended. \$16.00
 Limited number of established plants. \$50.00

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- ✧ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway.
\$25.00, \$50.00 ☒
- Cephalotaxus fortunei*, Fortune's Plum Yew (zone 7) - This Plum Yew has extremely long needles and makes a very graceful plant for shade to partial shade. These are seedlings so will develop into a nice small tree.
\$8.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer (15' x 15') with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so a good plant for the south in shady locations in the garden. These are seedlings with a leader.
\$8.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - This fine selection from Duke Gardens that was found as a sport of 'Fastigiata' grows by making many branches from the base. The branches spread to several yards across and eventually will mound up to 3 or 4 feet. The dark green foliage contrasts nicely with the light green new growth. This conifer is very heat tolerant, will grow in sun or deep shade and seems resistant to deer bites.
\$12.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Prostrata', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - A very handsome conifer grown for outstanding lush dark green foliage with horizontally growing branches. The plant makes multiple stems from the base and only reaches 3 feet tall but can spread to 10 feet wide. Best grown in light shade.
\$16.00
- Cephalotaxus sinensis*, Chinese Plum Yew (zone 6) - Probably not a separate species but obtained from China as *C. sinensis*.
\$8.00
- Cercis glabra*, Chinese Redbud (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. Older plants are spectacular with hundreds of stems covered in purple flowers. Our specimens are compact and bloom freely a little earlier than the native *C. canadensis*.
\$25.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Mariesii', Variegated Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - White markings throughout the foliage of this small shrub create year round interest.
\$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Baby Blue' (zone 4) - Intense blue foliage is soft and quite attractive on this slower growing conifer.
\$20.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) - Tiny branchlets scattered throughout the plant are white on this small bun shaped plant.
\$16.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 3) - The white new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a "texture" garden.
\$25.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Sungold' (zone 4) - This one has thread-like foliage of golden-yellow color which grows to be a small tree although slowly. Ancient specimens probably will have an almost perfectly conical shape with branches sweeping the ground. This form is similar to 'Filifera Aurea' and also like full-sun and most soils.
\$16.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* var. *henryae* (zone 7) - This species is closely related to *Chamaecyparis thyoides* and is native to the coastal plains of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Named after the late Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The foliage is very fine textured with a medium green color. Small seedlings.
\$6.00, \$12.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub (to 20') additional interest in the summer. Grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil.
\$8.00, \$16.00
- ◆ *Chionanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringetree (zone 6) - A profusion of white flowers made up of narrow petals create the "fringes" and give the appearance of mounds of snow. Usually developing as a multi-stemmed tree with ridged or peeling bark it becomes a spectacular specimen with time.
\$8.00

- Cornus angustata*, Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) – The July display of a mature tree (30' tall) is quite long lasting and breath taking. The entire tree is covered with white flowers for a couple weeks in mid summer. The blooms are followed by large red fruits which are edible. \$6.00, \$25.00
- Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis*, Kousa Dogwood (zone 5) – This Asian dogwood becomes a spectacular specimen tree with wonderful mottled bark and impressive displays of white flowers. Quite large with time, the trees at Longwood Gardens are worth a visit. \$6.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Japanese Winterhazel (zone 6) - One of the earliest blooming *Corylopsis* with a profusion of pale yellow flowers dangling from the branches in late winter. This species performs well in part shade and even moisture in our NC summers. \$12.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf form with a low spreading habit; reaching 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. \$10.00
- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. \$8.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This species flowers later than other species and grows to about 10 feet tall. \$6.00
- Cotoneaster apiculatus* 'Tom Thumb' (zone 4) - The tiny shiny green leaves of 'Tom Thumb' turn a bright red in the fall. The low spreading form produces many red berries and stays under one foot tall but can become several feet across. For us it seems to like full sun and well drained soil. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Araucarioides' (zone 6) – This aberrant form has long single branchlets without side shoots. This gives the plant an open appearance of upward pointing green pipe-cleaners. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) – The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. It is slow growing to about 5 feet in 10 years. \$16.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu Sport' (zone 7) - The stiff needles and stems develop into a broadly pyramidal form with an irregular appearance. This clone grows about 3-4 inches per year. \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Vilmoriniana' (zone 7) - Short stiff branches are densely packed into an upright egg shape. This keeps a nice deep green color and probably only grows to 4' in 50 years. \$12.00
- Daphniphyllum macropodum*, Redneck Rhododendron (zone 6) - One of the hardiest broad-leaved evergreen is also tough, deer resistant and quite handsome. The foliage is similar to a Rhododendron with red petioles. The flowers are about as simple as possible; on female plant the flowers are made up of stigmas and on male plants the flowers are stamens only. \$6.00
- Davidia involucrata*, Dove Tree (zone 6) – The famed Dove tree has large white bracts which look like handkerchiefs blowing in the wind. Ernest Wilson made an expedition to China just to collect seeds of this tree. This tree is quite fast growing when happy, in our garden it has grown 5 feet this year. These are very vigorous seedlings from Chinese seed. \$15.00, \$30.00, \$35.00 ☒
- Diospyros rhombifolia*, Diamond-leafed Persimmon (zone 7 or colder) - A fine textured shrub of medium size that produces bright orange, elongate persimmons about as large as acorns. Fruit is showy and persistent. \$10.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) – Dr. J. C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. See below for description. \$12.00, \$25.00 ☒
- Edgeworthia chrysantha* 'Gold Rush', Oriental Rice Paper Plant (zone 7) - An ideal plant because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. \$12.00

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Edgeworthia papyrifera, Japanese Paperbush (zone 7) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous 6' shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. \$10.00, \$25.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east-central China is the most spectacular large, flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white-to-pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the 40' tree. \$30.00

Euscaphis japonica, Sweetheart tree (zone 6) – A small (20'), fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits which open to expose the black seeds. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. \$30.00

◆ *Exbucklandia populnea* (zone 8) - I caught glimpses of this evergreen tree related to witch-hazel when driving through a park in Wenzhou, Chekiang province of China. Surprisingly this has grown well in the garden of Tony Avent with only minor cold injury at around 10°F. The flowers are small yellow bunches of anthers. The most remarkable trait of the plant is the large stipules which can be an inch long. It is a large tree to 100 feet tall and native from the Himalayas to Java. \$100

Firmiana simplex, Aogiri (zone 6) – This medium-sized (50') tree has very large, acerifoliate leaves and is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The leaves and curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. The trunk is a smooth green even on older trees. \$10.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Daisy' (zone 7B) – This very compact form has small rounded dark green leaves which make a nice background for the single white flowers. The handsome foliage, compact habit and sweet fragrance makes this an outstanding plant. \$16.00

Gardenia jasminoides 'Kleim's Hardy' (zone 8A) - The very fragrant single white flowers cover this small compact plant (3-4 feet tall) in late spring. Partial shade in most soils will keep this one happy. \$12.00

Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - A large tree dating back to the time of the dinosaurs. Excellent yellow fall color is displayed on unique branch structure. \$25.00

Idesia polycarpa, Iigiri (zone 6A) - This medium sized tree produces spectacular displays of persistent red berries. Plants are either male or female. The spectacular clusters of hundreds of berries are 6 to 9 inches long. These are unsexed seedlings. \$30.00

Ilex crenata 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) – This super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2 feet in many many years. \$10.00

Ilex latifolia, Lusterleaf Holly (zone 7A) - This arboreal Japanese and Chinese species has large glossy leaves and has the appearance of *Magnolia grandiflora* without the huge size. Seedlings imported from China, should make nice dense specimens in partial shade and well-drained soil. \$30.00

Ilex × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen old plants that are 2 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil' (zone 6) - This columnar Holly grows to 15 feet tall and only 3 feet wide. This is quite useful where space is limited or an unusual shape is desired. If these are planted a foot apart they would make an effective hedge. These like full sun and wet or dry soil. \$40.00 ☒

◆ *Illicium floridanum* 'Alba', White Florida Anise (zone 6) - Besides having an unusual cream colored flower, this *Illicium* blooms on and off through the summer. This tough plant tolerates wet soil and is deer resistant and has few disease or pest problems. The foliage looks best when grown in partial shade as too much sun can yellow the foliage. \$10.00

Illicium floridanum 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - This wonderful evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers that last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the foliage (strongly fragrant when crushed) is deer resistant. Tolerant of wet sites. \$20.00

- ◆ *Illicium* × 'Woodland Ruby', Hybrid Anise (zone 7) - This has dark red flowers and foliage similar to the parents, *I. floridanum* and *I. mexicanum*, and seems to bloom quite well at a young age. \$12.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Compressa' (zone 6) - This narrowly columnar dwarf grows rather slowly and will fit in a small rock garden. The tiny leaves and fine branching make old specimens particularly impressive. \$16.00
- Juniperus scopulorum* 'Sparkle' (zone 5) - A very narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. 'Sparkle' grows to 10 feet tall and 1-2 feet wide. Best in full sun and well drained soil. \$12.00
- ◆ *Lindera triloba* (zone 5) - The leaves of this species have three pointed lobes and has grown well in the garden of Charles Keith in Chapel Hill and in central Pennsylvania. Similar to *Lindera obtusiloba* but we could not find any information on this species. \$20.00
- ◆ *Lithocarpus edulis* 'Variegata', Variegated Japanese Tanbark Oak (zone 7) - The striking yellow splash down the middle of each leaf appears as the leaf ages, at first the leaves all come out all green. The leathery leaves are almost displayed in whorls along the stems. These came from the garden of Tony Avent where the plant flourishes. We have grown the species for many years under pine shade where it is hardy to 0°F. \$25.00
- ◆ *Lonicera* × *purpusii* 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier's Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. \$6.00
- ◆ *Machilus thunbergii* "Korean" (zone 7B) - A beautiful evergreen tree with glossy leaves, grows huge with time. The Birmingham Botanical Garden has several nice specimens. This clone was propagated from a Korean accession and should have more hardiness than our Japanese accessions. \$15.00
- ◆ *Magnolia biondii*, Chinese Willow-leaf Magnolia (zone 5) - A rare deciduous tree with long narrow leaves and fragrant white flowers in very early spring. Seedlings from Chinese seeds. \$8.00
- Magnolia* 'Frank's Masterpiece' (zone 6) - The flowers of this Frank Galyon hybrid are up to 11 inches across. These are rooted cuttings. \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia sprengeri* (zone 6) - This magnificent medium sized tree produces fragrant flowers 6-8 inches across. The 12 to 14 tepals are reddish purple outside and pale pink inside. Seedlings from Chinese seed. \$8.00
- Magnolia* 'Susan' (zone 4) - One of the more dependable bloomers in our climate with red-purple slender buds opening to slightly twisted tepals. The bloom season is extended over several weeks and reblooming through the summer. Expect this to grow to at least 25 feet tall. \$10.00
- Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily this year. Can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from Chinese seed. \$20.00, \$35.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. Rooted cuttings. \$25.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Waasland', Black Stemmed Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This is reputed to be a Dawn Redwood of lesser stature although it grows vigorously for me as a young plant. I obtained this as a black stemmed cultivar but so far the bark is only a dark brown. \$20.00
- ◆ *Michelia floribunda* (zone 8?) - Also growing well in Tony Avent's garden. Vigorous. \$16.00
- Nyssa sylvatica* 'Lakeside Weeper', Weeping Black Gum (zone 5) - This form of Black Gum has side branches that grow downwards but will develop a central leader. 'Lakeside Weeper' was discovered by Eddie Bennett near Jordan Lake, NC. The foliage seems to be resistant to black spot. Very limited supply. \$40.00

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- Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Rotundifolius' (zone 7) - A slow growing large shrub with thick black-green leaves that are almost round. It has a nice compact habit and grows well in partial shade and most soils. \$12.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. \$16.00
- Picea meyeri* (zone 5) - Seedlings. \$25.00
- Pinus armandii*, David's Pine (zone 5) - This very handsome white pine has white markings on the needles and makes a graceful broad pyramid at first but probably quite large with time. This seems quite happy in our climate when grown in well-drained soil and sun. \$12.00
- Pinus palustris*, Longleaf pine (zone 7) - This native of the Sandhills region of the SE US has amazingly long (up to 18 inches) needles and is particularly striking at a young age. This large tree starts its life as a "grass" with the needles held up from the extremely short trunk. Then it rapidly grows an upright stem with needles all the way to the ground. Best in sun and most soils even our clay soils. \$15.00
- ◆ *Pinus patula*, Mexican weeping pine (zone 7?) - The long drooping needles make this a graceful pine. Quite different from our longleaf pine with a spreading canopy and smaller cones. \$4.00
- ◆ *Pinus wallichiana*, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree (up to 150 feet tall). \$5.00
- Pinus yunnanensis*, Yunnan Pine (zone 7?) - This medium sized tree develops an interesting open crown with long needles drooping from the branches. The shoots are a shining pink. Probably best in sun and well-drained soil. \$25.00
- ◆ *Pittosporum heterophyllum* (zone 7) - I was impressed by this *Pittosporum* I saw in the garden of Hayes Jackson with glossy small leaves on a nicely shaped bush. Vigorous and should be hardy. \$15.00
- ◆ *Pittosporum nanoides* (zone 7) - A *Pittosporum* with narrow leaves. \$15.00
- Pittosporum tobira* "Korean" (zone 7) - Joan Dash kindly sent us cuttings of this hardy strain of *Pittosporum* which we no longer grew. Now we offer this evergreen bush that is compact and seems to stay smaller (6' maybe) than other strains. It has nice glossy leaves and wonderfully fragrant white flowers. \$12.00
- Podocarpus chinensis* (zone 7) - These are similar to *Podocarpus macrophyllum* but hardy to 0°F and this clone has needles about half as long (3"). \$15.00
- ◆ *Podocarpus macrophyllum*, Buddhist Pine (zone 8) - Often grown in Japanese temple gardens where it can be pruned easily to traditional shapes. These plants were grown from cuttings I forgot about for 6 months in a plastic bag and not refrigerated. The cuttings developed callus while in the bag and rooted easily. \$10.00
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. 10 for \$60, \$8.00
- Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot - See next page.**
- Pyracantha atalantioides* 'Gnome' (zone 5) - The small leaves of 'Gnome' are held close together for an attractive appearance. Orange fruits are produced in the fall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$20.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - Late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade
- 'Rukizon' - Salmon-orange flowers appear on this very diminutive Kazan azalea.
- Very small heart-shaped leaves have a heavy texture. \$10.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. \$3.00
- Sarcococca confusa*, Sweetbox (zone 7) - In mid-winter the strong fragrance of this small (5') evergreen shrub sweetens the garden in preparation for spring. This very useful plant for dry shade produces reddish berries that later turn black. \$6.00

Prunus mume Cultivars and Selections

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season which can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 20 feet tall and wide and it like moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow 4 or 5 feet per year.

◆ 'Big Joe' - This white flowered variety is the biggest mume I have seen, with a foot thick trunk. The bloom is very early. The leaves have the interesting trait of rolling up from the edges so they become green tubes. \$30.00

✧ 'Bridal Veil' - A weeping cultivar with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

✧ 'Fragrant Snow' - For us this is the best white flowered variety with large semi-double flowers with a strong pleasant scent. \$25.00

◆ 'Hana-kami' - This is a medium to light pink semi-double flowered variety. \$25.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers. \$25.00

◆ 'Kobai' (Japan) - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$25.00

◆ 'Nicholas' - This is a deep pink semi-double flowered variety selected by Dr. Tom Kreinitsky. \$25.00

◆ 'Okitsu-akabana' - This variety has the largest flowers of any mume we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double. \$25.00

◆ 'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this one are deep reddish pink and single. \$25.00

Seedlings - These are seedlings of unknown flower color but they are very vigorous. \$16.00

◆ 'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$25.00

Sassafras tsumu, Chinese Sassafras (zone 7?) - So far this vigorous tree looks bigger and faster than our native Sassafras. These will have excellent fall color and can become a large tree. \$16.00

Schizandra sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. It has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. \$12.00

◆ *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Filoli' - Like the species this variety can become large (eventually up to 400' tall), this one has distinctly blue glaucous foliage. \$12.00

Sequoia sempervirens 'Glauc', Blue Coast Redwood (zone 7) - The glaucous blue needles of this variety are very striking. I should warn you that Redwoods can reach 400' tall, although these start out growing almost as a ground cover. The plant will send a vertical shoot that becomes the leader and a nice straight trunk with time. \$20.00

Sequoia sempervirens 'Kelly's Prostrate', Spreading Coast Redwood (zone 7) - This form has dark green foliage and continues to grow as a groundcover for many years. The handsome foliage would be nice cascading over a wall and it can be grown in partial shade or sun. \$20.00

Sequoia sempervirens 'Nana Pendula' or 'Cantab' or 'Prostrata' (zone 7B) - This is another spreading Redwood but this one has unusually broad needles. I have seen plants about 3 feet tall and 10 feet across. When this form develops a leader the name changes to 'Cantab' but the name can be changed back by cutting off the leader! This originated as a witch's broom. \$20.00

Sequoia sempervirens 'Simpson Silver', Coast Redwood (zone 7) - This is one of the best because it rapidly develops a leader and grows quickly—not surprising since it was selected for timber production. The needles have a silvery blue cast and grows well at Camellia Forest. \$20.00

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- Stachyurus praecox* 'Palmengarten' (zone 7) – This selection of the Japanese *Stachyurus* is from the JC Raulston Arboretum. Especially long hanging racemes of yellow flowers appear in profusion in early spring. Old specimens are very impressive with inflorescences like curtains of color. \$16.00
- ◆ *Stewartia pseudocamellia* v. *koreana*, Korean Stewartia (zone 5) - This small tree has a upright pyramidal shape and multi-season interest: 3" white flowers in June and July, red to reddish-purple fall color and exfoliating bark in various shades of gray, tan and orange. \$10.00
- Stewartia serrata* (zone 7) - This small leafed species blooms heavily when a young plant. The fall color is a reddish-purple. \$25.00
- Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. \$25.00
- Taiwania cryptomerioides*, Coffin Tree (zone 7) – This conifer is very similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Eventually this becomes a huge tree. I saw the original tree brought in by the Dodds during WWII and it is a very handsome tree with down sweeping branches with the characteristic parallel branchlets. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years. \$20.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Cascade Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - We have a good supply of this new cultivar with very pendulous branches. Plant patent #12,296, unauthorized propagation prohibited. These grafted plants are 18" to 24". \$50.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Peve Minaret' - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. A grove of these would fit in a small garden nicely. Grafts. \$50.00
- ◆ *Taxus chinensis*, Chinese Yew (zone 7?) - A heat tolerant yew that has grown well at the JC Raulston Arboretum. These seedlings will probably become a small tree for light shade. \$10.00
- Thuja koraiensis* 'Glauc', Korean Arborvitae (zone 5) – This plant usually grows as a shrub but has very interesting silvery-white undersides to the sprays of foliage. \$16.00
- Torreya grandis*, Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) – These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has shorter needles that are less prickly than most *Torreyas*—prickly needles distinguish *Torreyas* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. \$20.00
- Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 7) – This tree palm can grow to 50 feet tall with a trunk covered with small fibers. These seedlings have hardy ancestors but still need to have the crown protected and kept dry during the winter. After the stem starts to grow upwards then the plant tolerates the cold and wet winters better. Pullen Park in Raleigh, NC has many nice palms growing there. \$20.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. \$16.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$25.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stranger' (zone 4) - An upright growing dwarf form which has heavy green foliage. \$16.00
- Ulmus × elegantissima* 'Jacqueline Hillier' (zone 6) - This very fine textured elm has small pointed leaves stacked along the stem. The dense branching makes for an attractive shrub both in summer for fullness and in winter for architecture. It grows to 6 × 6 feet in 10 years but probably will get fairly large with time. Best in sun and most soils. \$25.00

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- Viburnum* × *bodnantense* 'Pink Dawn' (zone 4) - 'Pink Dawn' produces rose-budded, pink fragrant flowers in late winter and has dark green, deeply veined leaves. It may reach 10 feet tall and grows well in partial to full sun in well-drained soil. \$12.00
- Viburnum* × 'Chesapeake' (zone 5) - A semi-evergreen shrub with pink flower buds that open white and last 3 to 4 weeks. The red berries turn black in time. Full or part sun and well-drained soil. \$12.00
- Viburnum* spp. (zone 6) - With pollination this *Viburnum* makes an exceptionally heavy red fruit set. Dark glossy lanceolate leaves are produced on long canes up to ten feet tall. Seedlings. \$12.00
- Wisteria frutescens* 'Amethyst Falls', Native Wisteria (zone 5) - This selection produces masses of beautiful lavender-blue flowers at a very young age. This species is later blooming than the Asian species so damage from late spring frosts is avoided. This vine needs a sunny arbor to climb for the best display. \$16.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head atop a 3' stem. \$20.00
- Amorphophallus konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, 8 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
small corms, larger corms (4" diameter), budded \$8.00, \$20.00, \$50.00
- Arisaema triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (zone 5) - A vigorous and variable species that is easily naturalized in a rich woodland garden. \$8.00
- Asarum splendens*, Chinese Wild Ginger (zone 6) - This shade loving ground cover has beautiful dark green leaves with pewter markings. The heart-shaped leaves can grow quite large and they hide the mysterious blooms. \$8.00
- Colocasia* 'Black Magic', Purple Elephant Ear (zone 8) - This stunning elephant ear has purple black leaves that can reach 6 feet tall. It grows largest in moist garden soil in bright sun although it can grow in standing water too. The rhizomes will overwinter outdoors in zone 8 but one gets a larger plant much quicker by taking the roots indoors during the winter. \$10.00
- Crinum* 'J.C. Harvey' (zone 7) - This pink flowered *Crinum* makes wide shiny strap shaped leaves. Best in moist sun where it reaches 3 feet tall. \$10.00
- Crinum* 'Mystery' (zone 7) - Best in moist sun. \$10.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. Grow them in shade where they self-seed. \$4.00
- Helleborus* × *hybridus*, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Delicate white, pink or dark-red marked flowers in late winter; attractive evergreen foliage. Naturalizes in our area under large shrubs and trees. \$10.00
- ◆ *Primula vulgaris* hybrids (zone 6) - These are hybrids of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, pink, blue to purple. At this time a limited number of seedlings of various colors are being offered but specific colors are not guaranteed. In spring we should have specific color strains. Specify color.
Seedlings in Blue and purple shades, Magenta and red shades, Pastel shades. \$8.00
Seedlings of Unknown flower color. \$6.00

NOTES

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
September 2004

camforest@aol.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 10, 2005

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For shipping **East** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$10.00 per order
on orders over \$40.00 add 25%

For shipping **West** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$12.00 per order
on orders over \$30.00 add 40%

TOTAL	
TOTAL from Reverse	
SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Payment by: ☐ - Check or Money Order Enclosed ☐ - Visa ☐ - MasterCard
Card Number:
Expiration Date:
Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Desired Shipping Date: _____

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$10.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$10.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$12.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon** and **Washington**, plants must be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states. We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March). We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 10, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures. We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

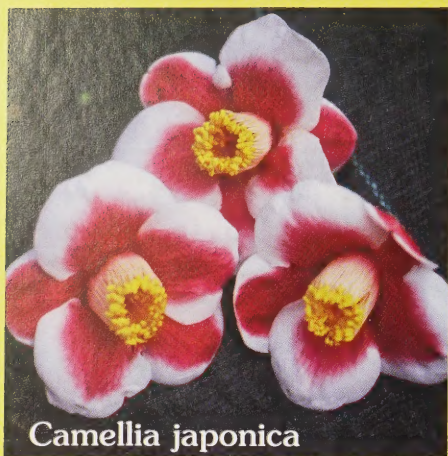
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

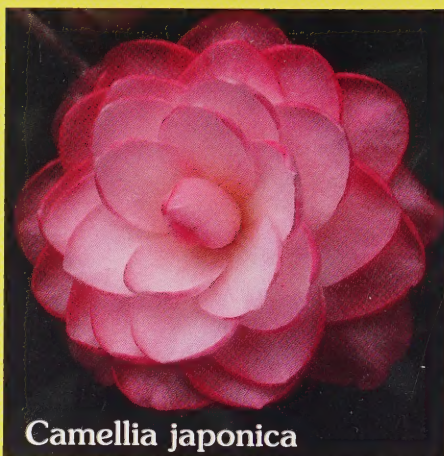
We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



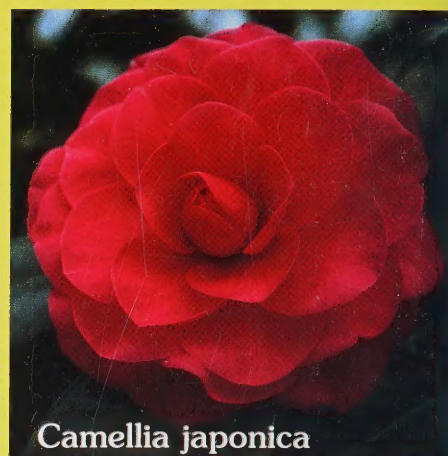
Camellia japonica

'Tama-no-ura'



Camellia japonica

'October Affair'



Camellia japonica

'Glen 40'



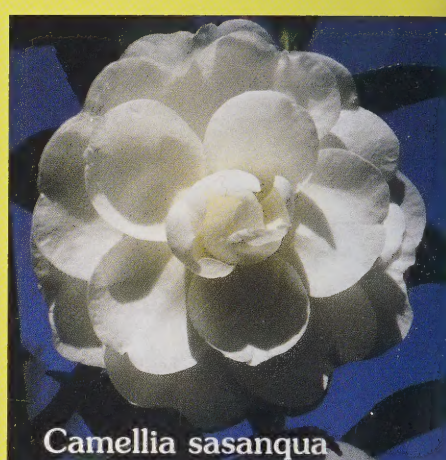
Camellia sasanqua

'Fuji-no-yuki'



Camellia sasanqua

'Sparkling Burgandy'



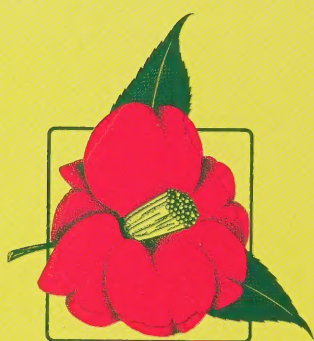
Camellia sasanqua

'Autumn Moon'



Camellia japonica

'April Kiss'



**CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY**

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CHAPEL HILL, NC 27516

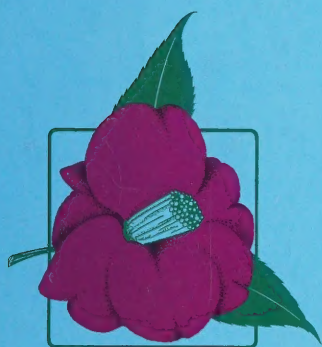
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茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica

'Stellar Sunrise'



Camellia japonica

'Classic Pink'



Camellia X

'Dr. Clifford R. Parks'



Camellia sasanqua

'Autumn Sunrise'

FALL 2005

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Symbols & Abbreviations

- ◆ = New this year
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- ⌘ = Camellia Forest Introduction
- ☒ = Too Large for Shipping

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery

9701 Carrie Road

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

Fax: (919) 960-7690

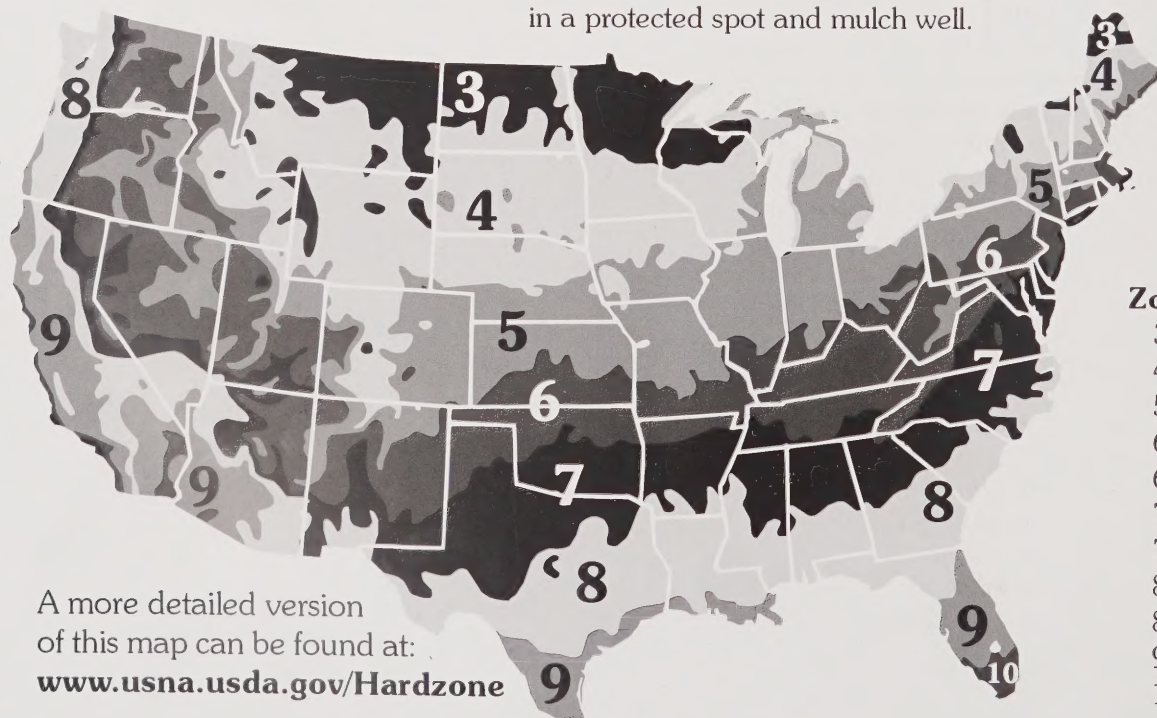
E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Camellia Forest on the Web: www.camforest.com

Notes:

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

A more detailed version of this map can be found at:
www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

This was the first year we did not see a late frost in April which certainly was a relief although my dad saw terrible damage to native trees in the mountains this spring. The previous winter we had a low of about 9°F following a period of warm weather so there was significant winter injury to plants which had not hardened off. The warm weather allowed the dark red *Prunus mume* 'Hokkai-bungo' to finish flowering before the sudden drop in temperature in early January, quite impressive.

We are introducing three new Camellias and one *Torreya* this year: *C. japonica* 'Classic Pink', *C. japonica* 'Stellar Sunrise', *C. sasanqua* 'Autumn Sunrise' and *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap'. 'Classic Pink' is a survivor of the -9°F winter of 1985 which we are releasing through several large nurseries and will be patenting. 'Classic Pink' has strikingly glossy foliage and the pale pink flowers bloom very late in the season. 'Stellar Sunrise' is a sport of 'April Dawn' which is very cold hardy and will be patented also. The deep pink of 'Stellar Sunrise' blooms over a long period from mid to late in the season. 'Autumn Sunrise' is one of the earliest Camellias to start blooming in the fall with beautiful cup shaped single flowers. 'Snowcap' is a variegated *Torreya* with striking white shoots appearing in late summer which contrast with the dark green of the first flush of growth.

We have just received from China the book, *The Collected Species of the Genus Camellia* written by my dad and Professor Gao (page 3). Many new species are described with color photos and I am sure you will find a few that you cannot live without. In an effort to study some of these new species and hopefully return with some seeds my dad and I will travel to Guizhou and Sichuan this October to see some of the fall blooming species with tuberculate (bumpy) fruits. This means I won't be at the nursery during part of October when the nursery is quite busy so please be patient. The fall open house will be moved up one week so it will start September 23rd. We will also start shipping in September as soon as the temperatures cool down a bit which may help where winter comes soon.

A few of the outstanding Camellias we are offering for the first time include 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' which we have rooted successfully. This *C. reticulata* × *C. japonica* hybrid is often asked for by those who have seen the flower or pictures of the really red and really large flowers. A *C. sasanqua* with great potential is 'Reverend Ida' which comes from Bobby Green and may compete with 'Shishigashira'. Several of Dr. Ackerman's varieties are also available for the first time: 'Fairweather Favorite', 'Londontowne Blush', 'Betty Sette' and 'Fire 'n Ice'.

For the conifer lovers we have many new conifers including many dwarf rock garden plants, *Pseudotsuga sinensis*, *Thuja sutchuenensis* and three new dwarf *Taxodium*. A few variegated plants available this year include *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* 'Variegata', *Stachyurus praecox* 'Aureomarginata', *Clerodendron* 'Carnival' and *Camellia japonica* 'Taiyo'. The best we could do for a plant that you have never heard of is *Bischofia polycarpa*. Other plants for the collector are *Buddleia nivea* var. *yunnanensis*, *Daphniphyllum calycinum*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Ilex intermedia*, *Persea podadenia*, *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, *Sinojackia xylocarpa* 'LaGrima', *Amorphophallus bulbifera* and *Musa velutina*.

- David

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$34 for one plant and \$56 for two 2 year old plants (including S & H). Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in the Fall and Spring (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped.

Our plants are located at the Carrie Road site. The **Fall Open House** will be September 23-25, September 30/October 1-2, and October 7-9, and the **Spring Open House** will be March 18-20, and the first three weekends in April (4/1-3, 4/8-10 and 4/15-17). Our best selection is at the fall open house and it is also a good time of year to plant.

Directions to the nursery are on the **next page**.

Camellia Forest on the Web

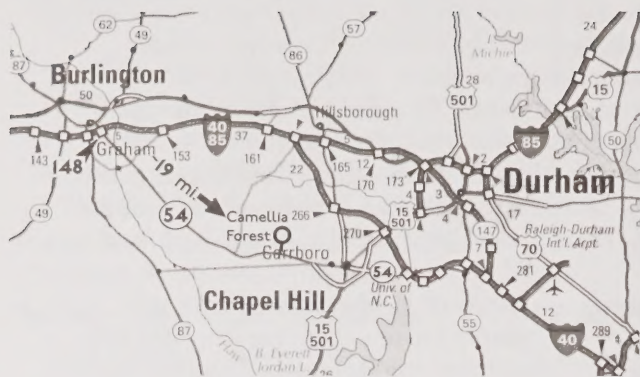
<http://www.camforest.com>.

Online catalog with pictures of camellias and other plants. Our e-mail is:
camforest@aol.com.

Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40/I-85 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.



IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

NOTICE: Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is a new problem found in some west coast nurseries which have shipped plants around the country. SOD affects many different species of plants including Camellias. There have been no cases of SOD identified in North Carolina this year. Symptoms on Camellia are brown spots or brown leaf tips. More information can be obtained at the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Sudden Oak Death website: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod/>

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea Plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. The leaves are allowed to ferment by placing thin layers of leaves on a tray in a shady location. After 2-3 days the leaves are ready for drying.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

DR. CLIFFORD R. PARKS

I would like to dedicate this catalog to my dad, Dr. Clifford R. Parks who has worked on many aspects of Camellias among other things. With a PhD in genetics he became involved with Camellias at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (LASCA) as a plant breeder with several objectives including cold hardiness, fragrance, color breaks and disease resistance. After moving thousands of his progeny across the country to North Carolina he continued his research with Camellias in a different setting. Gradually he became interested in the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* and traveled to Japan and China to collect wild specimens of *Camellia* species to sort out the great range of plant material in this genus. Working with Professor Gao Jiying he has written an outline of the genus *Camellia*. This work briefly describes most of the species known in China and really shows the diversity of Camellias that are available for cultivation.

Dr. Parks has worked with many other plants besides *Camellia* and has introduced many varieties and new species into the United States. *Cinnamomum chekiangensis* is a striking evergreen tree which has much greater hardiness than other Camphor Trees. *Ilex intermedia* is a large leaved holly which we are offering again this year. *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade' is a pendulous form of *Celtis* which he selected from seedling of a famous National Treasure in Japan. *Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel' is a dwarf form of Winterhazel with outstanding floral displays in early spring. *Prunus mume* 'Fragrant Snow' and 'Bridal Veil' are two outstanding cultivars of the winter blooming Flowering Apricot.

In addition to making some outstanding selections he has done breeding work with many different taxa with some outstanding results. Most recently he has created a wide color range of heat tolerant Primulas which will be available next spring as specific color strains. He hybridized *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia* and striped bark maples during his research on Asian and American vicariad pairs. Unfortunately many of these are difficult to propagate and mainly interesting to the collector.

The cover photo of *Camellia* × 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' is one contribution to the introduction of new Camellias. Several show flowers resulted from his breeding work but the majority are cultivars that break new ground for Camellias in the landscape. Over 100 cultivars have been named with many cold hardy and cluster flowered varieties being introduced. Several outstanding cultivars are becoming widely available such as 'Crimson Candles', 'Midnight Lover', the "April series", 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' and 'Survivor'.

Recently retired, he continues his breeding work on Camellias and Primulas and taxonomic research on *Camellia*. He is trying to sort out the many newly discovered species of *Camellia* recently named in China. Many of these "species" are indistinguishable from each other and are very poorly documented. Only by observing and collecting in the wild will these various Camellias be sorted into species which can be distinguished by any botanist using keys and complete descriptions. Unfortunately travel to China requires a big effort just to see a few species and the Camellias are disappearing due to habitat loss. The Chinese are working to preserve natural areas and hopefully many of these special plants will be saved.

Collected Species of the Genus *Camellia*, an Illustrated Outline

(in English and Chinese)

By Gao Jiying, Clifford R. Parks and Du Yuequiang

One hundred and eighty-eight *Camellia* species are described in this comprehensive volume with lavish color photos of flowers, foliage and habit. For each species the botanical characteristics, distribution and horticultural merits are discussed in English and Chinese. The species are grouped into sections which helps sort the many species into plants with similar characteristics. The distribution and elevation information helps one think about hardiness and adaptability to different climates. As the Chinese have grown some of these species there is useful information for the garden culture and breeding potential of many species. Of course the features of the plant are described quite completely down to the perules and chromosome number. Only 2500 books were printed and these will not be available in your local bookstore. Proceeds from the sale of the book will go to my father for *Camellia* breeding and research.

\$85 plus \$10 for shipping and handling

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall. In the last few years hurricanes and ice storms have removed most of the scattered pines I had carefully preserved and I am left with lots of sun on my Camellias. A few plants show winter cold and sun injury but most plants are flourishing with heavy bud set and multiple flushes of growth each year. Often more sun is better than less sun as there is less competition from trees and more water and nutrients for the Camellias.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates* provides good information on Camellia culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

We received a complete report from Connecticut where the temperature dropped to -8°F with prolonged cold. *Camellia japonica* 'April Rose' was the only plant to flower and had very little vegetative damage. 'April Kiss', 'April Remembered', 'April Blush', 'April Tryst', 'Kumasaka' and 'Survivor' had no vegetative damage. At the other end of the *Camellia* range, *Camellia* $\times$ *vernalis* 'Egao' has performed very well in south central Florida.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped, these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$35 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒ only)

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost **\$10 to \$15** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost **\$20 to \$22** and are 10 to 24 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3 year old plants cost **\$30** and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 2 gallon pots.

4 year old plants cost **\$48** and are 30 to 42 inches tall and bushy in 3 gallon pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. The few fall blooming *C. japonica* selections are listed with the Spring Blooming Cultivars (starting on page 17). Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the species or parentage is in parentheses following the cultivar name. The Hiemalis cultivars are varieties of Sasanquas which probably originated as *C. sasanqua* × *C. japonica* hybrids in ancient Japanese gardens.

☒ 'Angel's Kiss' (*C. sasanqua*) (zone 7A) - This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers. The plant was nick-named "Pink powder puff" for the many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape which is quite unusual for a *C. sasanqua*. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. This rapid grower is good for hedges. \$10.00

☒ 'Autumn Rose' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Delicate rose-red, single blooms are freely produced in middle autumn. The texture is rather fine, and this slower-growing selection will maintain its position in the controlled garden. The flowers reminded us of wild roses - thus the name. \$35.00☒

☒ 'Autumn Sun' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - Rose red single blooms are produced in profusion on this compact and robust shrub. The bloom is mid-season, usually peaking in November. Our original plant grows in full sun and has excellent form with dense, dark green foliage and erect habit. \$20.00

◆☒ 'Autumn Sunrise' (zone 7) - This is a favorite of Clifford Parks because it is one of the earliest sasanquas to start blooming in the fall and the heavy bloom is quite striking. The white flowers have a red tip on each petal which gives great contrast. The flowers are cup shaped as they open and are large and single. The plant grows vigorously and has a nice dense upright habit. \$25.00 and \$48.00

'Bonanza' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. \$10.00

'Chansonette' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - This spreading grower has brilliant pink flowers and may reach 5 feet tall by 8 feet wide in ten years. This is a seedling of 'Shishigashira' and has almost formal double flowers with petals that become ruffled with age. \$12.00 and \$22.00

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections and Hybrids (continued)**

- 'Chisato-no-aki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7A) - "Autumn in Villages" (trans.) is a fine textured shrub and has smaller and narrower leaves than most *C. sasanqua* and displays almost formal-double white flowers in October and November. \$22.00
- ✧'Christmas Rose' (*C. ×williamsii* × *C. ×hiemalis*) (zone 8A) - Rose pink to light red, rose-form double, midwinter bloom (December - February). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas - thus the name. This is a sturdy cultivar whose bloom time makes it good for greenhouse culture in the north. In mild climates it blooms from late autumn until early spring. \$18.00 and \$22.00
- ✧'Dot Spengler' (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) (zone 8A) - Medium red, semi-double, late flowering (November and December). Bloom quality and size are improved over sasanquas, and they develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. \$22.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an outstanding upright and compact shrub. The bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear to be formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing later. \$10.00
- ◆'Gingetsu' (zone 7) - "Silver Moon" (trans.) has large white single flowers with reddish markings on the outside of the petal tips. The plant is vigorous and in the sun makes a dense upright shrub. A Higo *Sasanqua* recognized by the Higo *Sasanqua* society. \$12.00
- 'Hi-inkô' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - "Scarlet Toned Red" (trans.) is an early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal flowers on a plant with spreading growth. The flowers open cerise pink and turn purplish red later. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- 'Irihi no umi' (zone 7) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. The foliage a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form. \$10.00
- ✧'Kai Mei's Choice' (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*); CF-7) (best in zone 8A, but OK in 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *Sasanqua*. This has long been the favorite of the owner of this nursery, thus its name. \$22.00
- 'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - "Kira's White Winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit. \$22.00 and \$30.00
- ✧'Midnight Lover' (seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King'; CF-15) (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep burgundy red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other *Sasanquas* in your garden. \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$20.00
- ✧'Moon Festival'(*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*)); CF-9)(zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. \$22.00
- ✧'Pink Butterfly' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) - 'Pink Butterfly' has bright pink single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October and November). Very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an outstanding specimen plant or an excellent choice for a colorful hedge. \$12.00
- ✧'Pink Goddess' (*C. ×hiemalis*; CF-13) (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance. \$12.00 and \$48.00

- ♣ 'Pink Serenade' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7) – Several large plants in the garden and greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness and strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or shrub border. \$12.00
- ◆ 'Reverend Ida' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) – A striking new plant from Bobby Green in Fairhope Alabama. This is a seedling of 'Shishigashira' and has a similar growth habit, which is spreading and quite compact. The flower is a small semi-double of a intense dark reddish-pink. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Seikaiha' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7B) – "Quiet Ocean Waves" (trans.) has formal double to rose form double white flowers with outer petals having pink markings. Individual blooms on this plant are quite showy due to the large size and nice form. The plant grows about as wide as tall and has nice stiff branches. \$12.00
- 'Sekiyô' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7A) – "Setting Sun" (trans.) has flat open flowers of a vivid deep red with a bluish cast. *C. sasanqua* almost always have pink or bluish overtones in the red flowers and only a few late bloomers have true red flowers. This semi-double is an early bloomer and one of the darkest "reds". This Higo Sasanqua makes a compact plant with nice dark green glossy leaves. \$10.00
- ♣ 'Seventh Desire' (*C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume' seedling; CF-16) (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- 'Shibori-egao' (*C. ×vernalis*)(zone 7) – "Variegated Smiling Face" (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches. The *vernalis* group are probably hybrids between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Shikishima' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7A) – The word 'Shikishima' is a poetic name for Japan and this *sasanqua* is a good choice. The double flowers are a medium pink and especially appealing when they first open. The lanceolate (narrow) leaves have a nice dark green color and the plant grows quite densely without pruning. \$10.00
- ♣ 'Shikoku Stars' (true *C. sasanqua*)(zone 7A) - Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This is selected from a wild stand of *sasanquas* growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. \$48.00
- 'Shishigashira' (*C. ×hiemalis*)(zone 7A) – "Lion's Head" (trans.) is a reddish pink double which is very free flowering but a slow spreading grower. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. Although this is a spreading plant with time the plant will reach five feet tall or more. \$10.00
- 'Slim 'n Trim' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) - I would call this Nuccio introduction a dwarf with tiny leaves and tight upright growth. The flowers are deep rose pink and single. A useful plant for confined spaces since this appears to stay columnar and very dense. So far it has been a slow grower for me but something very different. \$10.00
- 'Sparkling Burgandy' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7A) - The first *Sasanqua* to start blooming in the fall, even as early as late August, along with Large-leaf tea. The blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$22.00
- 'Togenkyo' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) – This one produces pink semi-double flowers on a very compact bush. \$20.00
- 'Yobukodori' (*Camellia ×vernalis*)(zone 7A) - "Cuckoo" (trans.) has single pale pink trumpet blooms in profusion in late fall. The plant is vigorous and has rather narrow leaves like *C. japonica*. A Japanese cultivar grown since 1859. \$22.00
- ♣ 'Yoi Machi' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. fraterna*)(zone 7B) - One of our hybrids first introduced in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins and flowers in late fall. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for zone 9 or greenhouse growing in colder areas where it will bloom until March. \$12.00 and \$20.00

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections and Hybrids (continued)**

'Yuletide' (*C. sasanqua*)(zone 7) – This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas when it blooms. There are two things to do: 1) cross this with early blooming reds such as 'Midnight Lover', 'Sekiyo' or 'Irihi no umi', 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on cold nights. This is a slow grower so these are small. \$10.00 and \$18.00

'Yume' (*C. sasanqua* 'Shishigashira' × *C. yuhsienensis*)(zone 7B) - "Dream" (trans.) is a profuse mid-winter bloomer with single flowers and a spreading growth habit. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual; often the petals appear to alternate white and pink. A slight fragrance is present from the *C. yuhsienensis* parent. It produces seeds freely and I have had one seedling produce the same petal variegation so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. \$12.00 and \$20.00

Hardy *Camellia oleifera* Selections and Hybrids

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown.

✧'Autumn Spirit' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Many bright deep pink petals make up this medium sized peony form flower that opens very early in the fall season. Small dark green leaves on a well branched plant make this an outstanding selection worthy of any garden. The growth is upright and compact. \$12.00 and \$20.00

'Carolina Moonmist' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*)(zone 6B or 6A with protection) – A selection developed at the JC Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the base and tolerates sun well. \$12.00

✧'Mason Farm' (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - A vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink; blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. \$12.00

✧'Survivor' (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Vigorous, well-formed and free flowering shrub with an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for landscape use. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9° F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other camellias in this area. \$12.00

✧'Twilight Glow' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate) (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose-colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nice compact bush. \$30.00 and \$48.00

Ackerman selections (zone 6B (-5°F) or 6A (-10°F) with protection) - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of these hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. The cold tolerance of each cultivar listed (°F) is from a report written by Dr. Ackerman. These plants put on a nice show of color in mid-autumn. (See box on right for Dr. Ackerman's book, **Growing Camellias in Cold Climates.**)

'Ashton's Ballet' (*C. sasanqua* 'Shikishima' × *C. oleifera*)(-10°F) - The flowers of 'Ashton's Ballet' are two-tone pink and are rose form double. The bloom season is November and December. The plant has compact slow growth making a nicely shaped garden specimen. \$10.00

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- ◆ 'Fairweather Favorite' (*C. japonica* 'Frost Queen' × *C. oleifera*) (-15°F) – One of Dr. Ackerman's seedlings which was selected at Fairweather Gardens in New Jersey. The semi-double flowers are white with a pink underside and open from November into January. The leaves are leathery and glossy like *C. japonica* and the plant develops into a very compact and upright specimen. These have bloomed well even at a young age and also set many fruits which are hairy like *C. oleifera*. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- ◆ 'Frost Princess' (*C. ×hiemalis* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera*) (-5°F) – This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. This makes a very nice landscape plant with good dark green foliage and deep iridescent lavender pink peony form flowers. This is an early fall bloomer and quite dependable for us. \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$30.00
- ◆ 'Londontowne Blush' (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua*) (-10°F) – This is a pale pink semi-double with 10 petals that blooms in October and November. The plant has dark green leaves and an upright growth form. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Snow Flurry' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-10°F) – Almost pure white anemone form flowers are among the first fall blooming Camellias. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. When young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this into a nice rounded form. One of David's favorites. 12.00 and \$22.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Charm' (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) – The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open in October and November. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Cupid' (*C. oleifera* × (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira')) (-15°F) – Small single flowers are white with pink petal tips and are produced in profusion. The leaves are small, dark green and somewhat leathery. The plant has an upright form with shorter internodes and a compact habit. The bloom season is November and December. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Hope' (*C. oleifera* × *C. ×*'Frost Princess') (-10°F) – This early blooming cultivar has white flowers on a plant with spreading growth. \$20.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Interlude' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) (-15°F) – Bicolor anemone form blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Joy' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) – This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Rose' (*C. oleifera* × *C. ×hiemalis* 'Otome') (-15°F) – 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Pale pink semi-double flowers are produced in profusion in early fall. The plants for sale are proportionally smaller than other varieties because this is a slow grower. \$10.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Snowman' ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira') × *C. oleifera*) (-10°F) – Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and open in November and December. The new growth flushes are a nice wine color for some spring time color interest. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- ◆ 'Winter's Waterlily' (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* 'Mine-no-yuki') (-15°F) – The white flowers on this plant vary from anemone form to formal double on plants with spreading growth at first and quite upright growth as the plant ages. The bloom season is late fall into early winter. \$22.00

Growing Camellias in Cold Climates by Dr. William L. Ackerman clearly states the methods, varieties and cautions of growing Camellias in USDA zone 7 and colder. Customers often ask for a good book on growing Camellias and I highly recommend this book for colder areas such as Washington, DC and north. I also find the information on growing Camellias appropriate for us in North Carolina although I have not used micro-foam for winter protection. This book covers a wide range of subjects relating to Camellias not just cold hardiness. For example Camellia breeding and diseases are both discussed and this is relevant to all Camellia growers. Hardy varieties are described with color photos of most of the varieties. \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping & Handling

Camellia Species

This grouping includes both fall and spring blooming species. Many of these species are very recent introductions into the United States so minimal information is known about them. We are guessing the hardiness of many of these based on the climate of their habitats in China.

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - A species from the mountains of southeastern China which is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are freely produced in the fall on a vigorous deep green shrub. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives, and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. \$10.00 and \$20.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7) - This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and has a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and bloom from late winter into early spring. The Chinese report it to be quite hardy, and other *Camellia* species from its area are hardy. This is a showy species that will come into widespread cultivation in the next few years. In our field trials none of the plants showed any cold injury after two nights in the single digits and a few bloomed after this cold snap. \$20.00 and \$35.00 ☒

◆ *Camellia costei* (zone 8?) - This small leafed species makes an impressive display of small white flowers in the spring. The fine textured foliage is narrow and delicate and has a reddish cast to the new growth. The flowers are 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter and have a slight fragrance. The species is widespread in SE China from Hubei to Guangdong. \$20.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (2" across) white flowers in late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. \$8.00 and \$20.00

☒ *Camellia edithae* 'Jinqu' = 'Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) - This species has recently been imported from China, and is rare in American gardens. It has deep green leaves with deeply indented veins. We consider it worth growing for the foliage alone. The formal rose-red flowers are produced in abundance in the late spring. *C. edithae* has striking foliage, excellent late bloom and good hardiness! The formal flowers are the most heat-resistant in our trials. \$12.00 and \$22.00

Camellia fluviatilis (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small, white flowers are followed by small green to red fruits. \$6.00 and \$12.00

◆ *Camellia furfuracea* (zone 8?) - While this species has striking foliage the greenish cream flowers have a minimal ornamental display. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long with indented veins and a rather stiff texture. This one becomes a small tree up to 30 feet tall. The fruits are unusual with a flaky furfuraceous surface which means it has a rough brownish scaly appearance. The species is widespread in SE China, Vietnam and Laos. \$20.00 and \$30.00

Camellia grijsii (zone 7B?) - Another species from southeastern China with rather small leaves and impressed veins. The flowers have some fragrance and are about 2" across. \$20.00

Camellia obtusifolia (zone 7) - This species produces an abundance of small white flowers in the autumn and develops cinnamon colored bark with age, it is very similar to *C. brevistyla*. The wild distribution range includes Jiangxi, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces. \$8.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7) - Most years our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The fruits are impressive because they look like brown apples and almost every seed germinated. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and impressive and the plant grows well for us in a wooded location. \$8.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00

Camellia oleifera, Oil Tree Camellia (zone 6) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil. These seedlings will eventually reach 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$8.00

- Camellia reticulata* open pollinated seedlings (zone 8) - Seeds were collected from *C. reticulata* so expect large leaves, coarse branching and large flowers. \$15.00
- Camellia roseaflora* 'Cascade' (zone 7B) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small, blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids. \$20.00
- Camellia transnokoensis* (zone 7B) - Last fall I saw a friend had planted this species in his garden and I said that it would not make it through the winter. Well it did fine and bloomed heavily in March to my great surprise and excitement. Graceful branches are covered with tiny leaves and a profusion of 1.5 inch flowers. The buds have red markings and open to pure white. The cold hardiness is exciting since this is such a graceful plant. \$20.00
- Camellia trichoclada* (zone ?) - This looks identical to *C. transnokoensis* so it probably is the same. \$20.00
- Camellia tsaii* (zone 9) - These are cuttings grown from a plant with a perfect umbrella shape. The leaves are very narrow with wavy edges, the branchlets are covered with small hairs and the flowers are tiny white stars. The wild distribution is Yunnan, Burma and northern Vietnam. It grows well in a pot in our cool greenhouse. \$10.00
- Camellia tsaii* × *C. japonica* (zone 8) - This hybrid is intermediate between the two parent species. The leaves are long and narrow with some hairiness. \$20.00
- Camellia vietnamensis* (zone ?) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. These are seedlings are from the larger leafed form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later usually in late winter. An example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- Camellia yuhsienensis* (zone 8?) - This species from Hunan is very similar to *C. grijsii* although these tend to have larger flowers. This may possibly have some cold hardiness but we have not tested any plants outdoors yet. Some clones of this species are quite fragrant. The flowers are 3 inches across with 5-7 narrow petals. \$22.00

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large number of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

- Camellia oleifera*, hardy *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera*, *C. brevistyla*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00
- Camellia cuspidata*, *C. chekiangoleosa* and open pollinated seeds from 'Survivor'.
5 seeds of any one type. ...\$4.00
- Camellia sinensis*: 'Guangzhou', Korean, 'Large Leaf', 'Rosea', 'Small Leaf', *assamica*, *ptilophylla*, *quinquebracteata*. 5 seeds of any one type. ...\$3.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Tea Plants

Camellia ptilophylla (zone 7B) – This tea has some differences from *C. sinensis* so we are listing this as a separate species rather than a variety of *C. sinensis*. It is a small tree from Guangdong province with leaves up to 7 inches long and small hairs on most surfaces except the top of the leaf blade. Because of the hairs it is used to make “White-hair tea” which is a special high-quality tea. \$8.00

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) – A form of tea with rather large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The origin of these is Guangdong province in southern China so these are suitable for warm and humid areas such as Florida and the Gulf states. \$8.00

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf tea (zone 7A) - This form of tea has large leathery leaves. The plant becomes a multi-trunked large shrub to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and if pollinated will produce many nickel-sized fruits. \$8.00, \$15.00 and \$22.00

Camellia sinensis ‘Rosea’, Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea. \$20.00

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (zone 7B) – A very large leaf form of tea from southern and southwestern China. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing and can reach 50 feet tall with a trunk three feet in diameter in the forests of southwestern Yunnan, China. \$8.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the “wild” although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall. \$8.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf Tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than six feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade. This is the tea that is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe, tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. Please see the recipe on page 2. \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$20.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years plants will reach 6 to 8 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

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Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars recommended for zone 6B, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. In protected sites these can be grown in zone 6A. The "April Series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings, and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. Others of our and Dr. Ackerman's selections are listed here also.

- ✧ 'April Blush' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley'; CF-33) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic *Camellia* bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. This selection is sturdy and dependable. \$12.00, \$20.00, \$35.00☒ and \$60.00☒
- ✧ 'April Dawn' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme'; CF-29) - Erect habit, with vigorous growth rate; shades of pink, shell and white variegation (not virus) on formal flowers. It has a very heavy bud-set and blooms over a long period from the middle to late season. The pink to white variegation among the flowers over the whole plant is very unusual. A 5 foot specimen has bloomed well in New Jersey for several years. \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$48.00
- ✧ 'April Kiss' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland') - This compact plant has a moderate growth rate and small, medium pinkish-red, formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April Series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. \$22.00 and \$48.00
- ✧ 'April Melody' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') - This compact, erect and vigorous grower has single rose red blooms. 'April Melody' starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. \$12.00
- ✧ 'April Pink' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of 'Pink Perfection' but the plant was one to survive -9°F in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March, here in NC. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub with a traditional *C. japonica* form. \$12.00, \$22.00, \$48.00 and \$100.00☒
- ✧ 'April Remembered' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Bernice Boddy'. \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$48.00
- ✧ 'April Rose' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-31) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a medium to late season of bloom. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only *Camellia*, among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. Limited supply. \$22.00 and \$48.00
- ✧ 'April Snow' ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') - This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and a late season of bloom. Good white-flowered clones have been the most difficult to select from our stocks; however, this one has proven itself to be very hardy vegetatively. \$22.00
- ✧ 'April Tryst' (Seedling of 'Yours Truly') - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a well-formed plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle of the bloom season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$48.00
- ◆ 'Betty Sette' ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') - This Dr. Ackerman selection has medium pink formal double flowers late in the season. The leaves tend to be dark green and somewhat rolled under making them appear rounded. The plant has slow and compact growth. \$22.00

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- ◆❏ **'Classic Pink' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka')** – An outstanding new cold hardy variety with pale-pink formal double flowers very late in the season. The medium sized flowers usually open from early to late April here in NC. Almost as nice as the flowers is the very shiny narrow foliage. The plant has a slow growth rate with a tendency to form many branches so that the shrub develops into a upright rounded shape without pruning. This plant has a patent pending and will be released by several large nurseries in the near future. Limited supply. \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$100.00
- ◆❏ **'Fire 'n Ice' (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor' × *C. oleifera*)** – The flowers on this Dr. Ackerman selection are a strong red-pink semi-double to rose form. The plant has average upright growth and is rated cold hardy to -5°F. \$18.00
- 'Frost Queen' (*C. japonica*) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$12.00
- ❏ **"Korean *Camellia japonica*"** This is a selected clone from a group of plants collected on the north end of the range in South Korea. The plant has early single red blooms on a compact plant with rounded dark green leaves. \$15.00
- 'Kumasaka' – One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The peony form blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. This plant has proven to be exceptionally cold hardy. \$22.00
- 'Kuro Delight' (*C. japonica* 'Kuro Tsubaki' × 'Hybrid Z')(-15°F) – This cold hardy plant from Dr. Ackerman has medium sized maroon red flowers and usually have a semi-double form. The plant has slow spreading growth with dark green leaves shaped like those of a peach. \$10.00 and \$15.00
- 'Paulette Goddard' – This dark red anemone to peony form flower blooms mid season. This is one of the "old" varieties which survived zone 6 winters here in NC and further north too. \$22.00
- 'Pink Icicle' (*C. × williamsii* × *C. oleifera*) – This Dr. Ackerman hybrid has shell pink, semi-double to peony form flowers in early spring. The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun well and make a nice background for the large flowers. A very vigorous plant that grows to 10 feet tall in six years and is rated hardy to -5°F. \$12.00
- ❏ **'Red Aurora' ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight')** - The semi-double to rose-form blooms are of a strong, rich red color and produced in the middle of the *Camellia* bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent, and it is very hardy. \$12.00
- 'Red Fellow' (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor Red' × *C. oleifera*) - Bright neon red flowers are large and semi-double with a large boss of stamens. The plant habit is spreading with medium compact growth. The bloom season is mid to late. Hardy to -5°F, from Growing Camellias in Cold Climates. \$12.00
- ❏ **'Red Jade' (*C. japonica* 'Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight'; CF-34)** - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant bears light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in late March. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'Spring Frill' (*C. oleifera* × *C. × vernalis* 'Egao') - Bright iridescent pink flowers are large rose form and double. The plant has slow spreading growth with dull medium green leaves. Blooms mid season. Rated hardy to -10°F, from Growing Camellias in Cold Climates. \$22.00
- ❏ **'Spring's Promise' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka'; CF-2)** - The rose-red, single flowers are produced during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus, the promise of spring. Selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- ◆❏ **'Stellar Sunrise' (Sport of 'April Dawn')** – This is a solid pink sport of 'April Dawn'. The deep pink formal double flowers often have incurved petals and bloom from mid to late season. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing with large dark green glossy leaves. Like its parent this plant develops into a very handsome landscape plant with a heavy bud set. \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$50.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Cultivars

When thinking of *Camellia* these are what come to mind first. *C. japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or before. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with "☞".

☞ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - Bright red, single, early to mid-season (December to March). The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because it is vigorous and dieback resistant. \$12.00 and \$22.00

☞ 'Autumn Lantern' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty')(zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. \$22.00

☞ 'Autumn Mist' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and as the weather cools, the single flowers gain more pink. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into the winter. \$12.00 and \$22.00

◆ 'Benten-kagura' (zone 7) - "Dance of Goddess of Luck" (trans.) is a mutation of 'Daikagura' and has the same early fall blooming habit and red and white peony form flowers. The mutation causes the leaves to have an irregular white border on often misshapen leaves. The variegation is striking and gives the plant a white and green appearance. The red flowers have heavy white mottles caused by virus and often start blooming in early October here in NC. \$15.00

'Black Magic' (zone 7) - The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double. The flowers open late in the season. The leaves have exaggerated serrations making the foliage very interesting year round. \$12.00

◆ 'Black Tie' (zone 7) - The dark red flowers are formal double and often have small white flecks caused by virus. The plant has an upright and dense habit and blooms mid-season. \$22.00

◆ 'C. M. Hovey' (zone 7A) - This dark red formal double was named in Boston, MA in 1853. The flowers are medium sized and bloom late in the season. \$22.00

'Destiny' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Clare' is white streaked deep pink. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of 'Lady Clare'. \$22.00

'Glen 40' or 'Coquetti' (zone 7A) - 'Glen 40' is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$22.00

'Kujaku-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottling. The leaves are narrow and lanceolate and often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different *Camellia*. \$15.00

'Leucantha' (zone 7A) - White semi-double flowers are produced mid season on 'Leucantha'. Also known as 'Tricolor White' this is one of the most cold hardy white cultivars which means good white not brown flowers open after cold winters. White flowers show flower bud injury because red or pink hides brown much better. A member of the 'Tricolor' family of sports this has the characteristic dense branching and almost perfect broadly conical shape. \$22.00

'Nuccio's Gem' (zone 7) - A popular variety for the perfect white formal double flowers on a compact plant. \$22.00

- ☞ 'October Affair' ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') (zone 7B) - Formal with shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Berenice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. Good November bloom. \$22.00 and \$48.00
- 'Pink Perfection' (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition that produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid season. \$22.00 and \$40.00 ☒
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (zone 7A) - The extra large flowers are unbelievable especially on small plants in pots. The large plants of 'R. L. Wheeler' at Wheeler Nursery in Macon, GA are impressive when in full bloom. The rose pink flowers are semi-double and open early to mid-season. Plant patent #1137. \$22.00
- 'Royal Velvet' (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio's Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the ACS convention head table and I also saw it in a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes 'Royal Velvet' worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a good upright growth habit. \$15.00 and \$40.00 ☒
- 'Shunshokô' (zone 7A) - "Red Dawn Light in Spring" (trans.) is pink shading to white in the center with a semi-double flower form. The vigorous plant blooms mid season. \$20.00
- 'Sudie Blanchard' (zone 7) - This chalk white semi-double has striking medium to large flowers. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely as a young plant. \$22.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- 'Taiyô' (*C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana*) (zone 7) - "The Sun" (trans.) has one of the most striking leaf variegations I have seen in *Camellia* with a wide band of yellow down the center of each leaf. The yellow color actually brightens as the leaf ages. The flower is a small sake cup single of claret rose and blooms early to mid-season. \$12.00
- 'Tama Beauty' (zone 7) - A loose peony to anemone form flower is rose pink bordered with a white edge. Striking stamens mixed with petaloids are set off by the white bordered petals. \$12.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, early to midseason bloom. This is super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. roseaflorea* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower types. \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- 'Tama Peacock' (zone 7) - A seedling of 'Tama-no-ura' has a strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the growth form is somewhat pendulous and the leaves are long and narrow. 'Kujaku-tsubaki' is probably the pollen parent. \$12.00
- 'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms early to mid-season. \$22.00 and \$40.00 ☒
- 'Tricolor Pink' (sport of 'Tricolor') (zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent-useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$10.00 and \$22.00
- ☞ 'Turandot' ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kramer's Supreme'; CF-30) (zone 7A) - A large, medium red, peony form which blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. \$22.00 and \$35.00 ☒
- 'Willie Hite' (zone 7A) - The color of 'Willie Hite' is light pink shading to deeper pink at the petal edges and the flower form is a medium semi-double with heart shaped petals. The plant has medium, dense and upright growth. The plant is one of the most hardy zone 7 Camellias with good flower bud hardiness. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Yours Truly' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Vansittart' has dark pink stripes on a pink background with a white border. The medium sized flower is semi-double and blooms mid-season to late. The jumping gene (transposon) which causes the stripes can also cause branch sports quite frequently so pink stripes on white and solid pink flowers are to be expected. \$22.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Hybrids

This is a catch-all category including the showy Williamsii hybrids, Cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked by "☐".

- ◆ 'Anticipation Var.' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Leviathan')(zone 7) – This Williamsii hybrid has large deep rose peony form flowers. The bloom season is from early to late season and the plant has an upright growth habit. \$18.00
- ☐ 'Ballet in Pink' (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along a stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. ×williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. \$12.00
- ☐ 'Bright Eyes' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*))(zone 7B) – This medium sized bright rose-red flower produces an abundance of blooms over a long period from early to mid-season. This is a strong grower with excellent plant texture. The glowing yellow centers were the inspiration for the name. Although a three species hybrid this does set a fair number of seeds. \$12.00
- ☐ CF-44 (*C. japonica* 'Ville de Nantes' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - This white single miniature is very fragrant and flowers prolifically. The vigorous spreading shape makes a sturdy garden plant with in milder areas and an excellent fragrant camellia for the cool greenhouse in the north. \$20.00
- 'Cinnamon Cindy' (*C. japonica* 'Kenyo-tai' × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8) - The miniature flowers of this variety have rose-pink outer petals and white petaloids making them quite cute. The flowers have a nice cinnamon fragrance and bloom early to mid-season. The foliage is small and light green although the new growth has a reddish tinge. \$22.00 and \$35.00☐
- ☐ 'Crimson Candles' (F_2 of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*; CF-36) (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced in mid-season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature - the buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent-even after nights in the low 20's F, the open flowers still have good color. \$10.00 and \$22.00
- ◆☐ 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' (*C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme')(zone 8) – This very large flower has variable flower forms from semi-double to anemone or peony and the color is an intense red with an orange cast. The plant has very large leaves and an open and vigorous growth habit. The bloom is in mid-season. This epitome of a big red show flower actually will grow outdoors in central NC but the floral display is disappointing. The plant seems to be hardy to zone 7 but the flower buds are not so hardy. These are rooted cuttings. \$20.00 and \$25.00
- ◆ 'Fragrant Joy' (*C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana* × *C. lutchuensis*)(zone 8?) – This dark lavender pink miniature has the fragrance from the *C. lutchuensis* parent. The flowers are rose form double, bloom early to mid-season and is an introduction from Dr. Ackerman. \$18.00
- 'Gay Baby' (*C. ×williamsii* 'Ruby Bells' × *C. ×* 'Tiny Princess')(zone 7B at least) – This is one of the darkest colored cluster-flowered Camellias and also quite cold-hardy. The semi-double miniature flowers are a deep orchid pink and bloom early to mid-season. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple. \$12.00
- 'High Fragrance' (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ('Salab' × 'Scentuous'))(zone 8?) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and light green leaves. \$12.00
- 'Higo-Hagoromo' (Higo *C. japonica*)(zone 7A) – "Feather Robe from Higo" (trans.) is a deep red very large single of the Higo form. The Higo *C. japonica* are a special form developed in the old province of "Higo" which is now called Kumamoto, Japan. The flowers of Higos are flat singles with many stamens which are often flared like the rays of the sun. \$12.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia japonica* Hybrids (continued)

- ♣'Isaribi' (*C. japonica* × a species in section *Theopsis*)(zone 7B) – This vigorous and erect shrub produces trusses of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. The miniature flowers make a grand display and then cover the ground in a sheet of pink. The "Isaribi" are the sparkling lights of the fishermen at sea.
\$22.00
- ♣'Japanese Fantasy' (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink edges are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is quite rapid.
\$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'Kagirohi' (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice')(zone 8B) – A formal double yellow flowered *Camellia* bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The plant does not have much cold hardiness since it was killed back at 9°F last winter. This is not surprising since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. One year old plants.
\$40.00
- 'Kogane-yuri' (*C.* × 'Barbara Clark' × *C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing)(zone 8) - "Golden Lily" (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant.
\$22.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00☒
- Minato-no-akebono' (*C. lutchuensis* hybrid)(zone 8?) - "Harbor at Dawn" (trans.) has striking pink flowers shading to white at the center. Profuse single blooms are fragrant and bloom early to mid season.
\$22.00
- ♣'Royal Intrigue' (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C.* × *williamsii* 'William's Lavender')(zone 7B) – The very large, semi-double and orchid-red flowers are produced late in the season. The plant is a very strong grower and quickly forms a spreading small tree form. The large and brightly colored flowers are suitable for shows but the garden display is always excellent in our plantings.
\$12.00
- ♣'Scarlet Temptation' (*C.* × *williamsii* 'William's Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown')(zone 7A) – This bright rose-red, large single flower has ruffled petals and blooms mid-season. The intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form like a small tree and has good cold-resistance.
\$12.00
- 'Scented Sun' (*C.* hybrid)(zone 7) – This large white flower with an occasional pink stripe is semi-double and blooms mid-season with an apple-blossom fragrance. The plant is vigorous with an upright habit. The flower is similar to a Higo in form with flared stamens and a very flat petals. \$12.00
- ♣'Spring Awakening' (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*); CF-19) (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring.
\$22.00
- ♣'Spring Mist' (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8A) - Blush pink, semi-double miniature with vigorous, spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have.
\$12.00 and \$60.00☒
- 'Sweet Jane' (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*)(zone 8?) – This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with small leaves.
\$12.00 and \$30.00
- 'Tiny Princess' (*C. japonica* 'Akebono' × *C. fraterna*)(zone 7A) - The miniature flowers are white shading to a delicate pink and the form varies from semidouble to peony. The bloom season is early to mid season and the profusion of blooms is awesome. This *C. fraterna* hybrid, like 'Crimson Candles' has excellent cold hardiness.
\$20.00

◆ = New this year ♣ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

The entries in this section are laid out with the following format: New plants are indicated by '◆'; scientific name is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of the forest. We will try to indicate the normal height and width of a mature individual with the description [8'↑ × 4'↔]. We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$12 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. ☒ indicates too large for shipping. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

◆*Abies koreana* 'Cis', Dwarf Korean Fir (zone 6) - This miniature grows about one inch per year with dark green glossy foliage and will develop into a flat ball shape. These are rooted cuttings. [1'↑ × 2'↔] \$10.00

Acer carpinifolium, Hornbeam Maple (zone 5) - The unusual un-maple-like leaves look like *Carpinus* leaves with closely spaced veins but are opposite which is the clue that this is a Maple. This will develop into a nice small tree in partial shade and has nice yellow fall color. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$15.00

Aesculus parviflora, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub has butter yellow fall color. [8'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00, \$25.00

Aesculus pavia, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - The showy red flowers of this large native shrub to small tree are held on terminal racemes. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. [25'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00

Aucuba japonica 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf Aucuba (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub is a self-fruitful female clone. *Aucuba* tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. [3'↑ × 3'↔] \$16.00

◆*Bischofia polycarpa* (zone 7?) - This is a dioecious tree with racemes of flowers lacking petals followed by small drupes. The leaves have small pouches along the veins called acarodomatia that house predatory mites even in the US. This is an unusual member of the Euphorbiaceae with trifoliate leaves. Plants have grown at the National Arboretum in Washington, DC until they disappeared after some extremely cold winters. [65'↑ × 30'↔] \$8.00

◆*Buddleia nivea* var. *yunnanensis* (zone 7) - This rapidly growing shrub has long narrow leaves and stems covered with downy-white fuzz. The leaves can reach over a foot long on shoots up to ten feet tall. The overall appearance is a striking grey upright and coarse form which creates great contrast in the summer garden. Small white flowers do appear in midsummer. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$10.00

Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial to full sun in fairly well drained soil. [6'↑ × 1'↔] \$16.00

Calycanthus ×raulstonii 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. Once the plant develops for a few years the floral display is quite impressive with large long lasting flowers over an extended period of time in late spring. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents but can become very large although only the most vigorous shoots may have leaves up to one foot long. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 feet of growth in one year being common and the plant gets much larger than either parent. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$8.00, \$16.00

Calycanthus sinensis, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F last winter without injury. Current taxonomic thought groups the Chinese Allspice back into the genus *Calycanthus*. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$8.00

- Calycanthus* × 'Venus' (zone 6?) - The newest interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (PPAF, propagation prohibited) was bred by Dr. Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. Small rooted cuttings are not hardened off and protection in a cold frame is recommended. [12'↑ × 8'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Cedrus deodara* 'Divinily Blue', Dwarf Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This slow growing Deodar grows only 2-4 inches per year and develops into a conical or globose plant. The needles are powdery blue and held quite densely on the branches. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [6'↑ × 4'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Cedrus deodara* 'Shalimar', Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This blue-green selection from Arnold Arboretum was selected for cold hardiness and nice form. From rooted cuttings. [60'↑ × 40'↔] \$10.00
- ✧ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway. [5-30'↑ × 25'↔] \$25.00, \$85.00☒
- Cephalotaxus fortunei*, Fortune's Plum Yew (zone 7) - This Plum Yew has extremely long needles and makes a very graceful plant for shade to partial shade. These are seedlings so will develop into a nice small tree. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$12.00, \$30.00, \$35.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so it is a good plant for the South in shady locations. These are seedlings with a leader. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- Cephalotaxus sinensis*, Chinese Plum Yew (zone 6) - Probably not a separate species but obtained from China as *C. sinensis*. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$12.00
- Cercis glabra*, Chinese Redbud (zone 6) - The darker colored flowers on this smaller Redbud are produced in great numbers along the stems of even young plants. Older plants are spectacular with hundreds of stems covered in purple flowers. Our specimens are compact and bloom freely a little earlier than the native *C. canadensis*. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$35.00
- Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta', Contorted Flowering Quince (zone 5) - The twisted stems of this shrub extend the garden interest year round not just the early spring like most flowering quinces. The flowers are pale pink and branches can be forced in late winter. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gold Pillar', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This appears to be a dwarf yellow Hinoki which we assume is upright and narrow. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gracilis', Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This tree has fan-like sprays of foliage that are most appealing and a texture begging to be touched. In central NC this does better in partial shade and makes a good screen due to the dense branching and dark green color. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Lemon Twist' (zone 5) - The bright golden yellow scales are held on twisted and long twigs. The overall effect is a tangle of yellow branches. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$15.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Devon Cream' (zone 5) - This Sawara Cypress is a powdery blue most of the year except in spring when a new flush of white comes out. The foliage is soft and held quite densely on the plant which grows about 4 inches per year. [12'↑ × 6'↔] \$15.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Silver Lode' (zone 3) - Tiny branchlets scattered throughout the plant are white on this small bun shaped plant. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$25.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* var. *henryae* (zone 7) - This species is closely related to *Chamaecyparis thyoides* and is native to the coastal plains of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Named after the late Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The foliage is very fine textured with a medium green color. Seedlings. [80'↑ × 30'↔] \$10.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub additional interest in the summer. Grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$12.00, \$20.00

- Chionanthus retusus*, Chinese Fringetree (zone 6) - A profusion of narrow-petaled white flowers create the "fringes" and give the appearance of mounds of snow. Usually developing as a multi-stemmed tree with ridged or peeling bark it becomes a spectacular specimen with time. [30'↑ × 25'↔] \$8.00
- Choisya ternata* 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small shrub has evergreen foliage with the most recent flush of leaves staying a bright golden yellow and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. This is a hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in almost every garden center. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$6.00, \$12.00
- Cinnamomum chekiangensis*, Hardy Camphor Tree (zone 7) - This evergreen tree has singularly beautiful foliage with intricate veining. Our original plant is over 30' tall and has an excellent broadly conical shape. Winter protection is necessary the first year to get the plant established. [60'↑ × 35'↔] \$15.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum* 'Carnival', Variegated Harlequin Glory Bower (zone 7) - The wide band of yellow bordering each heart shaped leaf makes this a bright spot in the summer and the white flowers in late summer are followed by red and blue-black fruits. Although my plant died back for several years from cold, once established there is no cold injury. The plant does sucker, and these suckers need to be removed. [20'↑ × 10'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood (zone 3) - This large shrub gives a horizontal aspect in the landscape with purplish bark in winter. This is native to the high peaks of the Appalachian mountains but grows well for us in central NC. \$25.00
- Cornus angustata*, Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - The July display of a mature tree is quite long lasting and breath taking. The entire tree is covered with white flowers for a couple weeks in mid summer. The blooms are followed by large red fruits which are edible. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00
- Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis*, Kousa Dogwood (zone 5) - This Asian dogwood becomes a spectacular specimen tree with wonderful mottled bark and impressive displays of white flowers. Quite large with time, the trees at Longwood Gardens are worth a visit. [45'↑ × 35'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Cornus officinalis* (zone 5) - This Japanese tree performs exceptionally well for us and is earlier blooming than the similar Cornelian Cherry. The yellow bloom of many tiny flowers makes a haze of yellow very early in the spring and the showy exfoliating bark has shades of grey, orange and brown. Nice crops of red fruits ripen in September or October and can be used for syrups or jellies. [20'↑ × 30'↔] \$10.00, \$25.00
- Corylopsis gotoana*, Japanese Winterhazel (zone 6) - One of the earliest blooming *Corylopsis* with a profusion of pale yellow flowers dangling from the branches in late winter. This species performs well in part shade and even moisture in our NC summers. [12'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00, \$25.00 ☒
- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00, \$20.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This Winterhazel flowers later than the other species. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00
- Cotoneaster apiculatus* 'Tom Thumb' (zone 4) - The tiny shiny green leaves of 'Tom Thumb' turn a bright red in the fall. The low spreading form produces many red berries and stays under a foot tall but spreads several feet across. For us it seems to like full sun and well drained soil. [1'↑ × 4'↔] \$25.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Araucarioides' (zone 6) - This aberrant form has long single branchlets without side shoots. This gives the plant an open appearance of upward pointing green pipe-cleaners. [30'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Rasen' (zone 6) - This curiosity is similar to 'Spiralis' with leaves twisting around the stems and contorted branches but 'Rasen' is vigorous and develops into an openly branched tree. [40'↑ × 20'↔] \$15.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Ryokugyoku' (zone 6) - This miniature Japanese Cedar grows only about 1-2 inches each year in a tightly congested and somewhat prickly fashion. The eventual shape will be a flattened globe. [1'↑ × 1'↔] \$8.00

- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) – The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. It is slow growing to about 5 feet in 10 years. [6'↑ × 4'↔] \$6.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Tansu Sport' (zone 7) - The stiff needles and stems develop into a broadly pyramidal form with an irregular appearance. This clone grows about 3-4" per year. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$25.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Vilmoriniana' (zone 7) - Short stiff branches are densely packed into an upright egg shape. This keeps a nice deep green color and probably only grows to 4' tall by 3' wide in 50 years. \$16.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yokohama' (zone 6) - This is a very slow growing globose form with congested growth. [1'↑ × 1'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Danae racemosa*, Alexandrian Laurel (zone 7) - This elegant evergreen shrub has gracefully arching stems, lustrous green cladophylls (stems modified into leaf like structures) and red berries. *Danae* slowly makes a clump and performs best in moist shade. [3'↑ × 5'↔] \$20.00
- Daphne odora* 'Aureomarginata', Winter Daphne (zone 7) - This evergreen shrub is mainly grown for the wonderful fragrance in late winter. The biggest plant I have seen is only three feet tall with glossy leaves edged in cream. These are best when planted in partial shade with excellent drainage and also near a path or door so the perfume is not missed. [3'↑ × 5'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Daphniphyllum calycinum* (zone 7?) - These are grown from Chinese seed but we have no information except the spelling of the name. \$5.00
- Daphniphyllum macropodum*, Redneck Rhododendron (zone 6) - One of the hardiest broad-leaved evergreen is also tough, deer resistant and quite handsome. The foliage is similar to *Rhododendron* with red petioles. The flowers are about as simple as possible; on female plant the flowers are made up of stigmas and on male plants the flowers are stamens only. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00
- Disanthus cercidifolius* (zone 5) - This member of the witch-hazel family has heart shaped leaves which turn brilliant oranges and reds in the fall on arching branches. The flowers are witch-hazel like but are reddish purple in the fall. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Distylium racemosum*, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) - This evergreen with deep green foliage becomes a huge tree with great time. *Distylium* grows easily for us in part-shade and these are propagated from plants which have survived temperatures of 0°F. The red flowers are witch-hazel like in the early spring. [40'↑ × 60'↔] \$12.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha*, Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) – Dr. J. C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. See below for description. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$20.00, \$48.00
- Edgeworthia chrysantha* 'Gold Rush', Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - An ideal plant because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$20.00
- Edgeworthia papyrifera*, Japanese Paperbush (zone 7) – A handsome, well shaped, deciduous 6' shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$16.00, \$25.00
- Euscaphis japonica*, Sweetheart tree (zone 6) – A small, fine-textured tree that produces showy red fruits which open to expose the black seeds. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$8.00, \$20.00, \$40.00
- Exbucklandia populnea* (zone 8) - I caught glimpses of this evergreen tree related to witch-hazel when driving through a park in Wenzhou, Chekiang province of China. Surprisingly this has grown well in the garden of Tony Avent with only minor cold injury at around 10°F. The flowers are small yellow bunches of anthers. The most remarkable trait of the plant is the large stipules which can be an inch long. It is a large tree to 100 feet tall and native from the Himalayas to Java. [60'↑ × 40'↔] \$100.00
- Gardenia jasminoides* 'Chuck Hayes' (zone 7) - This semi-double flowered *Gardenia* has proven to be quite hardy in this area. Plant it near your front door to enjoy the scent every time you walk by. \$10.00

- Gardenia jasminoides* 'Kleim's Hardy' (zone 8A) - The very fragrant single white flowers cover this small compact plant in late spring. Prefers partial shade in most soils. [4'↑ × 3'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Ginkgo biloba* 'Saratoga', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - With narrow leaves like a half closed fan, this is a selected form of the male Ginkgo so you will not have any of the messy, smelly and tasty seeds. This should grow as a upright and compact tree with the usual outstanding yellow fall color and general toughness of Ginkgos. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Ginkgo biloba* 'Tubiformis' (zone 4) - The leaves on this small tree tend to roll into a tube (really a cone shape) and later the leaves are quite dissected. This is a male clone and these are grown from rooted cuttings. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$10.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - This super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2' by 2' in many many years. \$16.00
- ◆ *Ilex intermedia* (zone 7A at least) - This evergreen holly has thick leathery leaves about 4-5 inches long and has excellent glossy dark green color. The tree is developing into an upright moderate grower and females plants produce showy red berries. We offered this plant as "*Ilex purpurea*" about a dozen years ago but Dr. John Reuter was able to discover the correct name once the plant flowered and fruited. Male and female plants are available. [25'↑ × 10'↔] \$30.00 for a pair
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - Every year my female plant produces an excellent crop of bright red berries held on long peduncles with a backdrop of glossy and spineless leaves. This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and these originated in the Japan Alps. Male and females clones are needed for good berry set, both of which are available this year. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$15.00, \$25.00 for a pair
- Ilex* × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen old plants that are 2 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. [2'↑ × 3'↔] \$20.00
- Illicium floridanum* 'Peddlebrook', Florida Anise (zone 6) - This compact form of the Florida Anise produces a profusion of red flowers in the spring. The plant is deer resistant and the foliage is very fragrant when crushed, also tolerant of wet sites and can grow in light to fairly heavy shade. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$10.00
- Illicium verum*, True Star Anise (zone 8?) - Star Anise is harvested from this tree which reaches 60 feet tall. This evergreen has fragrant white flowers and star shaped fruits used in Chinese cooking. [60'↑ × 30'↔] \$5.00
- ◆ *Juniperus communis* 'Green Carpet', Spreading Common Juniper (zone 3) - This very low spreading plant has bright green needles and seems to grow 3-6 inches per year for us. [4"↑ × 2'↔] \$12.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Suecica Nana' (zone 3) - This is a dwarf columnar form with silver to grey small needles. This only grows a few inches per year but makes a very nice tight and uniform upright shape and also takes our heat with no problems. [5'↑ × 1'↔] \$6.00
- ◆ *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Mother Lode', Yellow Creeping Juniper (zone 3) - This is a golden mutation of *J. horizontalis* 'Wiltonii' with bright yellow foliage and a low mat forming habit. [4'↑ × 5'↔] \$12.00
- Juniperus scopolorum* 'Sparkle' (zone 5) - A very narrow columnar form with white patches scattered among the bluish foliage. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [10'↑ × 1-2'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Keteleeria fortunei* (zone 8?) - This is a large tree native to southern China. This may be better for warmer climates than cooler ones. There are large picturesque trees growing with palms in Australia. [80'↑ × 50'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Scarletta' (zone 5) - This offers scarlet flushes of new growth which mature to a dark green in summer followed by burgundy winter foliage. This informal shrub needs some protection so does best in partial shade and it is a native from Virginia to Georgia. Small white urn shaped flowers are produced in racemes. [5'↑ × 5'↔] \$10.00

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- ◆ *Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) - This large shrub to small tree has a particularly graceful habit and the lobed leaves are Sassafras-like often with three lobes or two lobed mittens. The tree has exceptional yellow fall color and red berries changing to black when ripe. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$5.00
- Lithocarpus edulis* 'Variegata', Variegated Japanese Tanbark Oak (zone 7) - The striking yellow splash down the middle of each leaf appears as the leaf ages, at first the leaves all come out all green. The leathery leaves are almost displayed in whorls along the stems. These came from the garden of Tony Avent where the plant flourishes. We have grown the species for many years under pine shade where it is hardy to 0°F. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$25.00, \$30.00
- Lonicera × purpusii* 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier's Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$6.00, \$10.00, \$25.00
- Maackia amurensis* (zone 4) - This super hardy tree to 40' tall has peeling bark in yellows, browns and copper colors. This has white flowers in late summer and prefers a sunny location. It is quite adaptable since it can fix nitrogen in symbiosis with rhizobial bacteria. [40'↑ × 40'↔] \$8.00, \$12.00
- Magnolia biondii*, Chinese Willow-leaf Magnolia (zone 5) - A rare deciduous tree with long narrow leaves and fragrant white flowers in very early spring. Seedlings from Chinese seeds. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$8.00, \$30.00
- ◆ *Magnolia fraseri* var. *pyramidata* (zone 6) - This species grows on the coastal plain from Florida to eastern Texas and is a small tree with white flowers in spring. The leaves are kite shaped and have a distinct auriculate base (like earlobes). [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Encore' (zone 4) - This selection from August Kehr makes multiple flowerbuds at the branch terminals which mature at different times for an extended bloom period. The tree is very compact and the flowers are white with a pink tinge at the base and have up to 25 tepals. [12'↑ × 8'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Powder Puff' (zone 4) - Another selection from August Kehr, 'Powder Puff' has white flower with up to 25 tepals held upright. Both 'Encore' and 'Powder Puff' are seedlings of 'Ballerina'. [20'↑ × 12'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia macrophylla* var. *ashei* (zone 6) - This is a smaller version of the Bigleaf Magnolia although the leaves are still very large, the plant blooms at a very young age. These often bloom before 5 years with flowers up to 12 inches across in a creamy white in early summer. The flowers are followed by impressive globe shaped fruits. These are from the Florida Panhandle. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$30.00
- Magnolia sprengeri* (zone 6) - This magnificent medium sized tree produces fragrant flowers 6-8 inches across. The 12 to 14 tepals are reddish purple outside and pale pink inside. Seedlings from Chinese seed. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$16.00, \$30.00
- Mahonia × media* (zone 7) - These are F₂ (second generation) hybrids of *M. japonica* × *M. lomariifolia* and seem to be quite uniform in leaf qualities so far. These should have showy yellow flowers from late fall into winter and develop into large evergreen shrubs. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$6.00, \$12.00
- Manglietia fordiana*, Tree Lotus (zone 7) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily this year. It can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from Chinese seed. \$20.00, \$35.00 ☒
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Waasland', Black Stemmed Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This is reputed to be a Dawn Redwood of lesser stature although it grows vigorously for me as a young plant. I obtained this as a black stemmed cultivar but so far the bark is only a dark brown. [40'↑ × 25'↔] \$30.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* f. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has a profusion of small orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near 0°F temperatures. This evergreen is best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. [15'↑ × 8'↔] \$12.00

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Sasaba' (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing "razor-wire" look. Although 'Sasaba' is a slow grower at first, it will become a rather tall and narrow bush fairly quickly. It is best in partial shade. [10'↑ × 4'↔] \$12.00

◆ *Persea podadenia* (zone 7?) - This evergreen tree from Mexico has grown at Plant Delights for several years and seems to be quite hardy. We know little about this Avocado relative although it appears similar to our native Red Bay. \$15.00

◆ *Picea abies* 'Flat Top', Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - We assume this is a bird's nest type dwarf with a pronounced flat top. The needles are rather short but these plants grew 2-3 inches this year so it is not a super dwarf. \$15.00

Picea abies 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. [2'↑ × 3'↔] \$20.00

◆ *Picea abies* 'Murphy's Gem', Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This slow growing evergreen stays quite small. \$12.00

Picea orientalis 'Losely' (zone 5) - These are Oriental Spruces with slow to moderate growth but we have no other information now. \$12.00

◆ *Pinus banksiana* 'Pendula', Weeping Jack Pine (zone 2) - Jack Pine grows near the Arctic Circle so it is one of the hardiest pines and also very tough. It can grow in almost pure sand and can tolerate drought. This is a form with weeping stems which can be staked to give some height or allowed to grow across the ground. [1'↑ × 10'↔] \$25.00

Pinus patula, Mexican Weeping Pine (zone 7?) - The long drooping needles mark a graceful pine. Quite different from our longleaf pine with a spreading canopy and smaller cones. [50'↑ × 30'↔] \$16.00

Pinus wallichiana, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree. [150'↑ × 35'↔] \$8.00, \$16.00

Pittosporum nanoides (zone 7) - A *Pittosporum* with narrow leaves. \$20.00

Pittosporum tobira "Korean" (zone 7) - Joan Dash has kindly sent us cuttings of this hardy strain of *Pittosporum* which we no longer grew. We offer this evergreen bush that is compact and seems to stay smaller than other strains. It has nice glossy leaves and wonderfully fragrant white flowers. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$25.00

Podocarpus chinensis (zone 7) - These are similar to *Podocarpus macrophyllus* but hardy to 0°F and this clone has needles about half as long (3"). [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00

Podocarpus macrophyllus, Buddhist Pine (zone 8) - Often grown in Japanese temple gardens where it can be pruned easily to traditional shapes. These plants were grown from cuttings I forgot about for 6 months in a plastic bag and not refrigerated. The cuttings developed callus while in the bag and rooted easily. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$16.00

Polyspora yunnanensis (formerly *Gordonia yunnanensis*)(zone 8B?) - This is a wonderful large evergreen tree from Yunnan near the Burma border. The original collection of seeds came from a tree 90 feet tall with a trunk diameter of 2.5 feet. Our plant in the greenhouse bloomed heavily with 5 inch white flowers in late summer. So far it has not proven to be hardy at 10°F. [90'↑ × 30'↔] \$25.00

Poncirus trifoliata var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. [15'↑ × 12'↔] 10 for \$125, \$16.00

Prunus × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5) - This attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage makes a show of semi-double shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Unlike most Cherries this one has an extended bloom season in early spring. This was developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. [12'↑ × 12'↔] \$12.00

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***Prunus mume* Cultivars and Selections**

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow very fast and this year many of the plants are 5+ feet tall so they will not fit in a box. We will prune them to 3.5 feet so they can be shipped.

[25'↑ × 25'↔]

'Bonita' - This one has medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree. 'Bonita' usually blooms in the middle of the Mume season and can produce a good crop of fruits. \$28.00

✧ 'Bridal Veil' - A weeping Mume with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

'Dawn' - This is one of the larger flowered Mumes with light pink flowers late in the season. \$28.00

✧ 'Fragrant Snow' - For us, this is the best white flowered variety, with large semi-double flowers and a strong pleasant scent. \$28.00

'Hokkai-bungo' - Last year this was the first Mume to bloom, with the darkest red flowers of any we have seen. The flowers are semi-double and the color is outstanding in the winter landscape. \$30.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers. \$28.00

'Kobai' (from Japan) - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$30.00

'Okitsu-akabana' - This variety has the largest flowers of any Mume we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most Mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double. \$28.00

◆ 'Ryogaku' - This is a white flowered variety from the JC Raulston Arboretum. \$28.00

'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this Mume are deep reddish pink and single. \$28.00

◆ 'Toji-bai' - This is a single white flowered cultivar that blooms in the middle of the season. This Mume should be excellent for bonsai since the branches of potted plants are enveloped in a profusion of flowers. \$28.00

'Trumpet' - This is one of the earliest bloomers, often starting in December. The flowers are single and pale pink. \$28.00

'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$28.00

'W. B. Clarke' - A weeping form. Medium pink semi-double flowers on arching branches. \$30.00

'Whiskers' - This has a deep pink flower with long anthers and blooms in the middle of the season. Often produces a double fruit (two fruits fused together) although in China they have varieties with up to four fruits fused together. \$28.00

◆ *Pseudotsuga sinensis*, Chinese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - This is a large tree from Yunnan, China related to the Douglas Fir found in the western US. Although we have not grown this species we have grown *Pseudotsuga wilsonii* for many years here in central NC, we expect *P. sinensis* to grow well in our warm and humid climate. We have a forest of seedlings which are doing well. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$5.00

◆ *Rhaphidophyllum hystrix*, Needle Palm (zone 6B) - This is one of the most cold-hardy palms and is being grown successfully in Washington, DC. The leaflets have a distinct corrugated texture and caution must be used when weeding around the base where sharp needles are concealed. This will form a large clump with many growing points and the three petaled blooms are red. [10'↑ × 15'↔] \$10.00

Sabal minor, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. [10'↑ × 15'↔] \$5.00

- Schima remotaserrata*, Scattertoothed Gugertree (zone 7B) - This *Schima* has proven to be the hardiest of the several species we have grown. Multiple clones of *S. remotaserrata* came through last winter's sudden drop to 9°F with excellent looking foliage. The flowers are creamy white and about one inch across but are produced in clumps at the ends of the branches in mid summer. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00
- Schizandra* sp., Small Leafed Magnolia Vine (zone 7) - A small leafed species collected in Sichuan. It has very showy fruits on vigorous vines. Climbs 50' tall. \$20.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Filoli' - Like the species this variety can become large, this one has distinctly blue glaucous foliage. [300'↑ × 50'↔] \$16.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Glauca', Blue Coast Redwood (zone 7) - The glaucous blue needles of this variety are very striking. I should warn you that Redwoods can reach 400' tall, although these start out growing almost as a ground cover. The plant will send a vertical shoot that becomes the leader and a nice straight trunk with time. [300'↑ × 50'↔] \$30.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Kelly's Prostrate', Spreading Coast Redwood (zone 7) - This form has dark green foliage and continues to grow as a groundcover for many years. The handsome foliage would be nice cascading over a wall and it can be grown in partial shade or sun. [5'↑ × 25'↔] \$25.00
- Sequoia sempervirens* 'Nana Pendula' or 'Cantab' or 'Prostrata' (zone 7B) - This is another spreading Redwood but this one has unusually broad needles. I have seen plants about 3 feet tall and 10 feet across. When this form develops a leader the name changes to 'Cantab' but the name can be changed back by cutting off the leader! This originated as a witch's broom. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Sinojackia xylocarpa* 'LaGrima', Fastigate Jacktree (zone 6) - This is an upright growing form of *Sinojackia* which produces *Styrax* like blooms in early spring. Interesting woody fruits are produced in the fall. [20'↑ × 6'↔] \$15.00
- ◆ *Stachyurus praecox* 'Aureomarginata' (zone 6) - This one has an impressive variegation with yellow edges to each leaf on a plant with long arching branches. The long hanging racemes of yellow flowers appear in profusion in very early spring. [12'↑ × 12'↔] \$12.00
- Stewartia monadelphica* (zone 6) - This small, fine-textured tree tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer and are followed by interesting capsules presented between two bracts. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful smooth rust-red color. This species is one of the most heat tolerant and grows well in the SE US. Fall color ranges from burgundy to orange-red or yellow. [30'↑ × 15'↔] \$6.00
- Stewartia pseudocamellia* var. *koreana*, Korean Stewartia (zone 5) - This small tree has a upright pyramidal shape and multi-season interest: 3" white flowers in June and July, red to reddish-purple fall color and exfoliating bark in various shades of gray, tan and orange. [25'↑ × 10'↔] \$20.00
- Stewartia rostrata* (zone 6) - This newer introduction from China is proving to be an outstanding garden plant. It grows to be a small tree with smooth, dark grey bark, but flowers freely at an early age and the plant is quite heat tolerant and easy to grow. The overall appearance and bloom is superficially more like *S. malacodendron* than others from Asia. The fruits turn a nice reddish color during late summer. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00
- × *Sycoparrotia semidecidua* (zone 7) - This semi-evergreen shrub has early spring flowers with reddish witch-hazel like flowers with yellow stamens developing later. The leathery leaves are intermediate between the parents, *Sycopsis* and *Parrotia* although the plant tends toward the *Parrotia* parent in plant form. The graceful arching branches would work well in a woodland setting. [12'↑ × 12'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Syringa* × *chinensis* 'Lilac Sunday', Rouen Lilac (zone 3) - This graceful shrub with willowy arching branches is shrouded in light purple flowers held in compound panicles. The flowers have the typical Lilac fragrance since this is a hybrid between *S. ×persica* and *S. vulgaris*. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$12.00
- Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$30.00

◆ = New this year ♂ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- Taiwania cryptomerioides*, Coffin Tree (zone 7) – This conifer is very similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Eventually this becomes a huge tree. I saw the original tree brought in by the Dodds during WWII and it is a very handsome tree with down sweeping branches with the characteristic parallel branchlets. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$25.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Cascade Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - We have a good supply of this new cultivar with very pendulous branches. Plant patent #12,296, unauthorized propagation prohibited. These grafted plants are 24" to 36". [6'↑ × 10'↔] \$60.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Peve Minaret' (zone 6) - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. A grove of these would fit in a small garden nicely. [20'↑ × 5'↔] \$50.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Schloss Herten', Dwarf Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This is a dwarf Bald Cypress which seems to develop an upright form. \$35.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Secrest' (zone 6) - This is a dwarf witch's broom found at Secrest Arboretum. Most of the growth tends to be horizontal and it will form an irregular flat bun shape. These are grafted plants. [3'↑ × 5'↔] \$35.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* "Wooster Broom" (zone 5) - Another dwarf Bald Cypress and a favorite of Pat McCracken. \$35.00
- Taxus chinensis*, Chinese Yew (zone 7?) - A heat tolerant yew that has grown well at the JC Raulston Arboretum. These seedlings will probably become a small tree for light shade. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Taxus chinensis* var. *hupehensis* (zone 5?) - This is a upright and spreading conifer with shorter needles than most Yews. We assume this Chinese Yew comes from Hupeh province in central China so we expect this to be quite cold hardy. \$6.00
- ◆ *Taxus × media* 'Beanpole', Fastigate Yew (zone 6) - 'Beanpole' describes this plant very well since it is a narrow columnar form. 'Beanpole' has very dark green leaves and closely held branches making a very formal column without pruning. [10'↑ × 1'↔] \$10.00
- Thuja plicata* 'Sunshine', Gold Western Red Cedar (zone 6) - This is a bright yellow form with upright growth. 100' tall by 40' wide. \$12.00
- ◆ *Thuja sutchuenensis*, Sichuan Arborvitae (zone 6?) - A new species we are unfamiliar with. \$6.00
- Torreya grandis*, Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) – These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has shorter needles that are less prickly than most *Torreya*, prickly needles distinguish *Torreya* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$6.00
- ◆ *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap' (zone 6) - In August 'Snowcap' "blooms" with white shoots at the tips of the branches. The shoots are completely white and contrast well with the dark green of the older foliage then gradually these fade to green. Only the second flush of growth has this white variegation and the spring growth is a handsome light green. This clone has good vigor and develops into a symmetrical small tree. It is at its best in light shade. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- Trachycarpus fortunei*, Windmill Palm (zone 7) – This tree palm can grow to 50 feet tall with a trunk covered with small fibers. These seedlings have hardy ancestors but still need to have the crown protected and kept dry during the winter. After the stem starts to grow upwards then the plant tolerates the cold and wet winters better. Pullen Park in Raleigh, NC has many nice palms growing there. [50'↑ × 20'↔] \$35.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. [8'↑ × 12'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Stewart's Gem', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - This is a very slow growing and compact form which develops into a nice round flattened ball shape. Canadian Hemlock does well in central NC with partial shade to full sun although it is only a moderate grower here. [2'↑ × 2'↔] \$15.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Stockman's Dwarf' (zone 4) - This is a semi-dwarf cultivar with pendulous growth tips.
[8'↑ × 8'↔] \$15.00

◆ *Tsuga sieboldii* 'Green Ball' (zone 5) - A dwarf form of the Japanese Hemlock with glossy needles. It is quite handsome and grows well in central NC. These are small rooted cuttings. \$5.00

◆ *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* 'Variegata' (zone 6) - This evergreen *Viburnum* has irregular cream splashes through the leaves and provides an impressive sight from across the garden. Unfortunately the variegation is unstable and a little pruning is necessary to remove solid green shoots. It performs best in light shade.
[12'↑ × 8'↔] \$35.00

LARGE PLANTS LIST

These are available in limited numbers and must be **picked up** at the nursery. ☒ only.

<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Pyramidalis'	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	\$85.00
<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	\$40.00	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	\$75.00
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	\$45.00	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> 'After Elizabeth'	\$75.00
<i>Cedrus deodara</i> 'Deep Cove'	\$75.00	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> 'Pine Level'	\$75.00
<i>Celtis sinensis</i> 'Green Cascade'	\$85.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Regina'	\$60.00
<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	\$35.00	<i>Magnolia sprengeri</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	\$85.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Susan'	\$30.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Wells Special'	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Vulcan'	\$50.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Blue Mound'	\$50.00	<i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	\$40.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera'	\$45.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$75.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Albospica'	\$25.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Ogon'	\$75.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Sungold'	\$30.00	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'Wilton Weeper'	\$75.00
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> var. <i>henryana</i>	\$25.00	<i>Picea koyanai</i>	\$60.00
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	\$50.00, \$85.00	<i>Pittosporum heterophyllum</i>	\$30.00
<i>Clethra fargesii</i>	\$85.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> "seedlings"	\$30.00
<i>Corylopsis gotoana</i>	\$25.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Bridal Veil'	\$40.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans Nana'	\$60.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Dawn'	\$60.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Gyokrugua'	\$60.00, \$85.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Hana Kami'	\$40.00, \$60.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Jindai'	\$60.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Omoi-no-mama'	\$40.00, \$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Nana Albospica'	\$85.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Rosebud'	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Sekkan'	\$25.00, \$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Toji-bai'	\$40.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> 'Glaucua'	\$50.00, \$75.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'W. B. Clarke'	\$50.00, \$60.00
<i>Cunninghamia konishii</i>	\$50.00, \$75.00	<i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i>	\$85.00
<i>Cyrilla racemosum</i>	\$35.00, \$75.00	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$30.00, \$60.00
<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	\$30.00, \$60.00, \$75.00	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	\$30.00, \$48.00	<i>Sassafras tsumu</i>	\$30.00, \$60.00
<i>Edgeworthia papyrifera</i>	\$30.00, \$48.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i>	\$60.00
<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>	\$60.00	<i>Stewartia serrata</i>	\$60.00, \$75.00
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	\$85.00	<i>Styrax americana</i>	\$85.00
<i>Hydrangea sargentiana</i> (?)	\$75.00	× <i>Sycoparrotia semidecidua</i>	\$50.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'	\$30.00, \$40.00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	\$50.00, \$85.00
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (male)	\$45.00, \$60.00, \$75.00	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Aurescens'	\$30.00
<i>Ilex</i> × <i>wandoensis</i>	\$25.00	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	\$35.00, \$85.00
<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Thuja</i> × 'Green Giant'	\$45.00
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Hortzmann'	\$95.00	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Hetz Midget'	\$75.00
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	\$60.00	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Seiju'	\$85.00
<i>Juniperus rigida</i> 'Pendula'	\$35.00	<i>Viburnum atrocyanium</i>	\$35.00
<i>Lagerstromia faureii</i> 'Townhouse'	\$85.00	<i>Viburnum cinnamomifolium</i>	\$50.00
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> 'Brenda'	\$150.00	<i>Viburnum</i> × 'Conoy'	\$35.00

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HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

- Agapanthus inapertus* ssp. *pendula* 'Graskop' (zone 7) - A fully deciduous Lily-of-the-Nile that is hardy. The small, deep blue-purple flowers hang from the floral head atop a 3' stem. \$20.00
- ◆ *Amorphophallus bulbifer* (zone 8) - This Voodoo Lily sends up an apricot colored spathe in June with the characteristic scent of this group of plants. The leaf is quite interesting with a watermelon rind mottled petiole topped by leaflets edged with bright pink. The leaf can reach about four feet tall and almost as wide. Where the leaflets come together a curious shiny lump grows into a corm and when the leaf dies down a new plant is planted about 3 feet from the mother plant. These small corms or the larger ones can be stored dry indoors over the winter to be planted in the spring. \$12.00
- Amorphophallus konjac*, Voodoo Lily (zone 6 for small corms, zone 8 for blooming size corms) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter. Small corms are hardy to zone 6, but large ones should be dug up in the autumn for indoor bloom. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). Unlike some other members of this genus, this species is very easy to cultivate.
small corms, larger corms (4" diameter), budded \$8.00, \$20.00, \$50.00
- Cyclamen hederifolium* (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. Grow them in shade where they self-seed. Blooming size. \$8.00
- ◆ *Helleborus* × *hybridus* "Pine Knot Select", Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Hellebores are very useful perennials with interest in all seasons. The long lasting flowers start blooming in late winter followed by the greenish bracts and seedpods. The foliage has nice appeal throughout the year and is a good choice for partial to light shade. Although they will survive in full shade I recommend planting them in good light for the best performance. These are seedlings from selected plants grown by Judith and Dick Tyler. These will have a range of colors from white to pink to dark purple. \$10.00
- ◆ *Helleborus* × *hybridus* "Southern Belle Strain", Double Flowered Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Double flowered Hellebores can have many petals, enlarged nectaries or both many petals and enlarged nectaries. My favorites are the ones with enlarged nectaries which are like an anemone form Camellias and are very cute. These seedlings are the result of hand pollinations of two double flowered plants so about 85% of the seedlings will have semi-double, anemone or double flowers. \$20.00
- ◆ *Musa velutina*, Self-peeling Banana (zone 7) - This small Banana grows typical Banana leaves to about 6 feet tall and often blooms in late summer with yellow flowers surrounded by bright pink bracts. The flowers are followed by small red bananas which contain lots of seed but nothing to eat. The developing bananas are fun to watch develop so you get an idea where bananas come from. The plants are quite hardy and will make a nice clump with a little winter mulch. I recommend planting these out in late spring. \$8.00
- Primula vulgaris* hybrids (zone 6) - These are hybrids of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, pink, blue to purple. At this time a limited number of seedlings of various colors are being offered but specific colors are not guaranteed. In spring we will have specific color strains.
Specify color. Spring Shipment.
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Seedlings in Blue and purple shades, Magenta and red shades, | |
| Pastel shades, Blue with white picotee border. | \$8.00 |
| Seedlings of Unknown flower color. | \$6.00 |

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
September 2005

camforest@aol.com

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 10, 2006

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

DELIVERY ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For shipping **East** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$12.00 per order
on orders over \$48.00 add 25%

For shipping **West** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$15.00 per order
on orders over \$30.00 add 40%

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Payment by: ☐ - Check or Money Order Enclosed ☐ - Visa ☐ - MasterCard
Card Number:
Expiration Date:
Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Desired Shipping Date:

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$12.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and Fedex, minimum \$12.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and Fedex, minimum \$15.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon and Washington**, plants must be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states. We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March). We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from October 1 til May 10, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

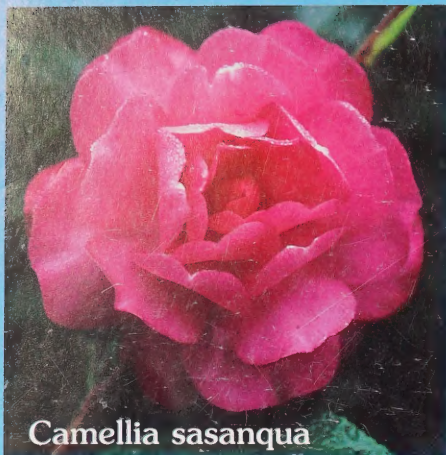
Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

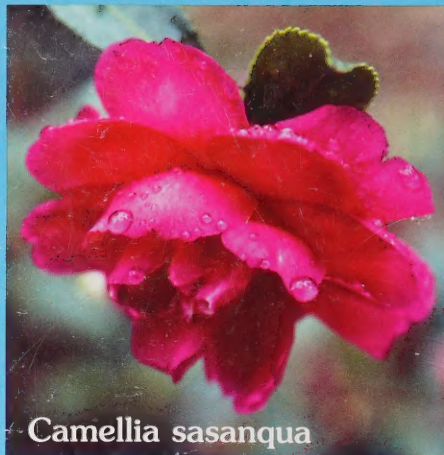
We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



Camellia sasanqua

'Chansonette'



Camellia sasanqua

'Hi-inkô'

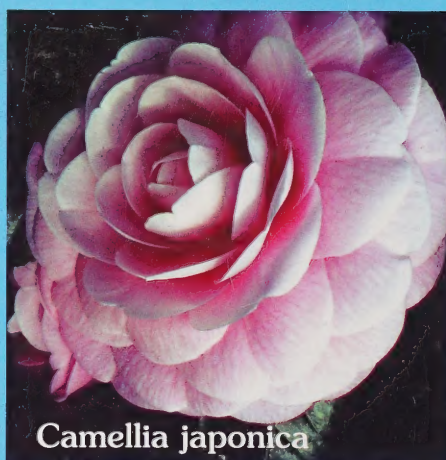


Camellia X

'Autumn Spirit'

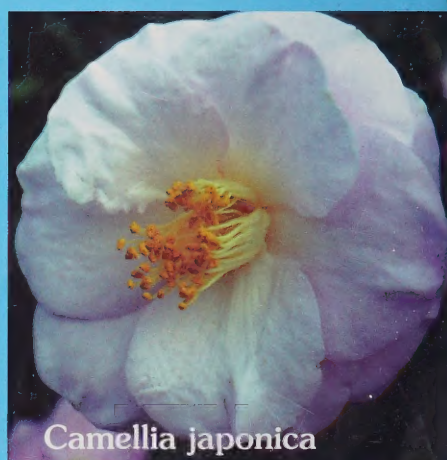


Ilex pedunculosa



Camellia japonica

'Pink Perfection'



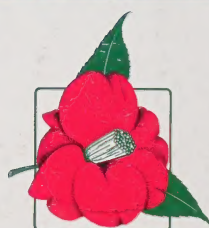
Camellia japonica

'Autumn Blush'



Camellia X

'Japanese Fantasy'



**CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY**

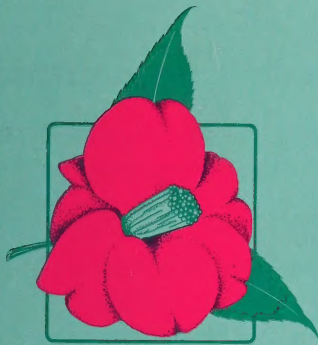
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茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia japonica
'Dahlongega'



Camellia sasanqua
'Sarrel'

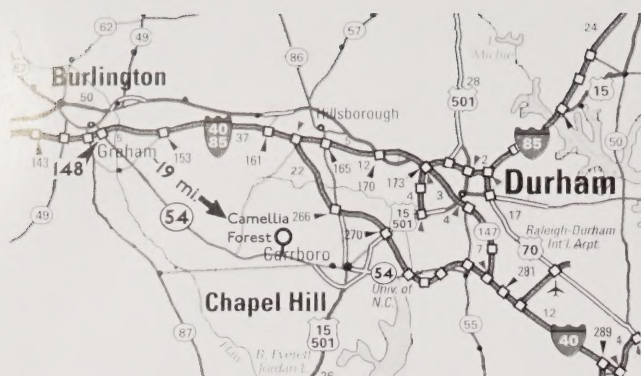


Camellia japonica
'Destiny'



Camellia japonica
'Royal Velvet'

FALL 2006



Directions to the Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go one block and turn right on Carrie Road. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

From the west on I-40/I-85 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto & U-Haul, 0.5 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto Carrie Rd. At 0.2 miles down Carrie Rd. take the left fork, we are the first driveway on the right.

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery

9701 Carrie Road

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

Fax: (919) 960-7690

E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Web: www.camforest.com

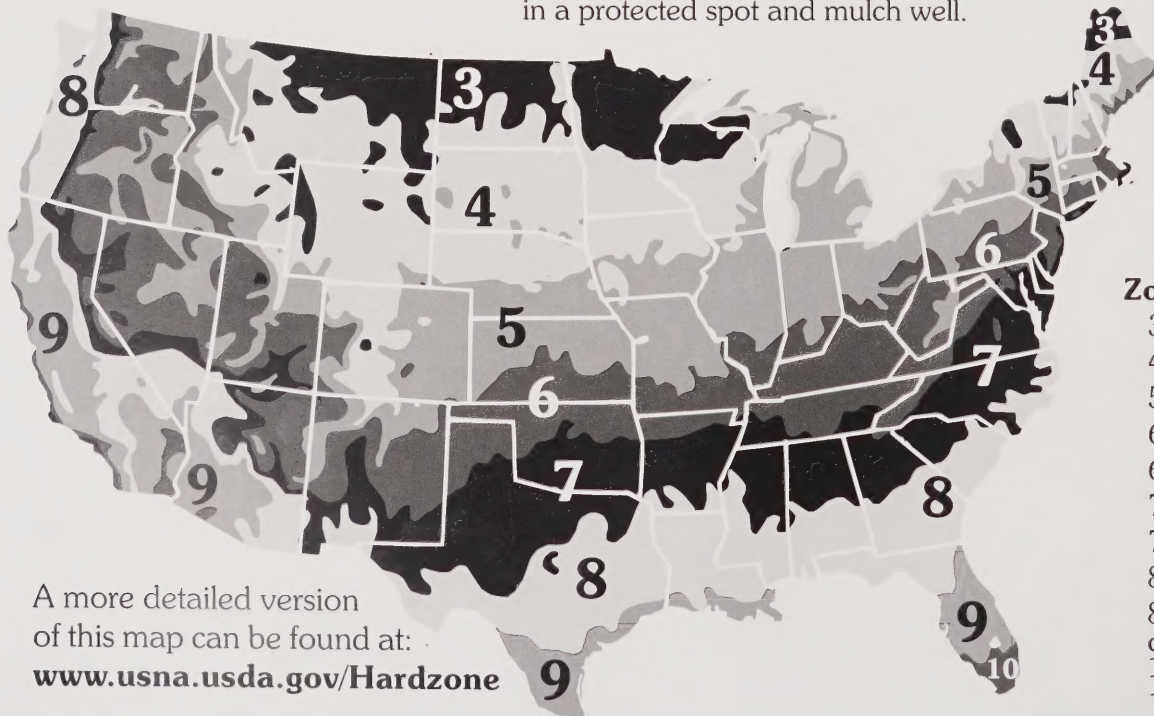
Notes:

Symbols & Abbreviations

- ◆ = New this year
- CF = Camellia Forest Selection
- ✕ = Camellia Forest Introduction
- ☒ = Too Large for Shipping

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The micro-climate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites. Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

A more detailed version of this map can be found at: www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Although this last winter was quite mild (the lowest temperature was 18°F) there were some sudden drops following mild periods which were hard on some of the winter blooming plants. *Abutilon megapotanicum* and *Cinnamomum porrectum* both made it through the winter without any twig dieback which is amazing. The seed crop on many of the Camellias is very heavy and some of the species which are not very hardy even have a good crop of seeds outdoors.

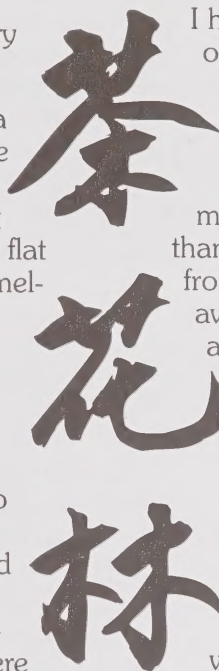
We have started an expansion of the nursery at a nearby location where we can efficiently produce high quality plants. We are not abandoning the secluded present location but the ever increasing number of plants required more water and some flat space. We will continue to grow dependable Camellias for North Carolina and the world, exciting landscaping plants and a few exotic and rare specimens. My private collection keeps growing and, as the plants grow, I can add them to those that we propagate and sell.

One of the other objectives of the expansion is to have a good space for selection of new hybrids and trials of new varieties. My father, Dr. Clifford Parks continues to breed Camellias and other plants but has no good area to plant all his seedlings. We have started to clear an area where there is ideal light and plenty of space for trials of Camellias, evergreen Magnolias and other woody plants. We think it is very important to have very good sun and are leaving only a few pines. Maintaining the planting will be the challenge until the Camellias develop into trees and provide enough shade to keep down the weeds. We also have the opportunity to expand our breeding program and experiment with new species as well as extend current directions of exploration.

Some current selections from my dad's breeding have been identified but we need to build up some stock before releasing them so I will just tantalize you with the thought of a clear red fall bloomer and a very showy white fall bloomer. These should be available next year. Some new Camellias available this year include: 'Betty Ridley', a formal double fall bloomer; 'Egao Corkscrew', contorted growth and very nice flowers; 'Rendezvous', a *williamsii* with formal double red flowers, and *Camellia puniceiflora*, a tiny flowered *Camellia* with very different foliage.

We have named a pair of Aucubas from a wild collection my dad made over twenty years ago. These very compact selections are called 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan'. There are many new plants offered this year but some of the most exciting include *Cornus alternifolia* 'Argentea', *Cornus controversa* 'Variegata', 3 new cultivars of *Fothergilla gardenia*, some *Cryptomerias*, *Metasequoia* 'Jack Frost', 'Niescke Cream',

'White Spot', *Pseudotaxus chienii*, *Taxodium distichum* 'Crazy Horse', McClaren Falls', 'Peve Yellow', *Symplocos paniculata*, *Daphne genkwa* and *Castanopsis sclerophylla*. A new release from Pat McCracken is a showy white variegated *Metasequoia* 'Snow Flurry'.



I had two successful trips to China last year, on the first we adopted our daughter, Julia and the second we visited a new part of China and tried to figure out the *Camellia* species puzzle a little bit more. Julia is a wonderful addition to the family and as my friend Tom says "She is more beautiful than any of the plants you have brought back from China". Alexander is now eight and was awarded the "Most well rounded student" award in his second grade class. Thankfully, these children keep me from working all the time so I may be at school or soccer instead of helping at the nursery.

On the second trip to China I traveled with my dad and some Australians including Bob Cherry. We saw some new species (for me) including a more temperate yellow flowered species. Unfortunately we were chased away from the yellow *Camellia* by officials who did not think we should be there. An old local who discovered the plant did show us a few blooming plants. Along the path through rural China we passed trees with metal labels written in Latin - a really unexpected sight. Probably more exciting for me was seeing ancient wild Camellias at a Buddhist site. This forest of Camellias had specimens with trunks of over a foot in diameter and were the largest Camellias I have ever seen. Camellias are common in China but large trees are very rare, most have been cut back for firewood multiple times. Also interesting was the nursery industry in China. Ball and burlap Camellias are dug by hand with tiny root balls and wrapped with grass fiber ropes. The only way we could understand this was that Sichuan is cloudy and rainy all the time so the plants don't dry out. The plants we saw were often familiar cultivars such as 'ACS Jubilee', 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' and 'Gene Phillips'.

If you call or visit you may meet Jaishree Hart and Martine Nehrig. Jaishree is a super hard worker who is managing production and Martine adeptly manages the details of shipping and marketing. We hope to see or hear from you this fall or spring. I am looking for any reports of the cold hardness of Camellias especially the species *C. cuspidata* and *cheiangoleosa*.

- David

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small **mail order** nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be **open Saturdays** (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in the Fall and Spring (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, including items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants (☒) that cannot be shipped.

Our plants are located at Carrie Road.

The **Fall Open House** will be three week-ends in October (10/6-8, 10/13-15 and 10/20-22), the **Spring Open House** will be March 16-18, and the first three week-ends in April (4/6-8, 4/13-15 and 4/20-22). Our best selection is at the fall open house and it is also a good time of year to plant.

Address and Directions to the nursery are on the **inside front cover**.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$34 for one plant and \$56 for two 2 year old plants (including S & H). Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea Plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. (Optional) For Oolong Tea the leaves need to ferment or oxidize for a different flavor. Between steps 2 and 4 the leaves are placed in thin layers on a tray in a shady location for 1 to 3 days before being heated.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy garden worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one of a kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

- 1 year old plants cost **\$10 to \$15** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1 or 2 quart pots.
- 2 year old plants cost **\$20 to \$22** and are 10 to 24 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.
- 3 year old plants cost **\$30** and are 2 to 3 feet tall in 2 gallon pots.
- 4 year old plants cost **\$50** and are 30 to 42 inches tall and bushy in 3 gallon pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped, these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$35 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden. (☒ only)

Camellia Seeds

We have an excellent crop of seeds again this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large numbers of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature.

Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary. Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia brevistyla, *japonica*, *oleifera*, *sasanqua*, *sasanqua* × *oleifera*.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia japonica only, 100 grams of seeds ...\$20.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa, *cuspidata*, *granthamiana*, *transnokoensis*.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$5.00

Camellia sinensis, Tea: 'Guangzhou', Korean, 'Large Leaf', 'Rosea', 'Small Leaf', var. *assamica*, var. *quinquebracteata*, and *C. ptilophylla*.

5 seeds of any one type, some in limited supply.. ...\$3.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Collected Species of the Genus *Camellia*, an Illustrated Outline

(in English and Chinese)

By Gao Jiying, Clifford R. Parks and Du Yuequiang

One hundred and eighty-eight *Camellia* species are described in this comprehensive volume with lavish color photos of flowers, foliage and habit. For each species the botanical characteristics, distribution and horticultural merits are discussed in English and Chinese. The species are grouped into sections which helps sort the many species into plants with similar characteristics. The distribution and elevation information helps one think about hardiness and adaptability to different climates. As the Chinese have grown some of these species there is useful information for the garden culture and breeding potential of many species. Of course the features of the plant are described quite completely down to the perules and chromosome number. Only 2500 books were printed and these will not be available in your local bookstore. Proceeds from the sale of the book will go to my father for *Camellia* breeding and research.

\$85 plus \$10 for shipping and handling

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall. In the last few years hurricanes and ice storms have removed most of the scattered pines I had carefully preserved and I am left with lots of sun on my Camellias. A few plants show winter cold and sun injury but most plants are flourishing with heavy bud set and multiple flushes of growth each year. Often more sun is better than less sun as there is less competition from trees and more water and nutrients for the Camellias.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected *Camellia* cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by (zone 6B) following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates* provides good information on *Camellia* culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall-blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. The few fall blooming *C. japonica* selections are listed with the Sasanquas and described in the *C. japonica* section. Selections originally introduced by Camellia Forest are marked by ☒.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids

Sasanquas start blooming at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanquas can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the parentage of hybrids is listed at the end of the description. Cultivated Sasanquas are probably all introgressed hybrids with *C. japonica* and should be called *C. ×hiemalis*.

- ☒(*C. japonica*) 'Autumn Lantern' (zone 7A) - Single pink. (see page 15)
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ☒(*C. japonica*) 'Autumn Mist' (zone 7A) - Single light pink. (see page 15)
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Autumn Moon' (zone 7) - This fine new white sasanqua has formal double flowers and super vigorous growth. The blooms start early and are very showy in the garden. The plant has a narrow upright form and is a good choice for a hedge.
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ☒'Autumn Sun' (zone 7A) - The rose-red semi-double flowers are produced in mid-autumn on this compact and robust shrub. The original plant was planted in a very sunny location and has shiny dark green leaves all year long. The plant form is upright but very compact with dense growth. \$22.00
- ☒'Autumn Sunrise' (zone 7) - This is a favorite of Clifford Parks because it is one of the earliest sasanquas to start blooming in the fall and the heavy bloom is quite striking. The white flowers have a red tip on each petal which gives great contrast. The flowers are cup shaped as they open and are large singles. The plant grows vigorously and has a nice dense and upright habit. \$12.00
- 'Chansonette' (zone 7) - This spreading grower has brilliant pink flowers and may reach 5 feet tall by 8 feet wide in ten years. This is a seedling of 'Shishigashira' and has almost formal double flowers with petals that become ruffled with age.
\$12.00 and \$25.00
- ☒'Christmas Eve' (zone 7B) - This recent introduction blooms in December and January with bright pink flowers. The flowers are rather large and quite resistant to light freezes which allows a display of color when most plants are dormant. The plant is very vigorous and becomes a small tree in 15 years. The new growth is bronze red and then fades to a deep glossy green. 'Christmas Eve' is an excellent choice for the Gulf Coast or California or other zone 8-9 areas where the blooms can be enjoyed without interruption, but we usually get a display of blooms in central NC in a protected garden site. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumigata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian')
\$15.00
- 'Dawn' = 'Ginryu' (zone 7A) - This heavy bloomer opens in late fall and has white flowers with traces of pink at the petal tips. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. (*C. ×vernalis*)
\$12.00
- ◆'Dazzler' (zone 7) - Brilliant rose red semi-double flowers are produced early in the fall.
\$12.00

◆ = New this year ☒ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections and Hybrids (continued)**

- ◆ 'Egao Corkscrew' (zone 7) - The contorted stems and very double flowers make this sport quite different from the parent, 'Egao'. My plant produces flowers with a nice rose form not the semi-double of the parent. From November until March I will have some blooms on a rather spreading plant.
\$15.00 and \$25.00
- 'Fuji-no-yuki' (zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium, double flower on an outstanding upright and compact shrub. The flower bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing as the flower ages.
\$10.00 and \$20.00
- 'Gingetsu' (zone 7) - "Silver Moon" (trans.) has large white single flowers with reddish markings on the outside of the petal tips. The plant is vigorous and in the sun makes a dense upright shrub. A Higo *sasanqua* recognized by the Higo *sasanqua* society.
\$15.00
- 'Hi-inkô' (zone 7) - "Scarlet Toned Red" (trans.) is a very early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal double flowers on a plant with spreading growth. As the flowers age the color can turn to a purplish red.
\$22.00
- 'Irihi no umi' (zone 7) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. The foliage is a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form.
\$10.00 and \$20.00
- ◆ 'Jean May' (zone 7A) - This popular old dependable variety has shell pink double blossoms. The three inch diameter flowers are produced in profusion from early October to the end of November usually. The plant is bushy with small and glossy leaves.
\$15.00
- ✧ 'Midnight Lover' (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep burgundy red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other *sasanquas* in your garden. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King')
\$12.00 and \$22.00
- ✧ 'Moon Festival' (zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. (*C. sasanqua* × (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*))
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ (*C. japonica*) 'October Affair' (zone 7B) - Formal double. (See page 16)
\$12.00 and \$50.00
- 'Our Linda' (zone 7) - This has some of the largest double flowers of the *Sasanquas* with the petals held in a symmetrical and 3D manner. The petal color is a light rose pink contrasted with dark green foliage. The plant tends to be bushy and form a rounded shrub.
\$10.00
- ✧ 'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7) - 'Pink Butterfly' has bright pink single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October and November). Very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an outstanding specimen plant or an excellent choice for a colorful hedge.
\$12.00 and \$22.00
- ✧ 'Pink Goddess' (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance.
\$12.00
- ✧ 'Pink Serenade' (zone 7) - Several large plants in the garden and greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness and strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or shrub border.
\$22.00

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

***Camellia sasanqua* Selections and Hybrids (continued)**

- ‘Reverend Ida’ (zone 7) - A striking new plant from Bobby Green in Fairhope, Alabama. This is a seedling of ‘Shishigashira’ and has a similar growth habit, which is spreading and quite compact. The flower is a small semi-double of an intense dark reddish-pink. \$10.00 and \$20.00
- ‘Sarrel’ (zone 7B) - This spreading plant could easily be kept under two feet tall with a little pruning or training of the branches. The first time my plant bloomed I had to run for the camera since it was a perfect formal double pink flower. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$12.00
- ‘Seikaiha’ (zone 7B) - “Quiet Ocean Waves” (trans.) has formal double to rose form double white flowers with outer petals having pink markings. Individual blooms on this plant are quite showy due to the large size and nice form. The plant grows about as wide as tall and has nice stiff branches. \$22.00
- ◆ ‘Seventh Desire’ (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. This one blooms very early and can carpet the ground with pink petals. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Asahi-no-ume’ seedling) \$12.00 and \$22.00
- ‘Shikishima’ (zone 7A) - The word ‘Shikishima’ is a poetic name for Japan and this *Sasanqua* is a good choice to represent the contry. The double flowers are a medium pink and especially appealing when they first open. The lanceolate (narrow) leaves have a nice dark green color and the plant grows quite densely without pruning. \$20.00
- ‘Shishigashira’ (zone 7A) - “Lion’s Head” (trans.) is a reddish pink double which is very free flowering but a slow spreading grower. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. Although this is a spreading plant with time the plant will reach five feet tall or more. \$12.00 and \$20.00
- ‘Showa-no-sakae’ (zone 7A) - “Glory of Showa” (trans.) has a light pink peony form flower on a plant with spreading growth when young although the plant can get huge with great age. \$12.00
- ‘Sparkling Burgandy’ (zone 7A) - This is one of my favorites since it is usually the first to start blooming and is a profuse bloomer. The blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$12.00
- ◆ ‘Uncle Toi’ (zone 7) - Pink single flowers are produced on a plant with smaller leaves. \$12.00
- ◆ ‘Yoi Machi’ (zone 7B) - One of our hybrids first introduced in Japan. This fine-textured *Camellia* has white petals with pink margins and flowers from late fall to late winter. The delicate markings on the buds and flowers are very lovely. We recommend this one for zone 9 or greenhouse growing in colder areas where it will bloom until March. (*C. sasanqua* × *C. fraterna*) \$22.00 and \$40.00 ☒
- ‘Yuletide’ (zone 7) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming *Camellias* and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas. There are two thing to do: 1) cross this with early blooming reds such as ‘Midnight Lover’; and ‘Yuletide’ does make fertile seeds 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on freezing nights. \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00
- ‘Yume’ (zone 7B) - “Dream” (trans.) is a profuse mid-winter bloomer with single flowers and a spreading growth habit. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual; often the petals appear to alternate white and pink. A slight fragrance is present from the *C. yuhsienensis* parent. It produces seeds freely and I have had one seedling produce the same petal variegation so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Shishigashira’ × *C. yuhsienensis*) \$22.00

◆ = New this year ✎ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Cold Hardy Fall Bloomers

In recent years hardy fall-blooming strains have been developed by hybridizing *C. sasanqua* with a closely related Chinese species, *C. oleifera*. These fall-blooming hybrids are becoming standard fare in the coldest areas where camellias are grown.

✧ 'Autumn Spirit' (zone 6A) - This exceptional selection starts blooming very early in the season with some of the most intensely colored flowers of any of the cold hardy fall bloomers. Many bright deep pink petals make up the small to medium sized peony form flowers. This bushy plant has small deep green leaves and is a moderate to vigorous grower. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate)

\$12.00 and \$22.00

✧ 'Mason Farm' (zone 6A) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink and it blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. (*C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* F₂ segregate)

\$12.00 and \$22.00

✧ 'Survivor' (zone 6A) - We believe 'Survivor' to be one of the hardiest Camellias and if you want to push the limits try one of these. It is a vigorous growing shrub and produces an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for a large specimen or for use as a hedge. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other Camellias in this area. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*)

\$12.00 and \$22.00

✧ 'Twilight Glow' (zone 6A) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nicely shaped and dense bush. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* segregate)

\$12.00 and \$60.00 ☒

◆ = New this year ✧ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Ackerman selections - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living *Camellia* plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of many hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. We have found the cold tolerance to be similar to our own hybrids listed above. In general these plants are heavy bloomers and produce a colorful show in mid-autumn. Dr. Ackerman's book, **Growing Camellias in Cold Climates** has more detailed information on these plants and camellia culture in zone 7 and colder.

'Ashton's Pride' (zone 6A) - From a distance 'Ashton's Pride' is an unusual *Camellia* because the leaves are small and narrow and the branches tend to weep slightly. It sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is from October until December for us. The growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki') \$12.00 and \$15.00

'Frost Princess' (zone 6B) - This is one of the showiest of Dr. Ackerman's hybrids because of the relatively large double flowers and early bloom. The peony form flowers are a deep iridescent lavender pink contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The vigorous growth tends to grow at odd angles. This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. (*C. × hiemalis* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera*) \$12.00 and \$22.00

'Londontowne Blush' (zone 6A) - This is a pale pink semi-double with 10 petals that blooms in October and November. The plant has dark green leaves and an upright growth form. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua*) \$50.00

'Snow Flurry' (zone 6A) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are among the first fall blooming Camellias. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighed down by the large number of flowers. When young the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this into a nice rounded form. This is one of David's favorites. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) \$22.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Charm' (zone 6A) - The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open in October and November. (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera*) \$50.00

'Winter's Interlude' (zone 6A) - This bicolor anemone form flower blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. The bloom season is late October into December. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Joy' (zone 6A) - This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira') × *C. oleifera*) \$22.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Rose' (zone 6A) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Very pale pink double flowers are produced in profusion in the fall. (*C. oleifera* × *C. × hiemalis* 'Otome') \$10.00 and \$15.00

'Winter's Snowman' (zone 6A) - Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and open in November and December. The new growth flushes have a nice wine color for some spring time color interest. An excellent choice for a hedge since it grows rapidly. ((*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira') × *C. oleifera*) \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

Growing Camellias in Cold Climates by Dr. William L. Ackerman clearly states the methods, varieties and cautions of growing Camellias in USDA zone 7 and colder. Customers often ask for a good book on growing Camellias and I highly recommend this book for colder areas such as Washington, DC and north. I also find the information on growing Camellias appropriate for us in North Carolina. This book covers a wide range of subjects relating to Camellias not just cold hardiness. For example, Camellia breeding and diseases are both discussed and this is relevant to all Camellia growers. Hardy varieties are described with color photos of most of the varieties. \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping & Handling

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Tea Plants

These varieties are the plants that green, black, white and oolong tea is produced from. Each type (green vs. black) is made using different amounts of "fermenting" and processing before drying of the leaves. I have made tea from many of these varieties and found the taste to be very similar from one variety to the next if the same processing is used. I'm sure a professional tea taster could tell the difference between large leaf and small leaf tea but I can't taste any difference. The one exception is that 'Rosea' makes a stronger tea with a smoky taste. Tea is harvested many times a year (as often as every 10 days) so a large plant can produce quite a bit of tea but a hedge may be needed to supply a family with a daily supply. Freshly made tea is much superior to tea which has stored for even a few months. Tea blooms in early fall to early winter.

Camellia ptilophylla (zone 7B) - This tea has slight differences from *C. sinensis* so we are listing this as a separate species rather than a variety of *C. sinensis*. It is a small tree from Guangdong province with leaves up to 7 inches long and pubescence (small hairs) on most surfaces except the top of the leaf blade. Because of the hairs it is used to make "White-hair tea" which is a special high-quality tea.
\$12.00 and \$22.00

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (zone 7B) - A very large leaf form of tea from southern and southwestern China. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing and can reach 50 feet tall with a trunk three feet in diameter in the forests of southwestern Yunnan, China.
\$12.00 and \$22.00

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) - A form of tea with rather large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The origin of these is Guangdong province in southern China so these are suitable for warm and humid areas such as Florida and the gulf states.
\$12.00 and \$22.00

Camellia sinensis, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall.
\$22.00

Camellia sinensis, Large-leaf tea (zone 7A) - What sets this variety apart from the others is the large and leathery leaves and it can be identified just by feeling the thickness of a single leaf. The plant becomes a multi-trunked tree to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and produces many nickel sized fruits. When harvesting tea this has the advantage that your bag fills up much faster because the shoots are larger.
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea.
\$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis var *sinensis*, Small-leaf tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than 6 feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade although the ideal situation is light shade or half a day of sun. This variety is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe (see page 2), tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor.
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

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Camellia Species

These plants are mostly what you would find in the wild in China and are described in more detail in the **Collected Species of the Genus Camellia, an Illustrated Outline**. Most of the species we offer have some horticultural merit such as striking foliage or impressive floral displays. Many of these species have not been in United States gardens for long so we can only guess some of the attributes such as hardiness. Included in this section are both fall and spring bloomers.

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - This highly variable species from the mountains of southeastern China is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are produced in the fall and can vary in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is a dark green, relatively small and fairly dense. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives and thrives in exposed severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate.
\$22.00 and \$50.00

Camellia costei (zone 8?) - This small leafed species makes an impressive display of small white flowers in the spring. The fine textured foliage is narrow and delicate and has a reddish cast to the new growth. The flowers are 1 to 2 cm in diameter and have a slight fragrance. The species is widespread in SE China from Hubei to Guangdong.
\$20.00 and \$50.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (2" across) white flowers in the late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge and are displayed on willowy growth. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. These seedlings come from plants originating in the Huang Shan (Yellow mountains) in Anhwei province near the northern limits of Camellias in China.
\$10.00 and \$20.00

Camellia fluviatilis (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small (1 inch) white flowers are followed by small green to red fruits.
\$12.00

Camellia furfuracea (zone 8?) - While this species has striking foliage the greenish cream flowers have a minimal ornamental display in late winter and early spring. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long with indented veins and a rather stiff texture. This one can become a small tree up to 30 feet tall. The fruits are unusual with a flaky furfuraceous surface which means it has a rough brownish scaly appearance. The species is widespread in SE China, Vietnam and Laos.
\$8.00 and \$22.00

Camellia grijsii (zone 7B) - This is another species from southeastern China with very small leaves with impressed veins. At first this does not look like a *Camellia* because of the highly textured leaves but the white flowers are *Camellia* like. The 2" flowers have 5-6 petals and open in early spring with a slight fragrance. It makes a nice looking compact shrub.
\$50.00

Camellia nitidissima (zone 9) - THE yellow Camellia is actually just one of many yellow flowered species of Camellias. The flowers are a bright yellow and the petals are thick and waxy. The flower buds are spherical like *C. sinensis* and these open to small flowers which hang down all along the stems during the spring bloom season. *C. nitidissima* is found in Guangxi province of southern China where there is very little frost and probably can only be grown outdoors in central Florida or California. The foliage is large with indented veins and a glossy upper surface. This species is the parent of only a handful of pale yellow hybrids after decades of work by many people around the world. It once sold for thousands of dollars.
\$15.00

Camellia obtusifolia (zone 7) - This species produces an abundance of small white flowers in the autumn and develops cinnamon colored bark with age. The plant is very similar to *C. brevistyla*. The wild distribution range includes Jiangxi, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces.
\$20.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7A) - Most years our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The brown fruits are massive and are the size of oranges and most seeds germinate. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and distinctive with a glossy light green-grayish cast.
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

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Camellia Species (continued)

Camellia oleifera, Oil Tree Camellia (zone 6B) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil and may be a future crop here in the SE United States. These seedlings will eventually grow to 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$15.00

Camellia puniceiflora (zone 7B at least) - This fall blooming plant is unusual because the 1 inch flowers are pink while most fall blooming species are white. A large number of flowers and fruits are produced and cold hardiness seems to be good. This relative of *C. sasanqua* has small leaves and grows about as fast as *C. sasanqua*. \$50.00

Camellia roseaflora 'Cascade' (zone 7B) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids and blooms in the early spring. \$15.00

Camellia transnokoensis (zone 7B) - Three years ago I saw a friend had planted this species in his garden and I predicted it would not make it through the winter. It has been doing fine and bloomed in March to my great surprise and excitement. The graceful branches are covered with tiny pointed leaves and a profusion of 1.5 inch flowers. The buds have red markings and open to a pure white. This is a parent of several showy cluster flowered hybrids and the cold hardiness is exciting because this is such a different looking *Camellia*. \$50.00

Camellia vietnamensis (zone 8B) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. Large white flowers are usually high up in the branches of this extremely vigorous growing tree. These seedlings are from the larger leafed form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later, usually in late winter. This is an example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$50.00

SPRING-BLOOMING CAMELLIAS:

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In central North Carolina we often get a few blooms during mild periods in January but the main bloom season starts in February or March when the weather moderates. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years, plants will reach 6 to 10 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series"

The following varieties are the most cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars available and are the best choice for growing outdoors in zone 6, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. A protected site is very important when growing Camellias in colder areas and spring planting is highly recommended. The "April series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. The "April series" survived our coldest recorded winter when the temperature dropped to -9°F. Several of our selections, some of Dr. Ackerman's selections and a few old tested varieties are also listed here.

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series" (continued)

- ✧ 'April Blush' (zone 6B) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic *Camellia* bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. The relatively slow growth guarantees dense leaves and a plant of smaller stature. ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley')
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'April Dawn' (zone 6B) - The candy-stripe flowers make this a unique plant for several reasons. The flowers are mostly white with a few deep pink streaks which makes it special and occasional branch sports will result in various color patterns such as half deep pink and half white flowers. The formal double flowers are produced in profusion over a long season from mid to late season. The habit of the plant is upright and very vigorous. At first young plants will grow rapidly and after a few years they fill in very nicely. A five foot specimen in New Jersey has bloomed well for several years. ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Herme')
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'April Kiss' (zone 6B) - This vigorous grower has small pinkish-red formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud-set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Reg Ragland')
\$50.00
- ✧ 'April Melody' (zone 6B) - This compact, erect and moderate grower has single rose red blooms. 'April Melody' starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett')
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'April Pink' (zone 6B) - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of 'Pink Perfection' but the plant was one to survive -9°F in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March (mid-season) here in NC. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka')
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'April Remembered' (zone 6A) - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Bernice Boddy'. I believe this to be one of the hardiest Camellias. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley')
\$12.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'April Rose' (zone 6A) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. The medium sized blooms are very pretty and bloom late in the season. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only *Camellia* among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka')
\$22.00
- ✧ 'April Snow' (zone 6B) - This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. The medium to large flowers open late in the season. Good white flowered clones have been the most difficult to select in general because the white petals show cold injury much more easily than pinks and reds. The leaves are exceptionally large and very hardy. ('Triphosa' × 'Betty Sheffield Supreme')
\$50.00
- ✧ 'April Tryst' (zone 6B) - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a nicely shaped plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over along period in the middle to late part of the season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center off the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (Seedling of 'Yours Truly')
\$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'Betty Sette' (zone 6B) - This Dr. Ackerman selection has medium pink formal double flowers late in the season. The leaves tend to be dark green and somewhat rolled under making them appear rounded. The plant has slow and compact growth. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z')
\$22.00

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the "April Series" (continued)

- ✧ 'Classic Pink' (zone 6B) - This outstanding new cold hardy variety has pale-pink formal double flowers very late in the season. The medium sized flowers usually open from early to late April here in NC. Almost as nice as the flowers is the very shiny narrow foliage. The plant has a slow growth rate with a tendency to form many branches so that the shrub develops into a upright rounded shape without pruning. This plant has a plant patent and has been released by several large nurseries. Plant Patent #16,547 ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka')
\$25.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 ☒
- 'Frost Queen' (zone 6B) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. The bloom season is mid to late and the plant is a moderate grower. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan.
\$22.00
- 'Governor Mouton' (zone 6B) - This eighteenth century introduction survived our coldest winters and huge old plants can be found in older gardens. The peony form flower is an oriental red often with white splotches. The bloom season is early and the plant is vigorous.
\$15.00
- 'Jerry Hill' - This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy and dark green leaves. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z')
\$12.00
- ✧ "Korean *Camellia japonica*" (zone 6A) - This is a selected clone from a group of plants collected on the north end of the range in South Korea. The plant has early single red blooms on a compact plant with rounded dark green leaves.
\$22.00
- 'Kuro Delight' (zone 6A) - This plant has the darkest red flowers of any of the cold hardy Camellias. The medium sized maroon red flowers are usually semi-double and mid to late season. At first the plant has slow spreading growth but becomes a moderate upright grower once planted in the ground. The leaves are long and narrow like those of a peach tree. ('Kuro Tsubaki' × 'Hybrid Z')
\$12.00
- ✧ 'Red Aurora' (zone 6B) - The semi-double to rose-form flowers are large and of a strong, rich red with a hint of pink and are produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent and it is very hardy. The leaves are relatively large. ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight')
\$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'Red Fellow' (zone 6B) - Bright neon red flowers are large and semi-double with a large boss of stamens. The plant habit is spreading with a medium compact growth. The bloom season is mid to late. A selection from Dr. Ackerman. ('Tricolor Red' × *C. oleifera*)
\$22.00
- ✧ 'Red Jade' (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985 this plant bears light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers tend to open early in the season which usually is in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in early April. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight')
\$12.00 and \$22.00
- ◆ 'Spring Cardinal' (zone 6B) - This Ackerman hybrid has crimson red formal double flowers early in the season. It is a moderate upright grower. (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor Red' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane')
\$22.00
- ✧ 'Spring's Promise' (zone 6B) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced in late fall, during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus the promise of spring. 'Spring's Promise' was selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka')
\$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ✧ 'Stellar Sunrise' (zone 6B) - This is a solid pink sport of 'April Dawn'. The deep pink formal double flowers often have incurved petals and bloom from mid to late in the season. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing with large dark green glossy leaves. Like its parent this plant develops into a very handsome landscape plant with a heavy bud set. Plant patent applied for. (Sport of 'April Dawn')
\$22.00 and \$50.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars**

When thinking of *Camellia* these are what come to mind first. *C. japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or before. Almost all varieties are upright shrubs which grow from 4 to 12 inches a year. Almost all develop into dense symmetrical shrubs with glossy evergreen leaves. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with "☞".

- ☞ 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - This bright red single blooms from early to mid-season (December until March). The petals are a saturated true red with a cylinder of yellow stamens and the flower is the model of the Camellia Forest logo. The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because of the exceptionally glossy leaves and intense color of the flowers. \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ☞ 'Autumn Lantern' (zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty') \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ☞ 'Autumn Mist' (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and as the weather cools, the single flowers gain more pink pigment. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into winter. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') \$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Benten-kagura' (zone 7) - "Dance of Goddess of Luck" (trans.) is a mutation of 'Daikagura' and has the same early fall blooming habit and red and white peony form flowers. The mutation causes the leaves to have an irregular white border on often misshapen leaves. The variegation is striking and gives the plant a white and green appearance. The red flowers have heavy white mottles caused by virus and often start blooming in early October here in NC. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Black Gold' (zone 7) - Small to medium black red semi-double flowers. \$15.00
- 'Black Magic' (zone 7) - The very dark red flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double and open late in the season. The leaves have exaggerated serrations making the foliage very interesting all year. \$12.00
- 'Black Tie' (zone 7) - The dark red flowers are formal double and often have small white virus caused flecks. This has an upright and dense habit and blooms mid-season. \$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Blood of China' (zone 7A) - The name refers to the color of the blooms which are a rich red. The semi-double flowers open late in the season on a nice compact plant. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Dahlohnega' (zone 7A) - Pale yellow formal double flowers are produced late in the season. This was developed by Walter Homeyer and the name is a Cherokee word. The plant is a slow and compact grower. \$15.00
- 'Destiny' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Clare' has striking white streaked deep pink flowers. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of 'Lady Clare'. \$22.00 and \$50.00
- ◆ 'Elizabeth Watson' (zone 7) - A mystery. \$15.00
- 'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers of 'Jacks' are deep pink formal double. The petals are arranged in many concentric circles. The plant is very hardy and one of the most compact *C. japonica* around. Recommended if you want something to stay less than 5 feet tall for many years. \$10.00 and \$15.00
- 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are very narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different *Camellia*. This blooms mid to late season. \$12.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars (continued)**

- ◆ 'Lady van Sittart' (zone 7A) - The white striped rose red flowers are striking contrasted with the glossy and narrow foliage. The transposons which cause the color streaks are very unstable and often solid rose red or pink flowers are produced. The way to guarantee color is to buy these with an open bloom. The numerous flowers are semi-double and open mid to late in the season. \$15.00
- ◆ 'Les Marbury' (zone 7) - This variety has striking red, white and pink variegation in the flowers which are small formal doubles. The plant blooms mid-season and has attractive upright growth. \$22.00
- 'Magnoliaeflora' = 'Hagoromo' (zone 7A) - "Robe of Feathers" (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has pale pink flowers fading to palest pink at the center. The semi-double flowers are appropriately described as lotus form because the petals are curved in a very pleasing way. The mid-season bloom on very compact plants is dependable. \$50.00
- 'Nuccio's Cameo' (zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a very long bloom season, starting early and continuing almost to the end of the season. \$22.00
- ✠ 'October Affair' (zone 7B) - This formal double has shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Bernice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. This blooms well in November and again in the spring. This is vigorous grower. ('Berenice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') \$12.00 and \$50.00
- 'Pink Perfection' (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition that produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid-season. \$50.00
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (zone 7A) - The extra large flowers are unbelievable especially on small plants in pots. The large plants of 'R. L. Wheeler' at Wheeler Nursery in Macon, GA are impressive when in full bloom. The rose pink flowers are semi-double and open early to mid-season. Plant patent #1137. \$22.00
- 'Royal Velvet' (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio's Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the American Camellia Society (ACS) head table, and I even saw it at a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes 'Royal Velvet' worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The bloom season is mid to late season. \$12.00
- 'Sudie Blanchard' (zone 7) - This chalk white semi-double has striking medium to large flowers. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely as a young plant. The bloom season is mid to late season. \$22.00
- 'Taiyô' (zone 7) - "The Sun" (trans.) has one of the most striking leaf variegations I have seen in *Camellia* with a wide band of yellow down the center of each leaf. The yellow color actually brightens as the leaf ages. The flower is a small sake cup single of claret rose and blooms early to mid-season. (*C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana*) \$15.00 and \$22.00
- 'Tama-no-ura' (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, are small singles and bloom early to midseason. This is a super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. rosaeflora* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower type hybrids. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'Tama Peacock' (zone 7) - This seedling of 'Tama-no-ura' has a strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is 'Kujaku-tsubaki'? \$12.00

◆ = New this year ✠ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars (continued)**

- 'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms a little early to mid-season but generally puts on a big show late in the season. \$50.00
- 'Tricolor Pink' (zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent—useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. (sport of 'Tricolor') \$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Unryu-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "zig-zag" *Camellia* makes a 45 degree turn at every node on the stem and the result is a bizarre maze of branches. The plant has a very upright habit almost fastigiate. The single flowers are rose red and open early in the season. \$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'Victory White' (zone 7) - The white flowers are medium sized incomplete double form. This variety has good cold-hardiness. \$22.00
- ◆ 'Wendy Var.' (zone 7) - This dark red variegated semi-double has large blooms over a long season. \$12.00
- 'Yours Truly' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady van Sittart' has dark pink stripes on a pink background with a white border. The medium sized flower is semi-double and blooms mid-season to late. The jumping gene (transposon) which causes the stripes can also cause branch sports quite frequently, so pink stripes on white and solid pink flowers are to be expected. \$50.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia* Hybrids

This is a catch-all category including the showy *C. × williamsii* hybrids, cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. *Camellia* Forest introductions are marked by "α".

- 'Anticipation Var.' (zone 7) - This *williamsii* hybrid has large deep rose peony form flowers. The bloom season is from early to late season and the plant has an upright growth habit. These plants do have virus with yellow splotches on the leaves and white marking in the flowers. (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Leviathan') \$50.00
- α 'Ballet in Pink' (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along the stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. × williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$12.00
- ◆ 'Betty Ridley' (zone 7) - Although Dr. Walter Homeyer introduced this over thirty year ago this is a breakthrough in *Camellia* breeding. Large pink formal double flowers start to open in the fall and make a nice display but can continue blooming over a long season. The plant has the appearance of *C. japonica* but if you look closely there are hairs on the undersides of the leaves which must come from the *C. sasanqua* heritage. I think the color and flower size are influenced by *C. reticulata*. (*C. japonica* 'Marie Bracey' × *C. × Felice Harris* (*C. reticulata* × *C. sasanqua*)) \$12.00
- 'Buttons 'n Bows' (zone 7) - This is a *C. saluenensis* hybrid with very small and narrow leaves and a profusion of formal double flowers. The flower shades from a light pink to a deeper pink at the edges. This mid-season bloomer performs well in the garden with compact growth. \$22.00
- α 'Crimson Candles' (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced early in the season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature. The buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent - even after nights in the low 20's, the open flowers still have good color. (F_2 of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*) \$12.00, \$22.00 and \$50.00

Spring Blooming *Camellia* Hybrids (continued)

- ♣ 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' (zone 8) - This very large flower has variable flower forms from semi-double to anemone or peony and the color is an intense red with an orange cast. The plant has very large leaves and an open and vigorous growth habit. The bloom is in mid-season. This epitome of a big red show flower actually will grow outdoors in central NC but the floral display is disappointing. The plant seems to be hardy to zone 7 but the flower buds are not so hardy. These are rooted cuttings. (*C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$20.00 and \$30.00
- 'Gay Baby' (zone 7B at least) - This is one of the darkest colored cluster-flowered Camellias and also quite cold-hardy. The semi-double miniature flowers are a deep orchid pink and bloom early to mid-season. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple. (*C. × williamsii* 'Ruby Bells' × *C. × 'Tiny Princess'*) \$12.00 and \$22.00
- 'High Fragrance' (zone 7B) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuensis* but the flowers have a strong fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and light green leaves. (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ('Salab' × 'Scentuous')) \$22.00
- ♣ 'Isaribi' (zone 7B) - This vigorous and erect shrub produces trusses of semi-double, pink flowers in the early spring. The miniature flowers make a grand display and then cover the ground in a sheet of pink. The 'Isaribi' are the sparkling lights of the fishermen at sea. (*C. japonica* × a species in section Theopsis) \$50.00
- ♣ 'Japanese Fantasy' (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink markings are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is rapid. The bloom season is early to mid season, usually in March for us. (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) \$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Kagihoi' (zone 8B) - A formal double yellow flowered *Camellia* bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The plant does not have much cold hardiness since it was killed back at 9°F. This is not surprising since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice') \$30.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00
- 'Kogane-yuri' (zone 8) - "Golden Lily" (trans.) has small light yellow single flowers in profusion. This one was originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa in Japan. It forms a nice plant with narrow elliptic leaves and appears to be disease resistant. (*C. × 'Barbara Clark'* × *C. nitidissima* by embryo culturing) \$50.00
- ◆ 'Rendezvous' (zone 7) - As garden plants I believe the *williamsii* hybrids are outstanding and deserve to be grown more because of great floral displays so I try any that are available. 'Rendezvous' turned out to be a winner. The blooms have been clear red formal double flowers although *Camellia* Nomenclature claims they are semi-double. The plant is a moderate and compact grower and blooms mid-season. (*C. 'Joyful Bells'* (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*) × *C. japonica* 'Australis') \$12.00
- 'Scented Sun' (zone 7) - This large white flower with an occasional pink stripe is semi-double and blooms mid-season with an apple-blossom fragrance. The plant is vigorous with an upright habit. The flower is similar to a Higo in form with flared stamens and a very flat petals. (*C. hybrid*) \$22.00
- ♣ 'Spring Awakening' (zone 7B) - Small, double, rose-colored flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × (*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*)) \$22.00 and \$50.00
- 'Sweet Jane' (zone 7B) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with small leaves. This blooms over a long season from early to late. (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*) \$22.00

◆ = New this year ♣ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

This list includes all woody plants which are not Camellias. The entries in this section are laid out in the following format: New plants are indicated "◆"; Camellia Forest selections are marked "♠"; scientific name (Genus and species) is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but the size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of a forest. We will try to indicate the normal height and width of a mature specimen with the description [8'↑ × 4'↔]. We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$16 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. "☒" indicates too large for shipping and the plants must be picked up at the nursery.

- ◆ *Abutilon* 'Souvenir de Bonn', Variegated Flowering Maple (zone 9) - Pink bells hang down on long pedicels between large maple like leaves edged with white. This grows well in a pot or can be mulched well and it comes back from the ground. \$12.00
- ◆ *Abutilon* 'Cannington Sonia', Variegated Flowering Maple (zone 9) - The bright green leaves are spotted with bright yellow. \$12.00
- ◆ *Abutilon megapotamicum*, Flowering Maple (zone 8) - This shrub has striking yellow petals contrasting with the red sepals and will bloom all summer long. Last winter the plant did not even lose leaves with a low temperature of 18°F. \$12.00
- Acer carpinifolium*, Hornbeam Maple (zone 5) - The unusual un-maple-like leaves look like *Carpinus* leaves with closely spaced veins but are opposite which is the clue that this is a Maple. This will develop into a nice small tree in partial shade and has nice yellow fall color. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Acer palmatum* 'Calico' (zone 6) - These are rooted cuttings. \$16.00
- ◆ *Acer palmatum* 'Kotohime Goshiki' (zone 6) - This minute leaf Japanese Maple makes an upright growing shrub with yellow green leaves. My plant has grown in full sun quite nicely and has reached 6 feet in 6 years. These are rooted cuttings. The new flush has faint white edge variegation. \$20.00
- ◆ *Acer saccharinum* 'Born's Gracious', Cutleaf Silver Maple (zone 5?) - The extremely dissected foliage makes this an unusual shade tree. I'm guessing this grows fairly rapidly to a large size. \$16.00
- Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottle brush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub has butter yellow fall color. [8'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00, \$25.00
- Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye (zone 5) - The showy red flowers of this large native shrub to small tree are held on terminal racemes. It is disease resistant and easily cultured; one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring. [25'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00
- ◆♠ *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Honshu' (zone 7) - This female clone has long narrow and dark green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 4 inches per year. Clusters of red fruits are produced in the fall. These were originally collected from the high snowfall zone on Honshu Island near the Sea of Japan. A male *Aucuba* is probably needed for fruit set. [4'↑ × 4'↔] (each) \$15.00
(for a pair of 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan') \$25.00
- ◆♠ *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Sea of Japan' (zone 7) - This male clone has short broad and medium green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 3 inches per year. These are from the same collection as above but the leaf morphology is very different. This is a heavy bloomer of deep maroon 4 petaled flowers. [3'↑ × 3'↔] (each) \$15.00
(pair) \$25.00
- Aucuba japonica* 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf *Aucuba* (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub is a self-fruitful female clone. *Aucuba* tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. [3'↑ × 3'↔] \$12.00

- ◆ *Berberis thunbergii* 'Helmond Pillar', Upright Red Barberry (zone 4) - Wine red leaves hold their color through the summer on a narrow upright shrub. This is useful as an accent or even as a narrow hedge. [4'↑ × 1'↔] \$8.00
- Bischofia polycarpa* (zone 7?) - This is a dioecious tree with racemes of flowers followed by small drupes. The leaves have small pouches along the veins called acarodomatia that house predatory mites even in the US. This is an unusual member of the Euphorbiaceae with trifoliate leaves. Plants have grown at the National Arboretum in Washington, DC until they disappeared after some extremely cold winters. [65'↑ × 30'↔] \$12.00, \$25.00☒
- Buddleia nivea* var. *yunnanensis* (zone 7) - This rapidly growing shrub has long narrow leaves and stems covered with downy-white fuzz. The leaves can reach over a foot long on shoots up to ten feet tall. The overall appearance is a striking grey upright and coarse form which creates great contrast in the summer garden. Small white flowers do appear in midsummer. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$16.00
- Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial to full sun in fairly well drained soil. [6'↑ × 1'↔] \$20.00
- Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Issai', Beautyberry (zone 5) - This fine textured shrub puts on an amazing show of purple berries in early fall and into the winter. The best berry production occurs in full sun or at least half a day of sun. \$6.00
- ♣ *Callicarpa japonica* 'Heavy Berry', Beautyberry (zone 6) - This is a very fruitful clone with large clusters of purple berries reaching 2 inches across. The plant is more compact than the species and reaches about 6 feet tall in ten years. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$16.00
- Calycanthus ×raulstonii* 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. Once the plant develops for a few years the floral display is quite impressive with large long lasting flowers over an extended period of time in late spring. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents but can become very large although only the most vigorous shoots may have leaves up to one foot long. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 feet of growth in one year being common and the plant gets much larger than either parent. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$12.00, \$20.00
- Calycanthus sinensis*, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F without injury. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$8.00, \$16.00
- Calycanthus* × 'Venus' (zone 6?) - The newest interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (Plant Patent #15925, propagation prohibited) was bred by Dr. Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. [12'↑ × 8'↔] (royalty included) \$16.00 and \$20.00
- ◆ *Castanopsis sclerophylla*, Bitter Evergreen Chinkapin (zone 8?) - This evergreen oak relative was germinated from Chinese seed. \$8.00
- ◆ *Cedrus deodara* 'Descansco Dwarf', Slow Growing Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - This slow grower develops into a broad pyramid with slightly weeping branchlets. These are rooted cuttings. [6'↑ × 4'↔] \$12.00
- Cedrus deodara* 'Divinily Blue', Dwarf Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This slow growing Deodar develops into a conical or globose plant. The needles are powdery blue and held quite densely on the branches. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [6'↑ × 4'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Cedrus deodara* 'Electric Blue', Blue Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - The powder blue needles are exceptional and so far the plant is a good grower. I am not sure of the ultimate height on this one. \$15.00
- Cedrus deodara* 'Shalimar', Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This blue-green selection from Arnold Arboretum was selected for cold hardiness and nice form. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [60'↑ × 40'↔] \$16.00

- ✧ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. 'Green Cascade' will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway.
[30'↑ × 25'↔] \$20.00, \$35.00, \$85.00☒, \$100.00☒
- Cephalotaxus fortunei*, Fortune's Plum Yew (zone 7) - This Plum Yew has extremely long needles and makes a very graceful plant for shade to partial shade. These are seedlings so will develop into a nice small tree.
[25'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00, \$50.00☒
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia*, Plum Yew (zone 6) - A spreading conifer with coarse, yew-like foliage and fleshy seeds the size of small plums. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so it is a good plant for the South in shady locations. These are seedlings with a leader. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - After a few years this makes a beautiful low clump with hundreds of stems. All year long this plant has a well kept appearance without any pruning. I have found this grows better in bright light (even full sun) where it has gotten 18 inches tall and 5 feet wide in 7 years. In shade it is very slow and not as full. [2'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Cephalotaxus oliveri* (zone 7?) - These are small seedlings grown from Chinese seed. \$8.00
- Cephalotaxus sinensis*, Chinese Plum Yew (zone 6) - Probably not a separate species but obtained from China as *C. sinensis*. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$20.00
- Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta', Contorted Flowering Quince (zone 5) - The twisted stems of this shrub extend the garden interest year round not just the early spring like most flowering quinces. The flowers are pale pink and branches can be forced in late winter. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Toyo Nishiki', Variegated Flowering Quince (zone 5) - By chance I planted this next to a *Cercis glabra* and these bloom together each year. The white and light pink flowers of the quince blend well with the intense purple of the redbud early in the season. When planted in the sun, 'Toyo Nishiki' blooms well over a long period and is very dependable. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$6.00, \$15.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Chabo Yadori' (zone 5) - This shrubby plant has a mixture of juvenile and mature foliage with a bright green color. \$15.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Erika' (zone 5) - The juvenile or small needle foliage has a blue cast on this semi-dwarf form from England. \$16.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Flabelliformis', Miniature Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very slow growing green form of Hinoki Cypress is ideal for the rock garden or trough. The lustrous green foliage forms a tight ball shape. [2'↑ × 2'↔] \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gold Pillar', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This appears to be a dwarf yellow Hinoki which we assume is upright and narrow. \$15.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gracilis', Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This tree has fan-like sprays of foliage that are most appealing and a texture begging to be touched. In central NC this does better in partial shade and makes a good screen due to the dense branching and dark green color. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Hage' (zone 5) - This miniature very slowly grows into a somewhat irregular cone. The leaves are a rich green and originated in Boskoop, Holland. [2'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Kerdalo', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - The bright golden yellow fans of foliage are held irregularly on a wide spreading shrub. This is a fairly vigorous semi-dwarf. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Lacy' (zone 5) - This appears to be a semi-dwarf with lacy sprays of foliage. \$10.00
- ◆ *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rashamiba' (zone 5) - This one has thick dark green leaves which fasciate or form cockscombs. This originated in Japan in 1909. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Devon Cream' (zone 5) - This Sawara Cypress is a powdery blue most of the year except in spring when a new flush of white comes out. The foliage is soft and held quite densely on the plant which grows about 4 inches per year. [12'↑ × 6'↔] \$10.00, \$20.00

- ◆ *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aureovariegata', Variegated Sawara Cypress (zone 5) - A dwarf thread branch cypress with about half yellow leaves. It will develop into a low mound. [3'↑ × 5'↔] \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow' (zone 4) - The new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a textured garden. [15'↑ × 12'↔] \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Veitchi' (zone 4) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree, excellent screen or hedge plant. [35'↑ × 15'↔] \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis thyoides* var. *henryae* (zone 7) - This species is closely related to *Chamaecyparis thyoides* and is native to the coastal plains of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Named after the late Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The foliage is very fine textured with a medium green color. Seedlings. [80'↑ × 30'↔] \$15.00,, \$30.00☒
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub additional interest in the summer. This grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Chimonanthus praecox* 'Luteus' (zone 6) - This form has darker yellow flowers without the purple center and it tends to open later in the season. These are rooted cuttings. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- Choisya ternata* 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small shrub has evergreen foliage with the most recent flush of leaves staying a bright golden yellow and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. This is a hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in almost every garden center. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$15.00
- Clerodendron trichotomum* 'Carnival', Variegated Harlequin Glory Bower (zone 7) - The wide band of yellow bordering each heart shaped leaf makes this a bright spot in the summer and the white flowers in late summer are followed by red and blue-black fruits. Although my plant died back for several years from cold, once established there is no cold injury. The plant does make suckers which need to be removed. [20'↑ × 10'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Cleyera japonica* 'Variegata' (zone 7) - The leaves of this variety have a distinct white border on leaves slightly narrower than the species. A good plant for shady areas where the foliage looks its best. [15'↑ × 8'↔] \$15.00
- Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood (zone 3) - This large shrub gives a horizontal aspect in the landscape with purplish bark in winter. This is native to the high peaks of the Appalachian mountains but grows well for us in central NC. \$25.00
- ◆ *Cornus alternifolia* 'Argentea', Variegated Pagoda Dogwood (zone 4) - An elegant horizontally branched small tree has beautiful white margined leaves. These are grafted plants. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$40.00
- Cornus angustata*, Evergreen Dogwood (zone 6) - The July display of a mature tree is quite long lasting and breath taking. The entire tree is covered with white flowers for a couple weeks in mid-summer. The blooms are followed by large red fruits which are edible. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$8.00, \$30.00
- ◆ *Cornus controversa* 'Variegata', Variegated Giant Dogwood (zone 5) - This Chinese tree is similar to *C. alternifolia* 'Argentea' but more robust with larger leaves and growing larger with time. The horizontal branching and creamy white margins on the leaves make this an outstanding specimens in light shade to sun. These are grafted plants. [20'↑ × 25'↔] \$40.00
- Cornus officinalis* (zone 5) - This Japanese tree performs exceptionally well for us and is earlier blooming than the similar Cornelian Cherry. The yellow bloom of many tiny flowers makes a haze of yellow very early in the spring and the showy exfoliating bark has shades of grey, orange and brown. Nice crops of red fruits ripen in September or October and can be used for syrups or jellies. [20'↑ × 30'↔] \$25.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit, reaching only 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. Limited supply. [3'↑ × 6'↔] \$20.00

◆ = New this year ✕ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$16.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This Winterhazel flowers later than the other species. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Araucarioides' (zone 6) - An aberrant form with long single branchlets without side shoots, giving an open appearance of upward pointing green pipe-cleaners. [30'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Barabit's Gold' (zone 6) - This new *Cryptomeria* has creamy-yellow new growth. \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana' (zone 6) - When the new growth starts to emerge in spring the light green new growth hangs down and contrasts nicely with the darker green of the older growth. Throughout the year the color of the needles is excellent and the wider than tall shape is rounded and symmetrical. [5'↑ × 8'↔] \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Gyokrug' (zone 6) - This moderate growing form with longer needles and nicely spaced branches. This form develops a central leader and dark green branches which makes a dense pyramidal shape. [35'↑ × 20'↔] \$30.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Kilmacurragh' (zone 6) - This is a low growing form with small fasciations. The needles are rather long and similar to 'Elegans Nana'. This cultivar comes from Ireland. \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Knaptonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than wide densely branched shrub. [4'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Osaka Tama', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - I consider this one of the better slow growing *Cryptomerias* because of the excellent green color and tight growth which stays in a rounded shape in sun or partial shade. It grows about 3 inches a year here in NC. [4'↑ × 3'↔] \$10.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Rasen' (zone 6) - This curiosity is similar to 'Spiralis' with leaves twisting around the stems and contorted branches but 'Rasen' is vigorous and develops into an openly branched tree. [40'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. This slowly grows to about 6 feet tall. [6'↑ × 4'↔] \$8.00, \$20.00
- Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yokohama' (zone 6) - This is a very slow growing globose form with congested growth. [1'↑ × 1'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Daphne genkwa*, Lilac Daphne (zone 6) - I first saw this at the National Arboretum where leafless branches were encased in lilac flowers - really quite impressive. I expect excellent drainage and partial to full sun is needed to keep this happy. This blooms in late spring. [3'↑ × 3'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Daphne genkwa* "Large Flower Form" (zone 6) - These have flowers almost twice the size of the above variety. [3'↑ × 3'↔] \$15.00
- Daphniphyllum calycinum* (zone 7?) - These are grown from Chinese seed but we have no information except the spelling of the name. These are evergreen and deer-proof. \$12.00
- Davidia involucrata*, Dove Tree (zone 6) - The famed Dove Tree has large white bracts which look like handkerchiefs blowing in the wind. Ernest Wilson made an expedition to China just to collect seeds of this tree. *Davidia* grows quite rapidly when happy; my tree has grown over 5 feet in one year. Full or light sun and moist rich soil should keep this happy. These are vigorous seedlings from Chinese seed. [50'↑ × 30'↔] \$15.00, \$30.00, \$100.00☒
- Dendropanix trifidus* (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character in the garden. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. [12'↑ × 8'↔] \$10.00

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Diosporus sp. "Chengdu" (zone 7?) - Around Chengdu, Sichuan many nurseries and gardens grow these persimmons as Ping ying (Chinese Bonsai). Gnarled and ancient trees grown in pots were covered with bright orange fruits and it took a minute to figure out these were persimmons. One nursery owner filled his front yard with hundreds of these persimmons and each tree had different size and shape fruits; some had spherical fruits and some had very narrow oblong fruits. The fruits are very showy and produced in profusion although only about 1-2 inches in diameter. These plants had slightly larger leaves and fruits than *Diosporus rhombifolia* and there are over 25 species of *Diosporus* listed in China so I do not have a species name for these. \$8.00

Disanthus cercidifolius (zone 5) - This member of the witch-hazel family has heart shaped leaves which turns brilliant oranges and reds in the fall on arching branches. The flowers are witch-hazel like but are reddish purple in the fall. [10'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00, \$40.00

Distylium racemosum, Isu-no-ki (zone 7A) - This evergreen with deep green foliage becomes a huge tree with great time. *Distylium* grows easily for us in part-shade and these are propagated from plants which have survived temperatures of 0°F. The red flowers are witch-hazel like in the early spring. [40'↑ × 60'↔] \$20.00, \$40.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha, Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - Dr J.C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. An ideal plant, because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall, then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$16.00

Edgeworthia papyrifera, Japanese Paperbush (zone 7) - A handsome, well shaped, deciduous 6' shrub with blue-green foliage. The fragrant yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring. The silvery bud clusters hang downwards for excellent winter interest. *E. papyrifera* is finer textured than *E. chysantha* with thinner stems and narrower leaves. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$16.00, \$30.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - From the mountains of east central China is the most spectacular large flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white to pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the 40' tree! Limited supply. [60'↑ × 30'↔] \$30.00

◆ *Eurya japonica* 'Green Thinly Margined' (zone 7) - The Japanese find numerous weird mutant plants but they fail to put names on them and the result is 'Green Thinly Margined'. *Eurya* is an evergreen shrub often found growing with *Camellia* in the woods of Japan. This clone has much smaller leaves about 1.5 inches long and half an inch wide and the internodes are very short so the leaves are neatly stacked up on each side of the stem. The leaves are grey green with a thin green margin. This is a moderate grower and I expect it will become a medium sized shrub with time. *Eurya* is well adapted to pruning and can be easily shaped. \$10.00

◆ *Fothergilla gardenii* 'Beaver Creek', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) - This selection has slightly larger leaves than the other two clones. [5'↑ × 5'↔] \$20.00

◆ *Fothergilla gardenii* 'Howard Epstein', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 5) - This selection has slightly smaller leaves than the other two clones. [4'↑ × 4'↔] \$16.00

◆ *Fothergilla gardenii* 'Jane Platt', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 4) - The leaves on this selection are slightly narrower than the species and the branches are slightly weeping. This forms a nice compact shrub with spikes of white flowers in the spring and yellow to red fall color. [4'↑ × 4'↔] \$16.00

◆ *Ginkgo biloba* 'Jade Butterflies', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - "Jade" describes the deep green color of the leaves and "Butterflies" describes the leaf with a deep V cut down the middle of the leaf which separates the wings of the butterfly. The internodes are rather short which gives the plant a congested growth look. It has good yellow fall color. These are grown from rooted cuttings. \$10.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - With narrow leaves like a half closed fan, this is a selected form of the male *Ginkgo* so you will not have any of the messy, smelly and tasty seeds. This should grow as a upright and compact tree with the usual outstanding yellow fall color and general toughness of *Ginkgos*. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$20.00

- Ginkgo biloba* 'Tubiformis' (zone 4) - The leaves on this small tree tend to roll into a tube (really a cone shape) and later the leaves are quite dissected. This is a male clone and these are grown from rooted cuttings. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Hedera helix* 'Erecta', Shrub English Ivy (zone 5) - This non-climbing and non-running ivy has stiff erect stems with arrowhead shaped leaves stacked along the stems. This is an interesting small shrub best grown in the sun to avoid flopping over in deeper shade. [3'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Hydrangea arborescens* 'Annabelle', Hills of Snow (zone 5) - Giant white mopheads are produced in summer by this native American shrub. This species flowers on new growth so you can prune it and still get blooms in the same year. Limited supply. [12'↑ × 10'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Hydrangea umbellata* (zone 6) - A small but tough species with white flower heads. This species is more tolerant of drought and late spring freezes than the commonly grown species. [3'↑ × 4'↔] \$12.00
- Idesia polycarpa* (zone 6A) - This tree of medium size produces large pendulous clusters of persistent red berries. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. This is a rapid grower with large leaves and light colored bark. Usually a male and female plants are needed for berry production and these are unsexed seedlings. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$10.00, \$30.00☒, \$60.00☒, \$100.00☒
- ◆ *Ilex crenata* 'Dwarf Cone' (zone 7?) - Small dark green leaves adorn this broad cone shaped plant. A male clone. [6'↑ × 3'↔] \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Dwarf Pagoda' (zone 6B) - The tiny rounded leaves are held on irregular branches with extremely short internodes. This creates an upright and artistic form which rivals dwarf conifers for year-round interest. This is a female clone but it rarely produces black fruits and it can grow 3 inches a year. [4'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Ilex crenata* 'Geisha' (zone 7) - The glossy convex leaves on 'Geisha' look like lots of small green gems. This is a moderate grower about equally tall and wide. The plant is female and produces light greenish yellow fruits in the fall. [5'↑ × 5'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Ilex crenata* 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) - The leaves emerge bright yellow and fade to blotchy yellow and green. This has a dense habit similar to 'Convexa' and the plant is female. [3'↑ × 4'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Ilex crenata* 'Green Dragon' (zone 6B) - The almost blackish green leaves are densely packed on this irregular upright grower. This is slightly faster growing than its sibling, 'Dwarf Pagoda' and the leaves are a little larger. This male clone is good for the rock garden or as a house plant. [5'↑ × 4'↔] \$6.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - This super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach [2'↑ × 2'↔] in many years. \$8.00
- Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil', (zone 6) - This columnar holly grows to 15 feet tall and only 3 feet wide. This is quite useful where space is limited or an unusual shape is desired. If these are planted a foot apart they would make an effective hedge. These like full sun and wet or dry soil. [15'↑ × 3'↔] \$12.00, \$40.00☒, \$50.00☒
- Ilex intermedia* (zone 7A at least) - This evergreen holly has thick leathery leaves about 4-5 inches long and has excellent glossy dark green color. The tree is developing into an upright moderate grower and females plants produce showy red berries. We offered this plant as "*Ilex purpurea*" about a dozen years ago but Dr. John Reuter was able to discover the correct name once the plant flowered and fruited. Male and female plants are available. [25'↑ × 10'↔] \$30.00 for a pair
- Ilex pedunculosa*, Longstalk Holly (zone 5) - Every year my female plant produces an excellent crop of bright red berries held on long peduncles with a backdrop of glossy and spineless leaves. This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and these originated in the Japan Alps. Male and females clones are needed for good berry set, both of which are available this year. [15'↑ × 10'↔](each) \$30.00, \$50.00 for a pair (female only) \$10.00
- Ilex* × 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen old plants that are 3 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. [3'↑ × 3'↔] \$8.00

- Illicium floridanum* 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise Tree (zone 6) - This wonderful evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers that last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the foliage (strongly fragrant when crushed) is deer resistant. This is tolerant of wet sites and quite a bit of shade. [6'↑ × 5'↔] \$12.00
- Illicium verum*, True Star Anise (zone 8?) - Star Anise is harvested from this tree which reaches 60 feet tall. This evergreen has fragrant white flowers and star shaped fruits used in Chinese cooking. Most of the world's supply of this has been used to produce Theraflu medicine. [60'↑ × 30'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Jasminum nudiflorum*, Winter Jasmine (zone 5) - In late winter the bright yellow flowers of this Jasmine will appear after brief mild spells. This is a mounding shrub with green stems which can be used to cover a bank or wall. These perform best in full sun but are tolerant of poor soils. [4'↑ × 12'↔] \$10.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Green Carpet', Spreading Common Juniper (zone 3) - This very low spreading plant has bright green needles and seems to grow 3-6 inches per year for us. [4'↑ × 2'↔] \$16.00
- Juniperus communis* 'Suecica Nana' (zone 3) - This is a dwarf columnar form with silver to grey small needles. This only grows a few inches per year but makes a very nice tight and uniform upright shape and also takes our heat with no problems. [5'↑ × 1'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Juniperus formosana*, Taiwan Juniper (zone 7) - This nice large upright Juniper is somewhat similar to *J. rigida* but with less spiny needles. They develop into tight upright columnar plants even in some shade. The needles have some white markings which gives the plant a frosted look. [20'↑ × 6'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Juniperus virginiana* 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - This is a spreading silvery blue form of our native juniper or a hybrid with *J. × media*. This develops excellent color and form in our area. [5'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Juniperus virginiana* 'Royo' (zone 5) - Bears glaucous blue needles with a lacy appearance. \$10.00
- Keteleeria fortunei* (zone 8?) - This is a large tree native to southern China. This may be better for warmer climates than cooler ones. There are large picturesque trees growing with palms in Australia. [80'↑ × 50'↔] \$25.00
- Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Scarletta' (zone 5) - This offers scarlet flushes of new growth which mature to a dark green in summer followed by burgundy winter foliage. This informal shrub needs some protection so it does best in partial shade and it is a native from Virginia to Georgia. Small white urn shaped flowers are produced in racemes. [5'↑ × 5'↔] \$20.00
- Lindera obtusiloba*, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) - This large shrub to small tree has a particularly graceful habit and the lobed leaves are Sassafras-like often with three lobes or two lobed mittens. The tree has exceptional yellow fall color and red berries changing to black when ripe. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00
- ◆ *Lithocarpus henryi*, Evergreen Oak (zone 7A) - This is one of the hardiest of the evergreen Fagaceae and it grows well in our climate. The exceptional long narrow leaves and clusters of flowers at the ends of the branches do not look like an oak but the bark and tree form are very oak like. The small rooted cuttings will need winter protection the first winter outside. [35'↑ × 35'↔] \$15.00
- Lonicera × purpusii* 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier's Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$6.00, \$15.00, \$20.00
- Maackia amurensis* (zone 4) - This super hardy tree to 40' tall has peeling bark in yellows, browns and copper colors. This has white flowers in late summer and prefers a sunny location. It is quite adaptable since it can fix nitrogen in symbiosis with rhizobial bacteria. [30'↑ × 40'↔] \$10.00, \$16.00
- Magnolia biondii*, Chinese Willow-leaf Magnolia (zone 5) - A rare deciduous tree with long narrow leaves and fragrant white flowers in very early spring. *M. biondii* is similar to *M. salicifolia*, the Japanese Willow-leaf Magnolia. This is the most northern range on any Chinese *Magnolia* and can grow at elevations above 10,000 feet. These seedlings were grown from Chinese seeds. [55'↑ × 25'↔] \$15.00, \$30.00

- ◆ *Magnolia fordiana*, (= *Manglietia fordiana*), Tree Lotus (zone 7A) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily. It can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings our own tree. [35'↑ × 25'↔] \$8.00
- Magnolia fraseri* var. *pyramidata* (zone 6) - This species grows on the coastal plain from Florida to eastern Texas and is a small tree with white flowers in spring. The leaves are kite shaped and have a distinct auriculate base (like earlobes). [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$30.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* 'Galaxy' (zone 5) - This tree is an impressive sight when in full bloom - the dark red-purple buds open rose-purple flowers up to 10 inches across. The flowers have a slight fragrance. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$30.00
- ◆ *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Kay Parris', Southern Magnolia (zone 6) - Pat McCracken's choice for *grandiflora* cultivars. The leaves are extremely glossy with a deep orange indumentum and the flowering season lasts for months. This has very good structure and holds a symmetrical shape. [50'↑ × 40'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Magnolia × kewensis* 'Wada's Memory' (zone 5) - The white flowers on 'Wada's Memory' are 7 inches across and the petals often droop. The new leaves come out reddish and turn green as they enlarge. The plant is an upright growing tree. [35'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Ballerina' (zone 5) - The fragrant flowers on 'Ballerina' have 30 tepals and are white with some pale pink at the base. This is a later blooming variety than other Loebneri hybrids and it becomes a small tree. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$30.00
- Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Encore' (zone 4) - This selection from August Kehr makes multiple flowerbuds at the branch terminals which mature at different times for an extended bloom period. The tree is very compact and the flowers are white with a pink tinge at the base and have up to 25 tepals. [12'↑ × 8'↔] \$35.00
- Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Powder Puff' (zone 4) - Another selection from August Kehr, 'Powder Puff' has white flower with up to 25 tepals held upright. Both 'Encore' and 'Powder Puff' are seedlings of 'Ballerina'. [20'↑ × 12'↔] \$30.00
- ◆ *Magnolia kobus* var. *stellata* 'Waterlily' (zone 5) - The white flowers on this are quite fragrant and the plant has a fairly upright shrubby form. [15'↑ × 8'↔] \$30.00
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf Magnolia (zone 5) - This eventually becomes a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. This is often used as a tropical accent in the garden. This blooms in late spring and likes a moist site. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$6.00
- ◆ *Magnolia* 'Orchid' (zone 4) - 'Orchid' is similar to the Kosar "little girls" with reddish-purple flowers and a rounded shrubby form. The flowers can produce a faint fragrance. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Magnolia sieboldii* 'Colossus' (zone 5) - This is a polyploid *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The leaves are larger than the species and the flowers have more tepals and can be 5 inches across. The center of the nodding flowers have magenta stamens which sets *M. sieboldii* apart. These are grafts. [6'↑ × 10'↔] \$40.00
- ◆ *Magnolia sieboldii*(4N) × 'Sweet Summer' (zone 5?) - We have a limited supply of this unusual cross involving *M. sieboldii*, *grandiflora* and *virginiana*. \$100.00
- Magnolia soulangeana* 'Pine Level' (zone 6) - Tom Krenitsky found this plant in a garden in Pine Level, NC and collected some cuttings because of the clear pink blooms. Doug Ruhen also likes the color of this selection. [25'↑ × 25'↔] \$25.00
- Mahonia × media* (zone 7) - These are F₂ (second generation) hybrids of *M. japonica* × *M. lomariifolia* and seem to be quite uniform in leaf qualities so far. These should have showy yellow flowers from late fall into winter and develop into large evergreen shrubs. [10'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00, \$16.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This tree was only known from fossils until 1942 when some live trees were discovered in China. This deciduous conifer is a rapid grower and develops a flared trunk with reddish bark. The massive root system makes these highly resistant to blowing over. [100'↑ × 35'↔] \$5.00, \$85.00☒

- ◆ *Metasequoia glyptostroboids* 'Jack Frost' (zone 5) - This variegated Dawn Redwood has white and green leaves. These are grafts. [50'↑ × 25'↔] \$30.00
- ◆ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Niescke Cream' (zone 5) - This is a slower growing upright form. The first flush of growth comes out white and then fades to green. These grafts may need some shade to prevent burning. \$30.00
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. Grafts. [75'↑ × 35'↔] \$30.00, \$50.00☒, \$60.00☒
- ◆ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Snow Flurry' (zone 5) - This new introduction from Pat McCracken has very appealing white variegated foliage. The large plant at Plant Delights is very handsomely frosted and symmetrical. This has more variegation than other Dawn Redwoods I have seen. \$50.00
- ◆ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'White Spot' (zone 5) - The leaves of this Dawn Redwood are green with splashes of white scattered over the tree. \$30.00
- Osmanthus fragrans* f. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has a profusion of small orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near 0°F temperatures. This evergreen is best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. [15'↑ × 8'↔] \$16.00
- Osmanthus × fortunei* "UNC", (zone 7) - This vigorous large shrub to small tree makes a tall rounded form without pruning although it can be kept at 8' with regular shearing. This form was discovered on the UNC campus and has cream-color flowers that have an intoxicating scent in the fall and flowers for a long period. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00
- Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Sasaba' (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing "razor-wire" look. Although 'Sasaba' is a slow grower at first, it will become a rather tall and narrow bush fairly quickly. It is best in partial shade. [10'↑ × 4'↔] \$12.00, \$20.00
- Picea abies* 'Flat Top', Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - We assume this is a bird's nest type dwarf with a pronounced flat top. The needles are rather short but these plants grew 2-3 inches this year so it is not a super dwarf. \$20.00
- Picea abies* 'Little Gem', Dwarf Bird's Nest Spruce (zone 4) - Everything about this variety is tiny. It forms a flattened globe shape of dense needles and branches. The epitome of a rock garden conifer. [2'↑ × 3'↔] \$20.00
- Picea abies* 'Murphy's Gem', Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This slow growing evergreen stays quite small. \$15.00
- ◆ *Picea abies* 'Pygmaea', Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - The very short needles and slow growth makes this develop into a very compact globose form. [2'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- Picea orientalis* 'Losely' (zone 5) - These are Oriental Spruces with slow to moderate growth but we have no other information now. Our own seedlings took 20 years to reach about 3 feet tall. \$15.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Bisbee Dwarf' (zone 6) - This small rounded form will work well for bonsai or rock gardens. The leaves are small and the plant is compact. [4'↑ × 3'↔] \$8.00
- Pieris japonica* 'Pygmaea' (zone 6) - At first glance this looks like some bizarre conifer rather than a broadleaf evergreen. It forms a rounded shrublet with a distinctive fine texture and speckles of green, red and yellow in the foliage. The leaves are half an inch long and very narrow and twisted. [4'↑ × 3'↔] \$6.00
- Pinus patula*, Mexican Weeping Pine (zone 7?) - The long drooping needles mark a graceful pine. Quite different from our longleaf pine with a spreading canopy and smaller cones. [50'↑ × 30'↔] \$25.00
- Pinus wallichiana*, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree. [150'↑ × 35'↔] \$8.00, \$20.00
- ◆ *Pleioblastus viridistriatus* 'Tsuboi', Variegated Bitter Bamboo (zone 7) - Normally I avoid Bamboo but the white striped leaves are quite appealing. If planted in the ground it will form a large colony but it may be better to keep this in a pot, just watch that it doesn't escape out the drainage holes. Dan Hinkley recommends cutting to the ground each spring for better looking foliage. [4'↑ × 20'↔] \$30.00

- Podocarpus macrophyllus*, Buddist Pine (zone 8) - Often grown in Japanese temple gardens where it can be pruned easily to traditional shapes. These plants were grown from cuttings I forgot about for 6 months in a plastic bag and not refrigerated. The cuttings developed callus while in the bag and rooted easily. [40'↑ × 30'↔] \$20.00, \$30.00☒
- Poncirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedling of 'Flying Dragon' have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. Spectacular when in flower and fruit or for the claw-like spines on the stems. [15'↑ × 12'↔] \$16.00, \$30.00☒
- ◆ *Prunus cerasifera* 'Pendula', Weeping Myrobalan Plum (zone 5) - So far this has grown as a ground cover with green leaves. It should have white flowers before it leafs out. [3'↑ × 8'↔] \$20.00
- Prunus* × 'Hally Jolivette' (zone 5) - This attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage makes a show of semi-double shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Unlike most Cherries this one has an extended bloom season in early spring. This was developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. [12'↑ × 12'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ **♣ *Prunus mume*, Japanese Flowering Apricot - Various Cultivars and Selections** (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun.
Cultivars and selections are listed on the next page.
- ◆ *Pseudotaxus cheinii*, White Berry Yew (zone 6?) - This evergreen shrub from eastern China has white arils (fleshy covering on the seeds). The undersides of the leaves have distinct white stomatal bands. So far it grows as a spreading shrub but these are all cutting grown plants. \$12.00
- Pseudotsuga sinensis*, Chinese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - This is a large tree from Yunnan, China related to the Douglas Fir found in the western US. Although we have not grown this species we have grown a close relative, *Pseudotsuga wilsonii* for many years here in central NC. Plants of *P. sinensis* have done well in central Florida their first summer. We have a forest of seedlings which are doing well. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$6.00, \$12.00
- ◆ *Pyracantha coccinea* 'Harlequin', Variegated Firethorn (zone 6) - I first saw this plant in downtown Atlanta where it makes an effective hedge. The new leaves have a pink cast and fade to a cream border with a green center. The leaves are smaller than most *Pyracanthas* which gives this a fine texture. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$12.00
- Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, Needle Palm (zone 6B) - This is one of the most cold-hardy palms and is being grown successfully in Washington, DC. The leaflets have a distinct corrugated texture and caution must be used when weeding around the base where sharp needles are concealed. This will form a large clump with many growing points and the three petaled blooms are red. [10'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- Rhododendron* (zone 6) - These late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drain soil and partial shade.
'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki. [2'↑ × 3'↔] \$6 00
'Pink Pancake' - pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. [1'↑ × 5'↔] \$6.00
- Rhododendron canescens* 'Varnadoes Phlox Pink', Piedmont Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea with fragrant, vivid pink flowers. [8'↑ × 5'↔] \$16.00
- Sabal* "Birmingham" (zone 7) - This palm has the leaves of a *Sabal* but it grows a nice trunk and is quite hardy. This mysterious palm was found growing in Birmingham, Alabama and is probably a hybrid but the exact parentage is not known. Wade Mahlke sent me seeds which will slowly grow into a trunked palm. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$5.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm (zone 7) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. [10'↑ × 15'↔] \$5.00, \$10.00
- Schima remotoserrata*, Scattertoothed Gugertree (zone 7B) - This *Schima* has proven to be the hardiest of the several species we have trialed. Multiple clones of *S. remotoserrata* came through last winter's sudden drop to 9°F with excellent looking foliage. The flowers are creamy white and about one inch across but are produced in clumps at the ends of the branches in mid summer. The flowers have a nice fragrance. [25'↑ × 20'↔] \$16.00

◆ = New this year ♣ = Camellia Forest introduction ☒ = Too large for shipping

Prunus mume Cultivars and Selections

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow very fast and this year many of the plants are 5+ feet tall so they will not fit in a box. We will prune them to 3.5 feet so they can be shipped or for an extra packing charge of \$10 we can ship in a 6' box. [25'↑ × 25'↔]

A limited selection of large plants too large to ship are available at the nursery. \$60.00☒

'Bonita' - This one has medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree. 'Bonita' usually blooms in the middle of the Mume season and can produce a good crop of fruits. \$28.00

☒'Bridal Veil' - A weeping Mume with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

◆'Contorta' - The twisted branches of 'Contorta' can have bends or even loops. This is slower growing but still generally upright. Occasional reversions need to be removed. \$30.00

'Dawn' - This is one of the larger flowered Mumes with light pink flowers late in the season. \$28.00

◆'Double Pink Flower' - A new variety which is known to fruit heavily. \$30.00

☒'Fragrant Snow' - For us, this is the best white flowered variety, with large semi-double flowers and a strong pleasant scent. This is vigorous and early blooming. \$28.00

'Hana-kami' - This is a medium to light pink semi-double flowered variety. This is early to mid season blooming. \$28.00

'Hokkai-bungo' - Dependably the first Mume to bloom with the darkest red flowers of any variety we have seen. The flowers are semi-double and the color is outstanding in the winter landscape. \$30.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers in middle season. \$30.00

'Kobai' - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$28.00

◆'Mike's White' - This was selected for the pure white flowers which do not have pinkish sepals like some. The flowers are single. \$30.00

◆'Mokel' - A fruiting variety. \$30.00

'Okitsu-akabana' - This variety has the largest flowers of any Mume we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most Mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double and bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

'Rosemary Clarke' - This is a white clone with reddish sepals. \$28.00

◆☒'Ruby' - This seedling has deep ruby red flowers early in the season. These are not as dark as 'Hokkai Bungo' but are darker than 'Mitsubara Red'. The leaves have the interesting habit of rolled edges like *Acer buergerianum* 'Naruto'. \$30.00

'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this Mume are deep reddish pink and single. \$28.00

'Toji-bai' - A single white flowered cultivar that blooms in the middle of the season. Should be excellent for bonsai since the branches of potted plants are enveloped in a profusion of flowers. \$28.00

'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$28.00

◆ *Schima superba* (zone 7?) - This *Schima* blooms heavily a little earlier than *S. remotoserrata*. These seedlings need to be trialed for hardiness. \$8.00, \$16.00

Sequoia sempervirens 'Kelly's Prostrate', Spreading Coast Redwood (zone 7) - This form has dark green foliage and continues to grow as a groundcover for many years. The handsome foliage would be nice cascading over a wall and it can be grown in partial shade or sun. [5'↑ × 25'↔] \$25.00

- ◆ *Sequoiadendron giganteum* 'Albospica', Variegated Dwarf Giant Sequoia (zone 6) - This forms a rounded shrub with white and green leaves. These are rooted cuttings. [4'↑ × 5'↔] \$8.00
- Stachyurus praecox* 'Aureomarginata' (zone 6) - This one has a variegation with yellow edges to each leaf on a plant with long arching branches. The long hanging racemes of yellow flowers appear in profusion in very early spring. [12'↑ × 12'↔] \$12.00
- ◆ *Stachyurus salicifolia*, Willow-leaf Stachyurus (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8" long and half an inch wide. This is a very graceful and remarkable shrub. [6'↑ × 6'↔] \$16.00
- Stewartia monadelphica* (zone 6) - This small, fine-textured tree tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer and are followed by interesting capsules presented between two bracts. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful smooth rust-red color. This species is one of the most heat tolerant and grows well in the SE US. Fall color ranges from burgundy to orange-red or yellow. [30'↑ × 15'↔] \$8.00, \$16.00
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$12.00
- × *Sycoparrotia semidecidua* (zone 7) - This semi-evergreen shrub has early spring flowers with reddish witch-hazel like flowers with yellow stamens developing later. The leathery leaves are intermediate between the parents, *Sycopsis* and *Parrotia* although the plant tends toward the *Parrotia* parent in plant form. The graceful arching branches would work well in a woodland setting. [15'↑ × 12'↔] \$20.00
- ◆ *Symplocos paniculata*, Sapphireberry (zone 4) - In the garden of Dr. Charles Keith this small tree makes an impressive display of aquamarine berries in early fall. Quite valuable for blue color which is rare in landscape plants. The small white flowers are produced in profusion in late spring and have a slight fragrance. This does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Two of these seedlings are needed for good berry production. [15'↑ × 20'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Syringa* × 'Betsy Ross', White Lilac (zone 5) - This Lilac has large, white and fragrant flowers. It was selected at the U.S. National Arboretum for warmer climate adaptation and mildew resistance. \$8.00
- Syringa* × *chinensis* 'Lilac Sunday', Rouen Lilac (zone 3) - This graceful shrub with willowy arching branches is shrouded in light purple flowers held in compound panicles. The flowers have the typical Lilac fragrance since this is a hybrid between *S. ×persica* and *S. vulgaris*. [15'↑ × 15'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Syringa lacinata*, Cutleaf Lilac (zone 5) - This is one of the most heat tolerant lilacs with light lilac colored and fragrant flowers. The leaves are multiple lobed and resistant to mildew. This develops into a rounded shrub. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin', Dwarf Korean Lilac (zone 4) - This compact selection has a dense habit and is suitable for the smaller garden. The flowerbuds are reddish-purple and these open to an icy pink. [5'↑ × 7'↔] \$8.00
- Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilacs although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$8.00
- ◆ *Syringa reticulata* 'Ivory Silk', Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) - This uniform selection of Japanese Tree Lilac has white flowers in panicles up to a foot long. These are tough and problem free small trees. [30'↑ × 25'↔] \$8.00
- Taiwania cryptomerioides*, Coffin Tree (zone 7) - This conifer is very similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Eventually this becomes a huge tree. I saw the original tree brought in by the Dodds during WWII and it is a very handsome tree with down sweeping branches with the characteristic parallel branchlets. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years before sending up a leader. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$15.00

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- Taxodium distichum* 'Cascade Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This form has flexible branches which gravity pulls down in graceful curves. Once staked to the desired height it cascades downwards. This is patented (PP#12,296) and unauthorized propagation is prohibited. A royalty is included in the price of these grafted plants. [6'↑ × 10'↔] \$60.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Crazy Horse', Twisted Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This Bald Cypress has irregular and erratic growth. It is not quite contorted but the leaves look tousled. \$35.00
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'McClaren Falls', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This is a European selection once called 'Pendula'. These are grafted plants. \$35.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Pevé Minaret' (zone 6) - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. A grove of these would fit in a small garden nicely. [20'↑ × 5'↔] \$30.00, \$60.00☒
- ◆ *Taxodium distichum* 'Pevé Yellow', Golden Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This selection has attractive golden foliage and is slower growing than the species. These are grafted plants. \$35.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Schloss Herten', Dwarf Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This is a dwarf Bald Cypress which seems to develop an upright form. \$35.00
- Taxodium distichum* 'Secrest' (zone 6) - This is a dwarf witch's broom found at Secrest Arboretum. Most of the growth tends to be horizontal and it will form an irregular flat bun shape. These are grafted plants. [3'↑ × 5'↔] \$35.00
- Taxodium distichum* "Wooster Broom" (zone 5) - Another dwarf Bald Cypress and a favorite of Pat McCracken. \$40.00
- Taxus chinensis*, Chinese Yew (zone 7?) - A heat tolerant yew that has grown well at the JC Raulston Arboretum in Raleigh, NC. These seedlings will probably become a small tree suitable for light shade. [20'↑ × 15'↔] \$20.00
- Taxus chinensis* var. *hupehensis* (zone 5?) - This is a upright and spreading conifer with shorter needles than most Yews. We assume this Chinese Yew comes from Hupeh province in central China so we expect this to be quite cold hardy. \$12.00
- Taxus × media* 'Beanpole', Fastigiate Yew (zone 6) - 'Beanpole' describes this plant very well since it is a narrow columnar form. 'Beanpole' has very dark green leaves and closely held branches making a very formal column without pruning. [10'↑ × 1'↔] \$12.00
- Thuja × 'Green Giant'*, Hybrid Arborvitae (zone 5) - This very rapidly growing tree grows as a narrow upright tree when young. 'Green Giant' can be used to make a windbreak or an effective screen. It keeps a good green color all year long and tolerates most soil and is best in full sun or light shade. [75'↑ × 30'↔] \$16.00, 50.00☒
- Thuja plicata* 'Sunshine', Gold Western Red Cedar (zone 6) - This is a bright yellow form with upright growth. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$12.00
- Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'↑ × 2'↔] \$8.00
- Thuja standshii*, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) - This small tree has a broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. [100'↑ × 40'↔] \$16.00
- Thuja sutchuenensis*, Sichuan Arborvitae (zone 6?) - A new species we are unfamiliar with. \$12.00
- Torreya grandis*, Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) - These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has shorter needles that are less prickly than most *Torreya*, prickly needles distinguish *Torreya* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. [30'↑ × 20'↔] \$10.00

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- ✱ *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap' (zone 6) - In August 'Snowcap' "blooms" with white shoots at the tips of the branches. The shoots are completely white and contrast well with the dark green of the older foliage then gradually these fade to green. Only the second flush of growth has this white variegation and the spring growth is a handsome light green. This clone has good vigor and develops into a symmetrical small tree. It is at its best in light shade. [25'↑ × 15'↔] \$25.00
- ◆ *Torreya yunnanensis* 'Rock' (zone 7?) - A *Torreya* from Yunnan. \$12.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. [8'↑ × 12'↔] \$8.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. \$12.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Golden Splendor' (zone 4) - This is a fast growing upright tree with golden yellow needles. \$16.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'Horsford Contorted' (zone 4) - This is a slow growing selection with curly-cued branch tips. \$10.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stewart's Gem', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - This is a very slow growing and compact form which develops into a nice round flattened ball shape. Canadian Hemlock does well in central NC with partial shade to full sun although it is only a moderate grower here. [2'↑ × 2'↔] \$15.00
- Tsuga canadensis* 'Stockman's Dwarf' (zone 4) - This is a semi-dwarf cultivar with pendulous growth tips. [8'↑ × 8'↔] \$15.00
- ◆ *Tsuga canadensis* 'White Fountain' (zone 4) - This slow growing hemlock grows upwards and then curves outward like a fountain. The leaves are mostly white and the plant needs some shade. \$12.00
- Tsuga diversifolia*, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. The needles are a very dark green. It is best in well-drained soil and partial to full sun. [40'↑ × 25'↔] \$10.00
- ◆ *Tsuga heterophylla* 'Iron Springs', Dwarf Western Hemlock (zone 6) - This is a dwarf form of Western Hemlock with a moderate rate of growth. The branches tend to go upwards at various angles and it has very small dark green leaves. \$12.00
- ◆ *Tsuga mertensiana* 'Bumps Blue' (zone 5) - I had to try this because of the name. \$12.00
- Tsuga sieboldii* 'Green Ball' (zone 5) - This is a dwarf form of the Japanese Hemlock. It has glossy needles, is quite handsome and grows well in central NC. This form needs some shade. \$12.00
- Ulmus parvifolia* 'Seiju', Small leaf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. This is not dwarf and will grow to become a small tree. [35'↑ × 30'↔] \$10.00, \$100.00☒
- Viburnum plicatum* 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 6) - This is a slow growing and small leafed form of Doublefile Viburnum. The flowers come out pale pink and are followed by red and then black berries. [8'↑ × 6'↔] \$8.00
- Viburnum rhytidophyllum* 'Variegata' (zone 6) - This evergreen *Viburnum* has irregular cream splashes through the leaves and provides an impressive sight from across the garden. Unfortunately the variegation is unstable and a little pruning is necessary to remove solid green shoots. It performs best in light shade. Limited supply. [12'↑ × 8'↔] \$35.00
- ◆ *Viburnum setigerum* 'Aureum', Orange Fruited Tea Viburnum (zone 6) - The large clusters of orange berries are produced in fall and hang down attractively. This is one of the best Viburnums for fruit displays in our area. Monks on Mt. Omei, Sichuan, China used the leaves to make tea and the name stuck. [15'↑ × 10'↔] \$16.00
- ◆ *Zelkova serrata* 'Bright Park' (zone 5) - This *Zelkova* has yellow variegation and orange bark on the twigs for added winter interest. These are grafted plants. \$25.00
- ◆ *Zelkova serrata* 'Goblin', Dwarf *Zelkova* (zone 5) - This is a very slow growing selection which will be useful for bonsai. These are grafted plants. \$25.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

Amorphophallus bulbifer (zone 8) - This Voodoo Lily sends up an apricot colored spathe in June with the characteristic scent of this group of plants. The leaf is quite interesting with a watermelon rind mottled petiole topped by leaflets edged with bright pink. The leaf can reach about four feet tall and almost as wide. Where the leaflets come together a curious shiny lump grows into a corm and when the leaf dies down a new plant is planted about 3 feet from the mother plant. The corms can be stored dry indoors over the winter to be planted in the spring. These are flowering size corms. \$30.00

Amorphophallus konjac, Voodoo Lily (zone 7) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (with or without water or soil) indoors in late winter or April outdoors. Plant these quite deep for winter hardiness. Be prepared for the floral scent!! (it is fly pollinated). These are very easy to cultivate. \$5.00, \$30.00
small corms, budded corms

Cyclamen hederifolium (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each leaf has unique patterns of silver mottling. These do well under large deciduous trees where it is dry in the summer. These are blooming size corms. \$8.00

Helleborus × hybridus "Pine Knot Strain", Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Hellebores are very useful perennials with interest in all seasons. The long lasting flowers start blooming in late winter followed by the greenish bracts and seedpods. The foliage has nice appeal throughout the year and is a good choice for partial to light shade. Although they will survive in full shade I recommend planting them in good light for the best performance. These are seedlings from selected plants grown by Judith and Dick Tyler. These will have a range of colors from white to pink to dark purple. \$12.00

Helleborus × hybridus "Southern Belle Strain", Double Flowered Lenten Rose (zone 6) - Double flowered Hellebores can have many petals, enlarged nectaries or both many petals and enlarged nectaries. My favorites are the ones with enlarged nectaries which are like an anemone form *Camellia* and are very cute. These seedlings are the result of hand pollinations of two double flowered plants so about 85% of the seedlings will have semi-double, anemone or double flowers. \$20.00

Primula vulgaris hybrids (zone 6) - These are hybrids developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, pink, blue to purple. Please call for color availability in the spring when we will have blues, pinks, lavender and others.

Magenta shades—these are 2 year old plants that have bloomed. \$8.00

Red shades—these are 2 year old plants that have bloomed. \$8.00

Yellow shades—these are 1 year old plants of a yellow color strain. \$6.00

Unknown color—new seedlings of mixed colors will be available in February. 9 plants for \$36.00

LARGE PLANTS LIST

These are available in limited numbers and must be **picked up** at the nursery. ☒ **only.**

<i>Celtis sinensis</i> 'Green Cascade'	\$100.00	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'Wilton Weeper'	\$100.00
<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	\$50.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> various cultivars	\$60.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Nana Albospica'	\$100.00	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$75.00, \$150.00
<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	\$100.00	<i>Sassafras tsumu</i>	\$30.00, \$75.00
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	\$60.00, \$100.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i>	\$50.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'	\$50.00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	\$85.00
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Regina'	\$75.00	<i>Thuja</i> × 'Green Giant'	\$50.00
<i>Magnolia sprengeri</i>	\$40.00	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Seiju'	\$100.00
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$85.00		
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Ogon'	\$60.00		

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
September 2006

Prices in this
Catalog are
Valid through
May 10, 2007

CITY/STATE/ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes: _____

Desired Shipping Date: _____

Note: If you do not list substitutes, we will refund or send different size plants

ORDER FORM

[illegible]

ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants marked '☒', these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for **shipping** is \$25.00. Minimum shipping **charge** is \$12.00.

For Shipping **East** of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$12.00.

For Shipping **West** of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$15.00.

For Shipping to **California, Oregon and Washington**, plants must be treated or bare-rooted, and may be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states.

We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February, and March).

We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from September until May, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on **Saturdays** from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.

This catalog was designed and produced by Robert Parks using Adobe PageMaker. The typeface used is **Souvenir Light**, with a sprinkling of Arial and a few miscellaneous Wingdings. This catalog was produced electronically, and sent to the printer digitally.



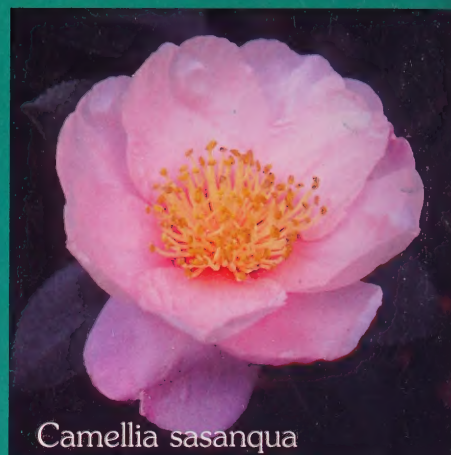
Camellia sasanqua

'Fuji-no-yuki'



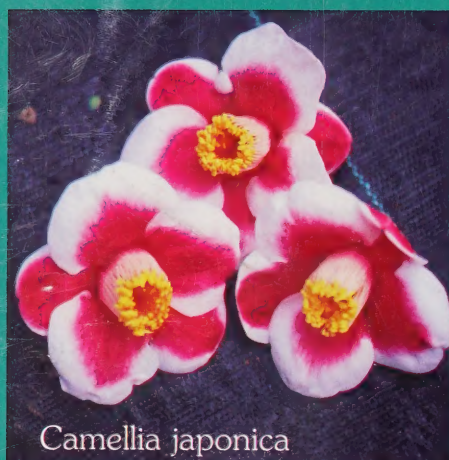
Camellia X

'Ballet in Pink'



Camellia sasanqua

'Pink Goddess'

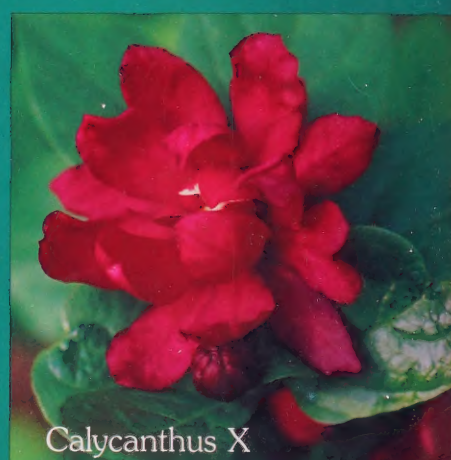


Camellia japonica

'Tama-no-ura'



Lindera obtusiloba



Calycanthus X

'Hartledge Wine'



Camellia japonica

'Unryu'



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NURSERY

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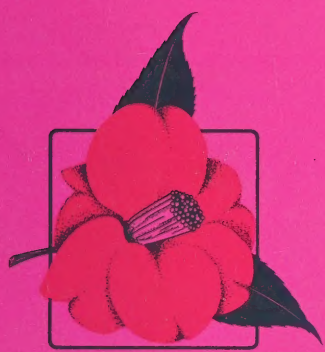
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茶花林



CAMELLIA
FOREST
NURSERY



Camellia sasanqua

'Autumn Moon'



Camellia japonica

'Dr. J.C. Raulston'



Camellia X

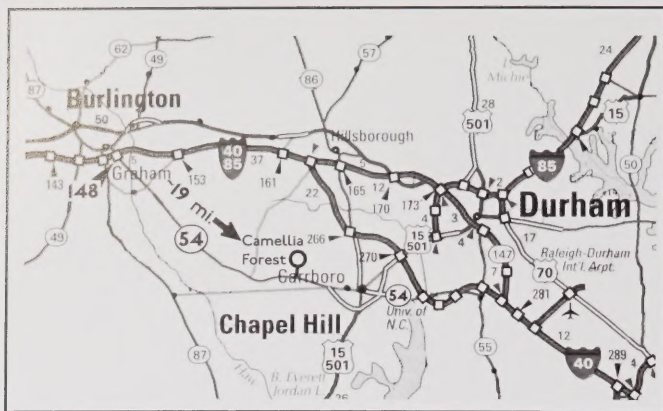
'Christmas Eve'



Camellia X

'Scented Snow'

FALL 2007



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

Fax: (919) 960-7690

E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Website: www.camforest.com

Directions to Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go 0.1 mile and turn right on the gravel driveway and look for the Camellia Forest sign.

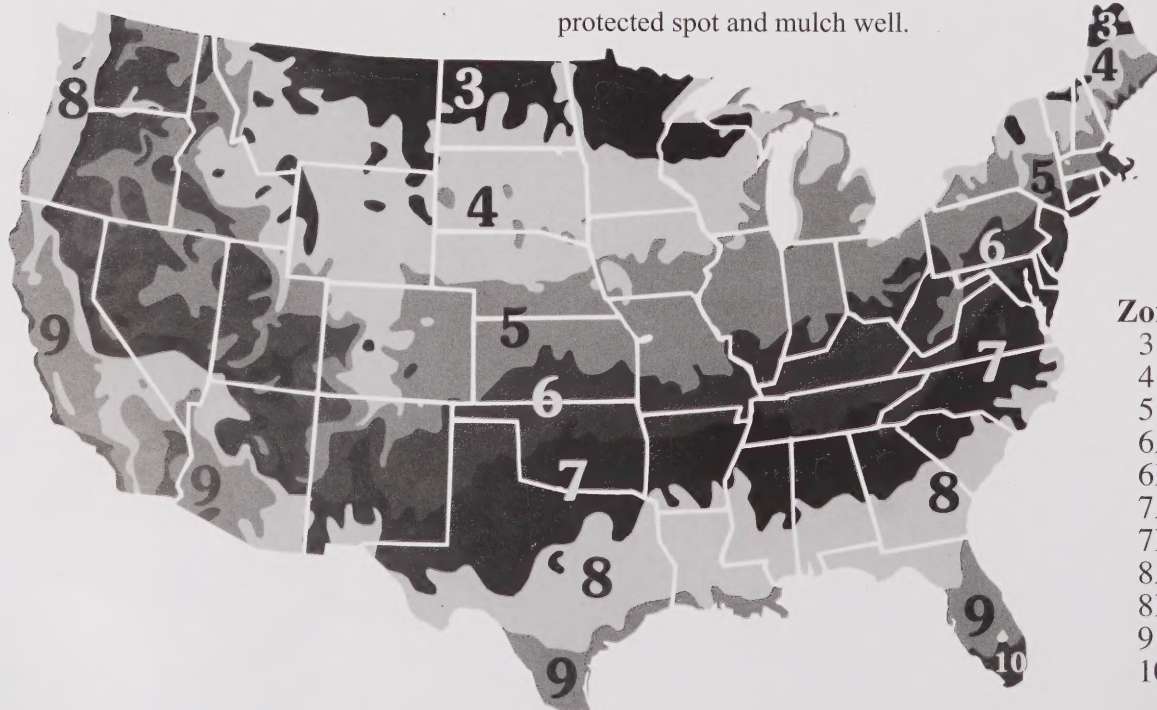
From the west on I-40/I-85 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto and U-Haul, 0.6 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto a gravel driveway at the Camellia Forest sign.

Notes:

USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The microclimate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites.

Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Have you ever noticed plants take up an exponential amount of water and space as they grow? To address the need for space in the nursery we started to grow plants at a nearby property last year. This year a majority of our plants are at the new location. The open house will be at the new location with plenty of parking and some beautiful plants. Of course we are trying to have more Camellias as well as an exciting diversity of woody ornamentals.

I plan to continue growing many of the plants in smaller sizes so that they can be shipped and so you can try growing lots of them. The additional space has allowed me to add many conifers to our list—some are large trees while others are quite slow growing. Several of the newer redbuds including the stunning 'Hearts of Gold' are available, although way too big to ship. I do plan to ship Magnolias grown by Pat McCracken who will not be shipping anymore. Pat has grown a limited number of select Magnolias including *M. macrophylla* v. *dealbata*, *M. tamaulipana* 'Bronze Sentinel' and *M. 'Mini Mouse'*. Please e-mail for other Magnolias available in limited supply.

The most exciting new plants include *Cercidiphyllum* 'Tidal Wave' a vigorous weeping form of this beautiful tree; *Cephalotaxus* 'Fritz Huber' which is an improvement of 'Prostrata'; the rare *Cornus wilsonii*; *Loropetalum* 'Green Elf' with tiny light green leaves; *Phyllocladus alpinus* which is just weird; and the prized *Stewartia malocadendron*. For those of you who like bright yellow in your garden we are offering *Cotinus* 'Golden Spirit', two *Cryptomeria* with yellow new growth—'Barabit's Gold' and 'Golden Promise', five different yellow Hinoki cypresses, *Choisya ternata* 'Sundance' as well as 'Hearts of Gold' Redbud. *Zelkova* 'Bright Park' has yellow variegated foliage, but the orange bark really stands out in the winter.

We have many new Camellias and I will list some of them here: Several years ago I found a showy yellow variegated branch sport on my plant of *C. sasanqua* 'Shikishima' and after several years it has been quite stable and resistant to sunburn so now I offer 'Shikishima Splash'. 'Scented Snow' is a new introduction described below which is a fall blooming hybrid. Three new sasanquas with very double blooms are 'Cecilia', 'Lisa' and 'Autumn Sentinel' so really nice flower forms are being developed for fall color. Dr. Ackerman released several new cold hardy fall bloomers which we have propagated and these are 'Ashton's Pink', 'Elaine Lee', 'Winter's Red Rider' and 'Winter's Sunset'. 'Winter's Red Rider' is a very compact grower although I think it will be larger than 'Winter's Rose' but still a useful plant where you have less space. 'Winter's Sunset' has a nice variegation which is a new addition to the palette of all Camellias.

For spring blooming Camellias we have many new choices too. One of Dr. Ackerman's newer spring bloomers is 'Ice Follies' which is 50% *C. oleifera* but it still blooms in March. Another very cold hardy variety, 'Longwood Valentine' comes from Longwood Gardens where they selected a Korean *C. japonica* from plants which survived in Philadelphia for the last 15 years. Other proven cold hardy varieties are 'Maidens of Great Promise' and 'Meredith' which we offer for the first time.

With my dad's help we have grown many Camellia species from seed so will have nice plants of newly available species. A yellow flowered species which is easy to grow is *C. chrysanthoides* and this does have slightly more cold hardiness. We also have some *C. granthamiana* with its amazing large flat flowers.

Although we have offered it before *C. chekiangoleosa* is a very worthwhile plant and I find the foliage to be very handsome and fruits will really get some attention.

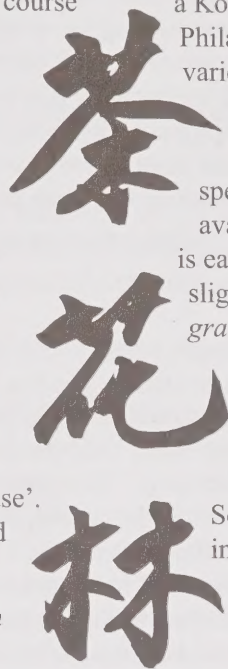
Some new spring bloomers with very nice blooms include 'Barbara Clark', a x *williamsii*; the dark red 'Dr. J. C. Raulston'; the variegated 'Katie Supreme'; from Tom Dodd comes 'Elizabeth Ann'; and the deep red of 'Tama Vino' is stunning. The origin of 'Hallstone Spicy' seems to be a mystery but this is one to grow for fragrance.

Some rare plants have been shifted into large containers and are available with quantity discounts. Who needs a forest of Golden Larch with *Prunus mume* for winter interest? The seven foot Davidias should bloom in less than ten years.

My mom, Kai Mei has come out of retirement and has potted thousands of seedlings and rooted cuttings of Camellia species, trees and tea. Speaking of tea my wife, Christine continues the tea adventure by making tea as well as starting a small tea garden. Look for her future articles on tea in the American Camellia Society (ACS) journal. My daughter, Julia (age 3) is a great blueberry picker although she eats almost all that she picks. My son, Alexander (age 9) helped with writing the catalog but stand back when the bamboo light saber is activated.

My dad, Clifford continues many breeding projects with Camellias, Primulas and Magnolias. This year we are releasing a fall blooming hybrid 'Scented Snow' which is outstanding for its sweet fragrance as well as being a vigorous grower and a showy white bloomer. A wider range of colors and patterns in the heat tolerant Primulas flourish and we hope to distribute these to garden centers this winter (please inquire).

-David



NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small mail order nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be open Saturdays (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in the Fall and Spring (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, as well as items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants that cannot be shipped.

The Fall Open House will be three week-ends in October (10/5-7, 10/12-14 and 10/19-21), the Spring Open House will be March 14-16, and the first three weekends in April (4/4-6, 4/11-13 and 4/18-20). Our best selection is at the fall open house and it is also a good time of year to plant.

Address and Directions to the nursery are on the inside front cover.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$39 for one plant and \$63 for two 2 year old plants (including S & H). Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea Plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. (Optional) For Oolong Tea the leaves need to ferment or oxidize for a different flavor. Between steps 2 and 4 the leaves are placed in thin layers on a tray in a shady location for 1 to 3 days before being heated.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy, garden-worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one-of-a-kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple flowered wild type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

- 1 year old plants cost **\$10 to \$15** and are 6 to 12 inches tall in 1, 2 or 3 quart pots.
- 2 year old plants cost **\$24** and are 10 to 24 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.
- 3-4 year old plants cost **\$50** and are 24 to 48 inches tall and bushy in 3 gallon pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped; these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$50 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden.

Camellia Seeds

We have an average crop of seeds this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large numbers of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary.

Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia brevistyla, japonica, oleifera, sasanqua, sasanqua × *oleifera*.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia japonica only, 100 grams of seeds ...\$20.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa, cuspidata, granthamiana.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$5.00

Camellia sinensis, Tea: 'Guangzhou', 'Large Leaf', 'Small Leaf', var. *assamica*, var. *quinquebracteata*, and *C. ptilophylla*.

5 seeds of any one type, some in limited supply. ...\$3.00

Collected Species of the Genus *Camellia*, an Illustrated Outline

(in English and Chinese)

By Gao Jiying, Clifford R. Parks and Du Yuequiang

One hundred and eighty-eight *Camellia* species are described in this comprehensive volume with lavish color photos of flowers, foliage and habit. For each species the botanical characteristics, distribution and horticultural merits are discussed in English and Chinese. The species are grouped into sections which helps sort the many species into plants with similar characteristics. The distribution and elevation information helps one think about hardiness and adaptability to different climates. As the Chinese have grown some of these species there is useful information for the garden culture and breeding potential of many species. Of course the features of the plant are described quite completely down to the perules and chromosome number. Only 2500 books were printed and these will not be available in your local bookstore. Proceeds from the sale of the book will go to my father for *Camellia* breeding and research.

\$85 plus \$10 for shipping and handling

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist, rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall. In the last few years hurricanes and ice storms have removed most of the scattered pines I had carefully preserved and I am left with lots of sun on my Camellias. A few plants show winter cold and sun injury but most plants are flourishing with heavy bud set and multiple flushes of growth each year. Often, more sun is better than less sun as there is less competition from trees for water and nutrients for the Camellias.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas, wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences, or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year, extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas, spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three-year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected Camellia cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by "zone 6B" following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** provides good information on Camellia culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. The few fall blooming *C. japonica* selections are listed with the Sasanquas and described in the *C. japonica* section. Selections introduced by Camellia Forest are marked with “☐”.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids:

Sasanquas start blooming, here in North Carolina, at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanqua can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. Many *C. sasanqua* cultivars can tolerate full sun throughout the year with handsome glossy leaves although some winter shade is beneficial especially in colder areas. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the parentage of hybrids is listed at the end of the description. Cultivated Sasanquas are probably all introgressed hybrids with *C. japonica* and should be called *C. × hiemalis*.

☐ ‘Anne McCulloch Hill’ (zone 7B) – This backcross, (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*) × *C. sasanqua* blooms profusely with the best characteristics of both parent species. The influence of the *C. reticulata* is evident in the medium large flowers which are intense cerise pink and open in October and November. The free flowering habit and fine texture come from *C. sasanqua*. \$12.00

☐ *Camellia japonica* ‘Autumn Lantern’ (zone 7A) - Single pink. \$12.00

☐ *Camellia japonica* ‘Autumn Mist’ (zone 7A) - Single light pink. \$50.00

‘Autumn Moon’ = ‘Marie Kirk’ (zone 7) – This fine white sasanqua has formal double flowers and super vigorous growth. The blooms start early and are very showy in the garden. The plant has a narrow upright form and is a good choice for a hedge. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW ‘Autumn Sentinel’ = ‘Bob Green’ (zone 7) – This striking plant has a very narrow upright growth habit with distinctive foliage. The leaves are small, narrow and dark green and with a compact habit, create a very attractive plant for a hedge or specimen. The plant grows quickly and the pale pink blooms come early in the season (October) and are small and double. This plant comes from Bobby Green in southern Alabama but has grown well in NC for several years. \$12.00

☐ ‘Autumn Sun’ (zone 7A) - The rose red semi-double flowers are produced in mid-autumn (November) on this compact and robust shrub. The original plant was planted in a very sunny location and has shiny dark green leaves all year long. The plant form is upright but very compact with dense growth. \$12.00

☐ ‘Autumn Sunrise’ (zone 7) – This is a favorite of Clifford Parks because it is one of the earliest Sasanquas to start blooming in the fall and the heavy bloom is quite striking. The white flowers have a red tip on each petal which gives great contrast. The flowers are cup shaped as they open and are large singles. The plant grows vigorously and has a nice dense and upright habit. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Bonanza Var.’ (zone 7) – This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanqua. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. The variegation caused by virus in these plants can create white mottles in the flowers. Multiple clones of ‘Bonanza’ exist and this is a larger flowered form which starts to bloom in October. \$12.00

NEW ‘Cecilia’ (zone 7) – The small pink formal double flowers bloom over a long season and the small leaves give the plant a neat appearance. \$12.00

‘Chansonette’ (zone 7) – This spreading grower has brilliant pink flowers and may reach 5 feet tall by 8 feet wide in ten years. This is a seedling of ‘Shishigashira’ and has almost formal double flowers with petals that become ruffled with age. \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ 'China Girl' (zone 7B) – The large deep pink, semi-double blooms open in late autumn (November and December). This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden highlight, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') \$12.00

□ 'Christmas Eve' (zone 7B) - This recent introduction blooms in December and January with bright pink flowers. The flowers are rather large and quite resistant to light freezes which allows a display of color when most plants are dormant. The plant is very vigorous and becomes a small tree in 15 years. The new growth is bronze red and then fades to a deep glossy green. 'Christmas Eve' is an excellent choice for the Gulf Coast or California or other zone 8-9 areas where the blooms can be enjoyed without interruption, but we usually get a display of blooms in central NC in a protected garden site. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') \$12.00

□ 'Christmas Rose' (zone 8A) – The rose pink to light red, rose form double flowers start to open around Christmas and look like an opening rose bud. We recommend this plant for zone 8 because the midwinter bloom (December until February) is enjoyed best in a mild climate or a greenhouse. (*C. × williamsii* × *C. sasanqua*) \$12.00

'Dawn'='Ginryu' (zone 7A) - This heavy bloomer opens in late fall and has white flowers with traces of pink at the petal tips. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. (*C. × vernalis*) \$24.00

'Dazzler' (zone 7) - Brilliant rose red semi-double flowers are produced early in the fall. This is a vigorous grower. \$24.00

'Egao Corkscrew' (zone 7) - The contorted stems and very double flowers make this sport quite different from the parent, 'Egao'. The contorted stems were noticed at Nuccio's Nursery but my plant produces flowers with a nice rose form not the semi-double of the parent. From November until March I will have some blooms on a rather spreading plant. \$15.00

'Fuji-no-yuki' (zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an outstanding upright and compact shrub. The flower bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing as the flower ages. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Gingetsu' (zone 7) – "Silver Moon" (trans.) has large white single flowers with reddish markings on the outside of the petal tips. The plant is vigorous and in the sun makes a dense upright shrub. A Higo sasanqua recognized by the Higo sasanqua society. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Hi-inkô' (zone 7) - "Scarlet Toned Red" (trans.) is a very early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal double flowers on a plant with spreading growth. As the flowers age the color can turn to a purplish red. \$50.00

'Irihi-no-umi' (zone 7A) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. The foliage is a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Jean May' (zone 7A) - This popular old dependable variety has shell pink double blossoms. The three inch diameter flowers are produced in profusion from early October to the end of November usually. The plant is bushy with small and glossy leaves. \$24.00

'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (zone 7) – "Kira's white winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit. I expect the plant to be 4-5 feet tall in ten years. \$12.00

NEW 'Lisa' (zone 7) – This white double flowered sasanqua blooms early in the season with very symmetrical blooms which look formal double as they open. The plant is upright and vigorous with small leaves. \$12.00

□ 'Midnight Lover' (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep burgundy red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. Blooms October to November. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Moon Festival' (zone 7B) - This well shaped shrub has the general aspect of *C. sasanqua* and has huge, single flowers produced in abundance; flowers are usually 5 or 6 inches in diameter. This novel November to December bloomer has always received surprised looks from visitors. (*C. sasanqua* × [*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*]) \$50.00

□ *Camellia japonica* 'October Affair' (zone 7B) - Formal double. \$15.00 and \$24.00

'Our Linda' (zone 7) - This has some of the largest double flowers of the sasanquas with the petals held in a symmetrical and 3D manner. The petal color is a light rose pink contrasted with dark green foliage. The plant tends to be bushy and form a rounded shrub. \$12.00

□ ‘Pink Butterfly’ (zone 7A) – ‘Pink Butterfly’ has bright pink, single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October and November). The plant is very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an outstanding specimen plant or an excellent choice for a colorful hedge. \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ ‘Pink Goddess’ (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance. \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ ‘Pink Serenade’ (zone 7) – Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or shrub border. \$12.00 and \$50.00

‘Reverend Ida’ (zone 7) – A striking new plant from Bobby Green in Fairhope, Alabama. This is a seedling of ‘Shishigashira’ and has a similar growth habit which is spreading and quite compact. The flower is a small semi-double of an intense dark reddish-pink. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Santô-zaki’ (zone 7) – “Triple Flowered” (trans.) produces one to three flowers from one bud. The pink flowers will appear double because of this trait. The small leaves shine from the glossy surface and can split into two or three lobes also. The plant is upright and has quite compact growth. \$12.00

‘Sarrel’ (zone 7B) - This spreading plant could easily be kept under two feet tall with a little pruning or training of the branches. The first time my plant bloomed I had to run for the camera since it was a perfect formal double pink flower. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW □ ‘Scented Snow’ (zone 7A) – This early blooming white anemone form flower attracted the attention of several customers with its outstanding scent. Most sasanquas have some fragrance but this one has an especially sweet scent. The numerous buds open into 7-8 large petals that open flat with numerous petaloids and stamens in the center. The plant grows rapidly with an upright habit. The leaves are dark green and quite large for a sasanqua. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Northern Lights’ X *C. x* ‘Snow Flurry’) \$15.00, \$30.00, \$60.00 and \$100.00 **TOO LARGE**

‘Seikaiha’ (zone 7B) – “Quiet Ocean Waves” (trans.) has formal double to rose form double white flowers with outer petals having pink markings. Individual blooms on this plant are quite showy due to the large size and nice form. The plant grows about as wide as tall and has nice stiff branches. \$50.00

‘Sekiyo’ (zone 7A) – “Setting Sun” (trans.) has vivid deep red sometimes bluish colored flowers that open flat. The *C. sasanqua* almost always have pink or bluish overtones in the “red” flowers and only a few late bloomers have true red flowers. This semi-double is an early bloomer and one of the darkest colors. The plant makes a compact plant with nice glossy leaves. \$12.00

□ ‘Seventh Desire’ (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. This one blooms very early and can carpet the ground with pink petals. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* ‘Asahi-no-ume’) \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Shibori-egao’ (zone 7) – “Variegated Smiling Face” (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches. The *vernalis* group are probably hybrids between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. (*C. x vernalis*) \$24.00

‘Shikishima’ (zone 7A) – The word ‘Shikishima’ is a poetic name for Japan and this sasanqua is a good choice to represent the country. The double flowers are a medium pink and especially appealing when they first open. The lanceolate (narrow) leaves have a nice dark green color and the plant grows quite densely without pruning. \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW □ ‘Shikishima Splash’ (zone 7A) – This genetic variegation of the above cultivar has bright yellow splashes throughout the leaves. With a little pruning a striking plant can be maintained. \$15.00

□ ‘Shikoku Stars’ (zone 7A) – Small white single blooms cover this deep green shrub like tiny stars. The texture is extremely delicate and fine, but the plant is vigorous and free blooming. This was selected from a wild stand of sasanquas growing at the northern end of the natural range on the Japanese island of Shikoku. It is very hardy. (true *C. sasanqua*) \$12.00

‘Shishigashira’ (zone 7A) – “Lion’s Head” (trans.) is a reddish pink double which is very free flowering but a slow spreading grower. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. Although this is a spreading plant with time the plant will reach five feet tall or more. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Showa-no-sakae’ (zone 7A) - “Glory of Showa” (trans.) has a light pink peony form flower on a plant with spreading growth when young although the plant can get huge with great age. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Slim 'n Trim' (zone 7) – I am revising my judgment on this plant—it is not a dwarf; it is a small-leaved form with slow to moderate growth. The leaves are narrow and tiny with short internodes so a very dense plant results but my ten year old plant is over six feet tall now. The flowers are deep rose pink and single. This is useful for confined spaces since it stays very narrow and upright. \$12.00

'Sparkling Burgandy' (zone 7A) - This is one of my favorites since it is usually the first to start blooming and is a profuse bloomer. The blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW 'Tsumaorigasa' (zone 7A) – Double pink flowers on an upright plant. \$12.00

'Uncle Toi' (zone 7) - Pink single flowers are produced on a plant with smaller leaves. \$24.00

□ 'Wm. Lanier Hunt' (zone 7B) – The medium red, peony form flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting crossed legged on the ground without using his hands. \$12.00

'Yuletide' (zone 7B) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas. There are two thing to do: 1) cross this with early blooming reds such as 'Midnight Lover' and 'Yuletide' does make fertile seeds 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on freezing nights. \$12.00

'Yume' (zone 7B) - "Dream" (trans.) is a profuse mid-winter bloomer with single flowers and a spreading growth habit. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual: often the petals appear to alternate white and pale pink. A slight fragrance is present from the *C. yuhsienensis* parent. It produces seeds freely and I have had seedlings produce the same petal variegation pattern so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. (*C. sasanqua* 'Shishigashira' × *C. yuhsienensis*) \$12.00 and \$50.00

Cold Hardy Fall Bloomers

□ 'Autumn Spirit' (zone 6A) - This exceptional selection starts blooming very early in the season with some of the most intensely colored flowers of any of the cold hardy fall bloomers. Many bright deep pink petals make up the small to medium sized peony form flowers. This bushy plant has small deep green leaves and is a moderate to vigorous grower. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Carolina Moonmist' (zone 6A) – A selection developed at the J. C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) \$12.00

□ 'Mason Farm' (zone 6A) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink and it blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$15.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Survivor' (zone 6A) - We believe 'Survivor' to be one of the hardest Camellias and if you want to push the limits try one of these. It is a vigorous growing shrub and produces an abundance of single, white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for a large specimen or for use as a hedge. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other Camellias in this area. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. oleifera*) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Twilight Glow' (zone 6A) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as 'Mason Farm'. The flowers are rose colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nicely shaped and dense bush. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$60.00 TOO LARGE

Ackerman Selections - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living Camellia plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of many hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. We have found the cold tolerance to be similar to our own hybrids listed above. In general these plants are heavy bloomers and produce a colorful show in mid-autumn. Dr. Ackerman's book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** has more detailed information on these plants and culture in zone 7 and colder.

'Ashton's Ballet' (zone 6A) – The flowers of 'Ashton's Ballet' are medium pink and rose form double. This blooms from October until December for us on an upright and vigorous grower. (*C. sasanqua* 'Shikishima' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00

NEW 'Ashton's Pink' (zone 6A) – The lavender pink semi-double flowers of 'Ashton's Pink' open in late fall. This has dark green foliage and a moderate growth rate. (*C. japonica* 'Billie McCaskill' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00

'Ashton's Pride' (zone 6A) - From a distance 'Ashton's Pride' is an unusual Camellia because the leaves are small and narrow and the branches tend to weep slightly. It sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is from October until December for us. The growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki') \$24.00

NEW 'Elaine Lee' (zone 6A) – Dr. Ackerman reports that this has especially hardy white semi-double blooms in late fall. The plant is upright growing with dark green glossy leaves. (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00

'Frost Princess' (zone 6B) - This is one of the showiest of Dr. Ackerman's hybrids because of the relatively large double flowers and early bloom. The peony form flowers are a deep iridescent lavender pink contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The vigorous growth tends to grow at odd angles. This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. (*C. sasanqua* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Snow Flurry' (zone 6A) - Almost pure white anemone form flowers are among the first fall blooming Camellias. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighted down by the large number of flowers. When young, the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this into a nice rounded form. This is one of David's favorites. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. 'Frost Princess'*) \$12.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Charm' (zone 6A) – The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open in October and November. (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00

'Winter's Cupid' (zone 6A) – Small single white flowers with pink tips are produced in profusion. The leaves are small, dark green and somewhat leathery. The plant has an upright form with short internodes resulting in a compact habit. The first blooms open in October and others appear until December. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua*) \$12.00

'Winter's Interlude' (zone 6A) - This bicolor anemone form flower blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. The bloom season is late October into December. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sp*) \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Joy' (zone 6A) – This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. ([*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira'] × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Winter's Red Rider' (zone 6A) – The small leaves and slow growth create an attractive smaller plant which can be used where a normal Camellia will be too big. So far this has grown slightly faster than 'Winter's Rose' but should stay under 5' for ten years. The single blooms are bright lavender pink with notched petals. This blooms from October through November. (*C. 'Shishigashira'* × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') \$12.00

'Winter's Rose' (zone 6A) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Very pale pink double flowers are produced in profusion in the fall. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua* 'Otome') \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Winter's Snowman' (zone 6A) – Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and open in November and December. The new growth flushes have a nice wine color for some spring time color interest. An excellent choice for a hedge since it grows rapidly. ([*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira'] × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW 'Winter's Sunset' (zone 6B) – For the variegation fanatics, here is a light green margined leaf that appears quite stable. The plant has moderate upright growth and medium lavender pink single flowers. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. 'Frost Princess'*) \$12.00

NEW Beyond the Camellia Belt by Dr. William Ackerman covers much more information than *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates*. Dr. Ackerman concentrates on the northern limits of Camellia cultivation but much of the information applies to Camellia growers everywhere. The book has chapters on culture, diseases, propagation, breeding and hardy cultivars. The varieties described have pictures of the flowers as well as relative hardiness ratings. The chapters on Camellia breeding cover a lifetime of work with the genus Camellia and gives excellent background for interspecific hybridization. \$40.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping and Handling

CAMELLIA SPECIES

These plants are mostly what you would find in the wild in China, Japan, Korea or Vietnam and are described in more detail in the **Collected Species of the Genus Camellia, an Illustrated Outline**. Most of the species we offer have some horticultural merit such as striking foliage or impressive floral displays. Many of these species have not been in United States gardens for long so we can only guess some of the attributes such as hardiness. Most of these plants (except cultivars) are grown from open pollinated seeds so there is genetic diversity and hybrids are possible although rare.

Camellia albogigas = *C. granthamiana* (zone 9) – This species from Guangdong Province in southern China has large white flowers with 8-10 petals. The leaves are large and very reticulate (veins are impressed into the surface). *C. albogigas* should be merged with *C. granthamiana* since the variation in *C. albogigas* plants overlaps the variation in *C. granthamiana* plants. This blooms from late fall through winter in our greenhouse and will become a small tree. \$12.00

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - This highly variable species from the mountains of southeastern China is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are produced in the fall and can vary in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is a dark green, relatively small and fairly dense. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. The natural distribution is SE China and Taiwan. \$10.00 and \$50.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and can have a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and bloom from late winter into early spring. Reports from this country indicate this is quite cold hardy possibly even into zone 6. This is a showy species which deserves to be used widely in the landscape and hybridized with various species to push the limits of Camellias. Often large apple sized fruits are produced and the seeds can be pressed to make a high quality oil for cooking. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia chrysanthoides* (zone 9) – This species from southern Guangxi has bright yellow flowers about 1.5 inches across and is easy to grow with good resistance to dieback disease. The foliage emerges with a strong burgundy red color and the large leaves have strongly impressed veins. So far the plants have taken a little frost without any damage but the cold hardiness is untested. \$12.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (2" across) white flowers in the late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge and are displayed on willowy growth. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. These seedlings come from plants originating in the Huang Shan (Yellow mountains) in Anhwei province near the northern limits of Camellias in China. \$30.00 and \$50.00

Camellia edithae 'Jinqu'='Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) – This Chinese cultivar has an exceptional bloom as well as beautiful foliage. The formal double rose-red flowers are produced in late spring (the end of March through April) and are quite heat tolerant. The dark glossy leaves have deeply indented veins and make the plant handsome all year long. The form of the plant is also excellent with compact and upright growth. I have found this to perform better with some shade. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia edithae* 'Momudan' (zone 7B) – "Black Peony" (trans.) is a light red peony to anemone form flowered plant. This heavy blooming cultivar is cultivated widely in eastern China and hybridizes easily with *C. japonica*. The bloom season is early spring. Like the above plant this has hairy stems and dry bud scales. \$12.00

Camellia fluviatiles (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small (1 inch) white flowers are followed by small green to red fruits. \$12.00

Camellia furfuracea (zone 8?) – While this species has striking foliage the greenish cream flowers have a minimal ornamental display. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long with indented veins and a rather stiff texture. This one can become a small tree up to 30 feet tall. The fruits are unusual with a flaky furfuraceous surface which means it has a rough brownish scaly appearance. The species is widespread in SE China, Vietnam and Laos. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia granthamiana* (zone 9) – From Hong Kong and adjacent Guangdong province this small tree up to 25 feet tall has spectacular large white flowers in autumn. The flowers can be 4-5 inches across with translucent white petals and bright orange yellow stamens. This can be used as a small blooming tree in warmer areas because of the handsome foliage, sun tolerance and large blooms. Several interspecific hybrids have been made which have reasonable cold hardiness as well as large flowers and the handsome foliage. \$12.00

Camellia japonica “Korean” (zone 6A) – From the northern range of *C. japonica* in Korea Barry Yinger collected seeds and cuttings which have turned out to be some of the hardiest Camellias so far discovered. The small single red flowers are typical of wild *C. japonica* although the rounded leaves are distinctive to the Korean Camellias. These are clones selected for plant form and bloom. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia obtusifolia (zone 7) – This species produces an abundance of small white flowers in the autumn and develops cinnamon colored bark with age. The plant is very similar to *C. brevistyla*. The wild distribution range includes Jiangxi, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces. \$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7A) - Most years our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The brown fruits are massive and are the size of oranges and most seeds germinate. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and distinctive with a glossy light green-grayish cast. The wild distribution ranges from southwestern Zhejiang province into western Fujian province. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil and may be a future crop here in the SE United States. These seedlings will eventually grow to 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$12.00 and \$24.00

Camellia polyodonta (zone 7B) – From northwestern Guangxi comes this deep pink to red flowered species that is closely related to *C. japonica*. Plants of this species in our garden have bloomed well and we expect they will become quite showy plants. The large leaves have slightly indented veins and the plant will become a small tree. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia rosaeflora* (zone 7B) – This widely cultivated species may be a hybrid developed in cultivation and it does have landscape value for its fine texture and distinctive blooms. The flowers are medium pink and about 1.5 inches across. The branches are thin and tend to be somewhat weeping making a delicate form in the garden. The heavy blooming trait has resulted in many cluster flowered hybrids. These are rooted cuttings. \$12.00

Camellia rosaeflora ‘Cascade’ (zone 7B) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids. \$12.00

Camellia sasanqua ‘Shikoku Stars’ (zone 7A) – This selection from wild collected *C. sasanqua* is the true species with pure white flowers. All cultivated *C. sasanqua* are introgressed with *C. japonica*. \$12.00

Camellia semiserrata (zone 8B) – Professor Gao gave me seeds from the white flowered form of *C. semiserrata* and I expect that only a small percentage of the seedlings will have white flowers. I would expect deep pink flowers since the plants probably crossed with pink flowered forms of *C. semiserrata*. This species has not proved very hardy for us although I have a few plants which bloom in early spring on upright plants with large leaves. \$12.00

Camellia vietnamensis (zone 8B) - This species has very nice large foliage characterized by round leaf apices. Large white flowers are usually high up in the branches of this extremely vigorous growing tree. These seedlings are from the larger leafed form of this species and appear quite different from the plants we first offered as *C. vietnamensis*. These also bloom later, usually in late winter. This is an example of how confusing the taxonomy of the genus *Camellia* can be; some species can be highly variable in leaf size or even bloom season. \$12.00 and \$40.00

Camellia yuhsienensis (zone 7?) – This species from Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangdong makes a spectacular floral display because of the heavy bud set. I have seen plants with an “inflorescence” of over a dozen buds at the tip of a branch—like a spiky Christmas decoration since the flower buds are long and pointed. Some clones of this species have a very nice fragrance but plants are variable. The flowers are white and open in late winter. The leaves are relatively small and reticulate. \$12.00

TEA PLANTS

These varieties are the plants that green, black, white and oolong tea is produced from. Each type (green vs. black) is made using different amounts of "fermenting" and processing before drying of the leaves. We have made tea from many of these varieties and found the taste to be very similar from one variety to the next if the same processing is used. I'm sure a professional tea taster could tell the difference between large leaf and small leaf tea but I can't taste any difference. Tea is harvested many times a year (as often as every 10 days) so a large plant can produce quite a bit of tea but a hedge may be needed to supply a family with a daily supply. Freshly made tea is much superior to tea which has stored for even a few months. Many of these are grown from open pollinated seed and tea is known to hybridize freely with other types of tea so these may not be the pure and true varieties. These seedlings do have the general characteristics of each variety. Special quantity discount for tea: any 10 tea plants (\$10 size only) for \$80.

Camellia ptilophylla (zone 7B) – This tea has slight differences from *C. sinensis* so we are listing this as a separate species rather than a variety of *C. sinensis*. It is a small tree from Guangdong province with leaves up to 7 inches long and pubescence (small hairs) on most surfaces except the top of the leaf blade. Because of the hairs it is used to make "White-hair tea" which is a special high-quality tea. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (zone 7B) – This is a very large leaf form of tea from southern and southwestern China and India. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing and can reach 50 feet tall with a trunk one meter in diameter in the forests of southwestern Yunnan, China. \$10.00 and \$24.00

Camellia sinensis, from China (zone 7) – This form of tea has medium sized leaves and tends to bloom heavily at a young age. The origin of these seeds is an unknown area of China but these are distinct from other varieties. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) – A form of tea with rather large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The origin of these is Guangdong province in southern China so these are suitable for warm and humid areas such as Florida and the Gulf states. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis, from Korea (zone 6B) - This is a small leaf type of tea originally grown from seeds collected in Korea where it was growing the in the "wild" although it had probably escaped from cultivation. This variety is vigorous and grows as a shrub to 6 or 8 feet tall. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis, Large leaf form (zone 7A) - What sets this variety apart from the others is the large and leathery leaves and it can be identified just by feeling the thickness of a single leaf. The plant becomes a multi-trunked tree to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and produces many nickel sized fruits. When harvesting tea this has the advantage that your bag fills up much faster because the shoots are larger. \$20.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis var. *quinquebracteata* (zone 8) – This is large leaf form of tea from Yunnan province in China. The plant grows very vigorously with long upright shoots. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea', Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea. \$12.00

Camellia sinensis, seedlings of 'Rosea' (zone 7A) – These seedlings generally have the pink pigment in the flowers and leaves. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis var *sinensis*, Small-leaf tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than 6 feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade although the ideal situation is light shade or half a day of sun. This variety is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe (see page 2), tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. \$10.00, \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

SPRING BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In central North Carolina we often get a few blooms during mild periods in January but the main bloom season starts in February or March when the weather moderates. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years, plants will reach 6 to 10 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the April series

The following varieties are the most cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars available and are the best choice for growing outdoors in zone 6, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. A protected site is very important when growing Camellias in colder areas and spring planting is highly recommended. The "April series" were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. The "April series" survived our coldest recorded winter when the temperature dropped to -9°F. Several of our other selections, some of Dr. Ackerman's selections and a few old tested varieties are also listed here.

□ 'April Blush' (zone 6B) - 'April Blush' grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. The relatively slow growth guarantees dense leaves and a plant of smaller stature. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') \$12.00 and \$50.00

□ 'April Dawn' (zone 6B) - The candy-stripe flowers make this a unique plant for several reasons. The flowers are mostly white with a few deep pink streaks which makes it special and occasional branch sports will result in various color patterns such as half deep pink and half white flowers. The formal double flowers are produced in profusion over a long season from mid to late season. The habit of the plant is upright and very vigorous. At first young plants will grow rapidly and after a few years they fill in very nicely. A five foot specimen in New Jersey has bloomed well for several years. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Herme') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'April Melody' (zone 6B) - This compact, erect and moderate grower has single rose red blooms. 'April Melody' starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') \$12.00 and \$50.00

□ 'April Pink' (zone 6B) - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of 'Pink Perfection' but the plant was one to survive -9°F in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March (mid-season) here in NC. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$50.00

□ 'April Remembered' (zone 6A) - This vigorous and fast-growing plant has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Bernice Boddy'. I believe this to be one of the hardiest Camellias. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ 'April Rose' (zone 6A) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. The medium sized blooms are very pretty and bloom late in the season. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ 'April Tryst' (zone 6B) - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a nicely shaped plant with bright red, anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle to late part of the season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (seedling of 'Yours Truly') \$12.00 and \$50.00

'Betty Sette' (zone 6B) - This Dr. Ackerman selection has medium pink formal double flowers late in the season. The leaves tend to be dark green and somewhat rolled under making them appear rounded. The plant has slow and compact growth. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ 'Classic Pink' (zone 6B) - This outstanding new cold hardy variety has pale-pink formal double flowers very late in the season. The medium sized flowers usually open from early to late April here in NC. Almost as nice as the flowers is the very shiny narrow foliage. The plant has a slow growth rate with a tendency to form many branches so that the shrub develops into a upright rounded shape without pruning. This plant has a plant patent and has been released by several large nurseries. Plant Patent #12,614 ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$12.00, \$24.00, \$50.00 and \$100 TOO LARGE

'Frost Queen' (zone 6B) - This very nice white semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. The bloom season is mid to late and the plant is a moderate grower. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$12.00

NEW 'Ice Follies' (zone 6B) - The bright pink flowers of 'Ice Follies' are large and semi-double and appear in March and April. The plant has upright growth. (*C. x williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera*) \$12.00

'Jerry Hill' (zone 6B) - This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy, and dark green leaves. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ "Korean *Camellia japonica*" (zone 6A) - These are selected clones from a group of plants collected on the north end of the range in South Korea. The plant has early single red blooms on a compact plant with rounded dark green leaves. \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) - One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The peony form blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. This plant has proven to be exceptionally cold hardy. \$24.00

'Kuro Delight' (zone 6A) - This plant has the darkest red flowers of any of the cold hardy Camellias. The medium sized maroon red flowers are usually semi-double. At first the plant has slow spreading growth but becomes a moderate upright grower once planted in the ground. The leaves are long and narrow like those of a peach tree. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW 'Longwood Valentine' (zone 6A) - A large number of *C. japonica* from Korea were planted in exposed fields at Longwood Gardens in eastern Pennsylvania. After many winters most of these plants still flourish and this cultivar was selected for early bloom. The blooms are small singles of rose red color. \$15.00

NEW 'Maidens of Great Promise' (zone 6B) - The origin of this plant is reputed to be somewhere in Ohio which would mean it is super cold hardy. This has done well in the Philadelphia, PA area so this does have good cold hardiness. The medium pink peony form flowers are produced in large numbers on a compact plant rather late in the season. \$24.00

NEW 'Meredith' (zone 6B) - This older cultivar has proven to be quite cold hardy in the Washington, DC area. The semi-double flowers are pale pink fading to red at the tips. \$24.00

'Paulette Goddard' (zone 6B) - This dark red anemone to peony form flower blooms mid-season (March into April). This is one of the "old" varieties which survived zone 6 winters here in NC as well as further north. \$12.00

'Pink Icicle' (zone 6B) - This hybrid from Dr. Ackerman has shell pink, semi-double to peony form flowers in early spring (February into March). The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun well and make a nice background for the large flowers. This is a very vigorous plant that grows to 10 feet tall in six years and is disease resistant. (*C. x williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') \$24.00

□ 'Red Aurora' (zone 6B) - The semi-double to rose-form flowers are large and of a strong, rich red with a hint of pink and are produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The plant form and growth rate is excellent and it is very hardy. The leaves are relatively large. ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Red Jade' (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985, this plant bears light red semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers start to open early in the season which is usually in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in early April. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Spring's Promise' (zone 6B) - The rose-red, single flowers are produced in late fall, during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus the promise of spring. 'Spring's Promise' was selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

□ 'Stellar Sunrise' - This is the solid pink sport of 'April Dawn'. The deep pink formal double flowers often have incurved petals and bloom from mid to late in the season. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing with large dark green glossy leaves. Like 'April Dawn' this plant develops into a very handsome landscape plant with a heavy bud set. (Sport of 'April Dawn') \$12.00 and \$50.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars**

When thinking of *Camellia* these are what comes to mind first. *C. japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or before. Almost all varieties are upright shrubs which grow from 4 to 12 inches a year. Almost all develop into dense symmetrical shrubs with glossy evergreen leaves. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. *Camellia* Forest introductions are marked with "F".

F 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - This bright red single blooms from early to mid-season (December until March). The petals are a saturated true red with a cylinder of yellow stamens and the flower is the model of the *Camellia* Forest logo. The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because of the exceptionally glossy leaves and intense color of the flowers. \$12.00

F 'Autumn Lantern' (zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty') \$12.00

F 'Autumn Mist' (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and as the weather cools, the single flowers gain more pink pigment. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is very vigorous. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into winter. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') \$50.00

'Benten-kagura' (zone 7) – "Dance of Goddess of Luck" (trans.) is a mutation of 'Daikagura' and has the same early fall blooming habit and red and white peony form flowers. The mutation causes the leaves to have an irregular white border on often misshapen leaves. The variegation is striking and gives the plant a white and green appearance. The red flowers have heavy white mottles caused by virus and often start blooming in early October here in NC. \$15.00

'Berenice Boddy' (zone 7) – This is a nice landscape plant but probably more important as a parent in hybridization. The semi-double flowers allow excellent seed set while also allowing for many different flower forms in the seedlings. The pale pink color shades to white in the center also allows a wide range of colors from white to red in the progeny and the shading gene gives more interest too. The bloom season is quite long from early to late in the season and the progeny range from the earliest fall bloomers to the latest April bloomers. The plant is compact with relatively small leaves. Plant Patent #605 \$12.00

'Black Magic' (zone 7) – The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double. The flowers open late in the season. The leaves have exaggerated serrations making the foliage very interesting year round. \$12.00

NEW 'Brilliant' (zone 7A) – This old variety shows good flower bud hardiness and makes a compact upright plant. The flowers are bright red and formal double and appear in mid season. \$12.00

'C. M. Hovey' (zone 7A) – This dark red formal double was named in Boston, MA in 1853. The flowers are medium sized and bloom late in the season. \$24.00

'Dahlohnega' (zone 7A) - Pale yellow formal double flowers are produced late in the season. This was developed by Walter Homeyer and the name is a Cherokee word for gold. The plant is a slow and compact grower. \$15.00

NEW 'Christmas Beauty' (zone 7) – This cultivar often produces a show of color around Christmas with a multitude of simple bright red flowers. The semi-double flowers and flowers buds both show good resistance to cold which is important for this early season bloomer. The plant has vigorous growth which can be somewhat pendulous. \$24.00

NEW 'Christmas Beauty Var.' (zone 7) – This is the virus variegated form of the above with white splotches in the flowers. \$15.00

NEW 'Chûjôhaku Var.' (zone 7) – This white flowered Higo form blooms in the fall with large flat flowers with flared stamens. \$12.00

'Daikagura' (zone 7A) – "Great Sacred Dance" (trans.) has rose pink to carmine rose colored peony flowers. This clone does not show any virus variegation in the flowers or leaves. The plant starts to bloom very early (October) and continues to have blooms into spring. \$12.00

'Debutante' (zone 7A) – This distinctive bloom originated at Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, SC. This vigorous cultivar has flourished throughout the south and brings back memories from childhood for many people. 'Debutante' starts to bloom in the fall and often blooms can be placed on the Thanksgiving table. The peony form flower is a mass of ruffled light pink petals. \$24.00

'Destiny' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Clare' has striking white streaked deep pink flowers. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of 'Lady Clare'. \$12.00

NEW 'Dr. J. C. Raulston' (zone 7) - Ray Bond named this bright red Camellia to honor our local hero. I have found the flowers to be medium sized and anemone form with a mid season bloom (March). The plant grows relatively slowly and makes a nice compact shrub. \$12.00

'Dr. Tinsley' (zone 7A) - The distinctive trait of this flower is the shading from light pink at the center to deeper pink at the petal tips. The flowers are semi-double and appear in mid-season (March). The plant makes a compact and upright outline. \$24.00

NEW 'Elizabeth Ann' (zone 7) - From Ray Bond comes a long-season bloomer with formal double flowers. The large flowers are white with pink edges and the plant has upright growth. \$12.00

'Fire Falls' (zone 7A) - The glowing red flowers of 'Firefalls' appear early in the season and are a full peony form which means they are a dense ball of crinkled petals. The growth habit is quite vigorous and open growing with large leaves. \$24.00

'Glen 40'='Coquetti' (zone 7A) - 'Glen 40' is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. This blooms for a long season. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$24.00

'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers of 'Jacks' are deep pink formal double. The petals are arranged in many concentric circles. The plant is very hardy and one of the most compact *C. japonicas*. I recommend this one if you want something to stay less than 5 feet tall for many years. \$24.00

NEW 'Katie Supreme' (zone 7) - This very large sized semi-double has a beautiful coral rose pink color and blooms early to mid season. \$12.00

NEW 'Kinyoba-tsubaki' (zone 7) - "Goldfish leafed Camellia" (trans.) is an ancient Camellia possibly from the 18th century. This fish tail Camellia has deep pink-red single flowers which open as a tubular bloom which gradually opening flat. The bloom season starts in March and continues into April. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Kujacku-tsubaki' (zone 7A) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are very narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different Camellia. This blooms mid to late season. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Lady Clare' = 'Akashigata' (zone 7A) - "Akashi Bay" (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has very large semi-double flowers with a distinct column of stamens. The flowers are deep pink and appear in early to mid-season. 'Lady Clare' is a very dependable landscape plant because it is tough and has good cold hardiness; large plants are often seen in old gardens in this area. This is a triploid variety which means it has three sets of chromosomes rather than the two sets usually found in *C. japonica*. The leaves are large and thick while the plant has a somewhat spreading growth habit. \$24.00

'Lady van Sittart' (zone 7A) - The white striped rose red flowers are striking contrasted with the glossy and narrow foliage. The transposons which cause the color streaks are very unstable and often solid rose red or pink flowers are produced. The way to guarantee color is to buy these with an open bloom. The numerous flowers are semi-double and open mid to late in the season. \$24.00

NEW 'Maroon and Gold' (zone 7) - The striking contrast of the yellow stamens with the dark red petals make the name very appropriate. This Nuccio's introduction grows slowly for me and has small very dark green leaves. \$24.00

'Morning Glow' (zone 7) - A variety from 1948 which is enjoying a resurgence in popularity, 'Morning Glow' has medium sized formal double white flowers which sometimes appear a creamy yellow. The plant has vigorous upright growth. \$24.00

'Nanbankô' (zone 7A) - "Southern Red" (trans.) has large vermilion red flowers with petaloids packed into the center to make an impressive rounded flower. It blooms mid to late season and has giant broad thick leaves and a coarse open growth habit. The plant is extremely vigorous with excellent foliage. \$15.00

'Nuccio's Cameo' (zone 7) - The perfect form of the medium pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a very long bloom season, starting early and continuing almost to the end of the season. \$24.00

'Nuccio's Gem' (zone 7) - This popular variety with beautiful white formal double flowers grows as a compact plant. The medium to large bloom opens mid season. \$24.00

□ ‘October Affair’ (zone 7B) - This formal double has shaded color on the petals much like the parent, ‘Bernice Boddy’, but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. This blooms well in November and again in the spring. This is vigorous grower. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Yohei Haku’) \$15.00 and \$24.00

‘Pink Perfection’ (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition that produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid-season. \$24.00

‘R. L. Wheeler’ (zone 7A) – The extra large flowers are unbelievable especially on small plants in pots. The large plants of ‘R. L. Wheeler’ at Wheeler Nursery in Macon, GA are impressive when in full bloom. The rose pink flowers are semi-double and open early to mid-season. Plant patent #1137. \$24.00

NEW ‘Romany’ (zone 7) – This bright red formal double blooms mid season and the plant has a compact upright habit. \$24.00

‘Royal Velvet’ (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio’s Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the American Camellia Society (ACS) head table, and I even saw it at a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes ‘Royal Velvet’ worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Sea Foam’ (zone 7A) – When a perfect white large formal double flower is produced on this vigorous plant it is a sight to behold. \$12.00 and \$75.00 **TOO LARGE**

‘Shikibu’ (zone 7) – “Master of Ceremonies” (trans.) is a chance seedling of ‘Bokuhan’ and has a similar anemone form flower. The small flowers are light red although the margins of the petaloids have a frosting of white. The flowers open over a long season and the plant has upright growth. \$24.00

‘Sudie Blanchard’ (zone 7) - This chalk white semi-double has striking medium to large flowers. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely as a young plant. The bloom season is mid to late season. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Taiyô’ (*C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana*)(zone 7) – “The Sun” (trans.) has one of the most striking leaf variegations I have seen in Camellia with a wide band of yellow down the center of each leaf. The yellow color actually brightens as the leaf ages. The flower is a small sake cup single of claret rose and blooms early to mid-season. \$15.00

‘Tama Beauty’ (zone 7A) – The form of ‘Tama Beauty’ varies from a single with flared stamens to a partial peony or anemone form flower. The rose pink petals are bordered with a distinct white border. The plant is a moderate upright grower and blooms early in the season. \$12.00

‘Tama-ikari’ (zone 7) – “Jeweled Anchor” (trans.) has pink flowers gradating to pale pink at the center. The single flowers are bowl shaped with a cylinder of stamens. The flowers have a pleasant fragrance and bloom mid to late season. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Tama-no-ura’ (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, are small singles and bloom early to midseason. This is a super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. rosaefflora* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower type hybrids. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Tama Peacock’ (zone 7) – This seedling of ‘Tama-no-ura’ has a strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is ‘Kujacku-tsubaki’? \$12.00

NEW ‘Tama Vino’ (zone 7) – The wine red flowers have a narrow white border and open early in the season. The plant has nice attractive leaves and grows vigorously. \$12.00 and \$75.00 **TOO LARGE**

‘Tom Knudsen’ (zone 7A) - The striking dark red flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms a little early to mid-season but generally puts on a big show late in the season. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Tricolor Pink’ (zone 7A) - The striking blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent--useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW ‘Tudor Baby’ (zone 7) – This small flowered seedling was saved from the compost pile and has turned out to be a fantastic late blooming formal double. The dark red petals are edged with black. This was developed by Hulyn Smith who loves huge red flowers. \$24.00

NEW ‘Tudor Baby Var.’ (zone 7) – The exceptional variegation almost makes this one an improvement on the original. When Gene Phillips posted a fine picture of this at the end of the Camellia season everyone raved over it. \$24.00

□ 'Turandot' (zone 7A) – This large, medium red and peony form blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. The plant has broad leaves and an upright growth habit. \$12.00

'Unryu-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "zig-zag" camellia makes a 45 degree turn at every node on the stem and the result is a bizarre maze of branches. The plant has a very upright habit almost fastigate. The single flowers are rose red and open early in the season. \$24.00

NEW 'White Empress' (zone 7A) – This old dependable variety has performed well in this area as well as farther north. The large semi-double flowers bloom early to mid-season. \$24.00

NEW 'White Mermaid' (zone 7) – This is the white flowered form of the fish-tailed Camellia. The tip of most leaves will narrow down and then flare out to three points. The flower is a single and medium sized. \$12.00

'Willie Hite' (zone 7A) – The color of 'Willie Hite' is light pink shading to deeper pink at the petal edges and the flower form is a medium semi-double with heart shaped petals. The plant has medium, dense and upright growth. The plant is also one of the most hardy zone 7 Camellias with good flower bud hardiness. \$12.00

'Yours Truly' (zone 7A) – This sport of 'Lady van Sittart' has dark pink stripes on a pink background with a white border. The medium sized flower is semi-double and blooms mid-season to late. The jumping gene (transposon) which causes the stripes can also cause branch sports quite frequently so pink stripes on white and solid pink flowers are to be expected. \$50.00

Spring Blooming Camellia Hybrids

This is a catch-all category including the showy $\times$ *williamsii* hybrids, cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked "□".

NEW 'Baby Bear' (zone 8B?) – All aspects of this cultivar are miniature from the small narrow leaves and small stature to the one inch flowers. The single flowers vary from white to medium pink and open late in the season. The plant has very slow growth and has been used for bonsai and as a groundcover. This was introduced by Neville Haydon in New Zealand. \$12.00

□ 'Ballet in Pink' (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along the stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The flower and plant are typical of the *C. \times williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. (*C. saluenensis* $\times$ *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$15.00

NEW 'Barbara Clark' (zone 7) – This rose pink semi-double has done well for me outside for the last few years. I have found this hybrid parentage has good cold hardiness. The blooms open over a long period in spring and the plant has upright growth. (*C. saluenensis* $\times$ *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes') \$12.00

□ 'Crimson Candles' (zone 7A) - The bright rose-red single flowers are produced early in the season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature -- The buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent--even after nights in the low 20's, the open flowers still have good color. (F_2 of *C. reticulata* $\times$ *C. fraterna*) \$12.00 and \$24.00

□ 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' (zone 8) – This very large flower has variable flower forms from semi-double to anemone or peony and the color is an intense red with an orange cast. The plant has very large leaves and an open and vigorous growth habit. The bloom is in mid-season. This epitome of a big red show flower actually will grow outdoors in central NC but the floral display is disappointing. The plant seems to be hardy to zone 7 but the flower buds are not so hardy. These are rooted cuttings. (*C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' $\times$ *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$15.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Francie L' (zone 7) – This *reticulata* hybrid has the characteristic large flowers with wavy petals and also the vigorous and open growth with large leaves. 'Francie L' has performed quite well in the garden as the *C. saluenensis* parent seems to give the plant more cold hardiness. The rose-madder flowers are semi-double and have the brilliant color of the *C. reticulata* parent. (*C. reticulata* 'Buddha' $\times$ *C. saluenensis* 'Apple Blossom') \$15.00

NEW 'Freedom Bell' (zone 7) – 'Freedom Bell' has an unusual coral red color to the flowers and blooms quite heavily early in the season. My plant has grown slowly to form a rounded plant with dark green leaves. This one has good disease resistance for an assumed *C. \times williamsii* hybrid. \$24.00

‘Gay Baby’(zone 7B at least) – This is one of the darkest colored cluster-flowered Camellias and also quite cold-hardy. The semi-double miniature flowers are a deep orchid pink and bloom early to mid-season. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple. (*C. × williamsii* ‘Ruby Bells’ × *C. × ‘Tiny Princess’*) \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Hallstone Spicy’ (zone 8?) – This hybrid possibly from Ken Hallstone (although not named by him) has upright growth and a bright pink peony form flower. So far it has done well outdoors but is new to our collection. \$12.00

‘High Fragrance’ (zone 7B) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuenesis* but the flowers do have a strong pleasant fragrance. Nice peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and light green leaves. (*C. japonica* ‘Mrs. Bertha Harms’ × [‘Salab’ × ‘Scentuous’]) \$24.00

□ ‘Japanese Fantasy’ (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink markings are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is rapid. The bloom season is early to mid season, usually in March for us. (*C. japonica* ‘Berenice Boddy’ × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosae flora*]) \$12.00 and \$50.00

‘Kagirohi’(zone 8B) – A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower late in the season. The plant does not have much cold hardiness since it was killed back at 9°F last winter. This is not surprising since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* ‘Silver Chalice’) \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$60.00

□ ‘Lavender Prince II’ (zone 7B) – The rose-orchid pink, semi-double, large flowers open in mid to late season (March to April). This is a very strong grower that blooms heavily when mature and is quite resistant to dieback. (*C. japonica* ‘Princess Lavender’ × *C. × williamsii* ‘Williams Lavender’) \$15.00

□ ‘Scarlet Temptation’ (zone 7A) – This bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals blooms mid-season. The large intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form with good branching and has good cold resistance. (*C. × williamsii* ‘Williams Lavender’ × *C. reticulata* ‘Purple Gown’) \$15.00

□ ‘Spring Awakening’ (zone 7B) - The small, double, pink flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place ‘Spring Awakening’ in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (*C. japonica* ‘Donckelarii’ × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosae flora*]) \$12.00

□ ‘Spring Mist’ (zone 8A) – This blush pink, semi-double miniature has vigorous and spreading growth. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. The leaves have a pleasing light green color. (*C. japonica* ‘Snow Bell’ × *C. lutchuensis*) \$12.00

‘Sweet Jane’ (zone 7B) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with very small leaves. This blooms over a long season from early to late. (*C. japonica* ‘Edith Linton’ × *C. transnokoensis*) \$12.00

‘Taylor’s Perfection’ (zone 7A) – This *C. x williamsii* hybrid has the characteristics heavy bloom and lavender pink flower color. The plant has vigorous upright growth and the glossy leaves are quite sun tolerant. The semi-double blooms usually open in April for us. \$12.00 and \$15.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

This list includes all woody plants which are not Camellias. The entries in this section are laid out in the following format: New plants are indicated "NEW"; Camellia Forest selections are marked "□"; scientific name (Genus and species) is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but the size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of a forest. We will try to indicate the normal height and width of a mature specimen with the description [8'T X 4'W]. We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$16 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. "TOOLARGE" indicates too large for shipping and the plants must be picked up at the nursery.

Acer buergerianum, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This vigorous tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. Some of these are seedlings have a random white leaf variegation. Often referred to as a small tree this does get quite large with time. [50' T X 30'W] \$16.00

Acer carpinifolium, Hornbeam Maple (zone 5) - The unusual unmaple-like leaves look like Carpinus leaves with closely spaced veins but the leaves are opposite which is the clue that this is a Maple. This will develop into a nice small tree in partial shade and has good yellow fall color. [25'T X 15'W] \$16.00

Acer davidii (zone 6) – This is a vigorous small tree from many areas in China with beautiful striped green bark. The provenance of these seedlings is Hunan province. These are adapted to partial sun. [35'T X 30'W] \$12.00

NEW *Acer griseum*, Paperbark Maple (zone 5) – The peeling bark of Paperbark Maple highlights the four season interest which includes scarlet fall color. This small tree is best in at least half a day of sun and well drained soil. [30'T X 15'W] \$20.00

NEW *Acer palmatum* 'Amber Ghost' (zone 6) – This purple leaf form of Japanese maple has larger leaves with ruffled edges. The new growth comes out red. \$30.00

NEW *Acer palmatum* 'Hōgyoku' (zone 6) – This Japanese maple has leaves with seven lobes and almost no serrations. They start out yellow-green, turn green throughout the summer and turn yellow to orange in the fall. [20'T X 20'W] \$50.00

Acer palmatum 'Kotohime Goshiki' (zone 6) - This minute leaf Japanese Maple makes an upright growing shrub with yellow green leaves. My plant has grown in full sun quite nicely and has reached 6 feet in 6 years. These are rooted cuttings. The new flush has faint white edge variegation. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Acer triflorum (zone 5) – This maple with three leaflets has outstanding orange to red fall color and is a very tough plant in poor conditions. [25'T X 15'W] \$12.00 and \$35.00

Aesculus parviflora, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottlebrush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub has butter yellow fall color. [8'T X 20'W] \$10.00

Aesculus x splendens (*A. sylvatica* X *A. pavia*), Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) – These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. [30'T X 20'W] \$10.00

□ *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Honshu' (zone 7) - This female clone has long narrow and dark green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 4 inches per year. Clusters of red fruits are produced in the fall. These were originally collected from the high snowfall zone on Honshu Island near the Sea of Japan. A male *Aucuba* is probably needed for fruit set. [4' X 4'] \$12.00 and \$24.00; For a pair of 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan' \$40.00

□ *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Sea of Japan' (zone 7) - This male clone has short broad and medium green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 3 inches per year. These are from the same collection as above but the leaf morphology is very different. This is a heavy bloomer of deep maroon 4 petaled flowers. [3' X 3'] \$12.00 and \$24.00

Aucuba japonica 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf Aucuba (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub is a self-fruitful female clone. Aucuba tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. [3'T X 3'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Berberis thunbergii 'Helmond Pillar', Upright Red Barberry (zone 4) - Wine red leaves hold their color through the summer on a narrow upright shrub. This is useful as an accent or even as a narrow hedge. [4' X 1'] \$10.00 and \$16.00

Boscifia polycarpa (zone 7?) - This is a dioecious tree with racemes of flowers followed by small drupes. The leaves have small pouches along the veins called acarodomatia that house predatory mites even in the US. This is an unusual member of the Euphorbiaceae with trifoliate leaves. Plants have grown at the National Arboretum in Washington DC until they disappeared after some extreme cold winters. [65'T X30'W] \$12.00 and \$30.00 TOOLARGE

Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy', Fastigate Boxwood (zone 5) - An evergreen exclamation point with many uses such as a narrow hedge or as a pair for a formal entryway. This can be grown in partial shade to full sun in fairly well drained soil. [6'T X 1'W] \$25.00

Calycanthus X raulstonii 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. Once the plant develops for a few years the floral display is quite impressive with large long lasting flowers over an extended period of time in late spring. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents but can become very large although only the most vigorous shoots may have leaves up to one foot long. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 feet of growth in one year being common and the plant gets much larger than either parent. [15'T X10'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00 TOOLARGE

Calycanthus sinensis, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F without injury. [10'T X 10'W] \$12.00 and \$16.00

Calycanthus x 'Venus' (zone 6?) - This new interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (PP#15,925) propagation prohibited was bred by Dr Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. [12'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$20.00 (royalty included)

NEW *Carpinus japonica*, Japanese Hornbeam (zone 5) – The wonderful corrugated leaves make this a good tree for beautifully textured leaves throughout the summer. The branches tend to spread like a fan. [25'T X 25'W] \$15.00

Castanopsis sclerophylla, Bitter Evergreen Chinkapin (zone 8?) - This evergreen oak relative was germinated from Chinese seed. \$12.00

Cedrus deodara 'Descansco Dwarf', Slow Growing Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - This slow grower develops into a broad pyramid with slightly weeping branchlets. These are rooted cuttings. [6'T X 4'W] \$16.00

Cedrus deodara 'Electric Blue', Blue Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - The powder blue needles are exceptional and so far the plant is a good grower. I am not sure of the ultimate height on this one. \$20.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Feelin' Blue', Prostrate Deodar (zone 7) – This very useful groundcover has nice blue needles and grows about 6-12 inches a year. One of my favorites. [1'T X 8'W] \$8.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Snow Sprite' (zone 7) – This slower growing Deodar cedar does develop a leader but will grow 6-9 inches per year. The new growth comes out ivory-white and turns yellow. This may do better with a little shade. [15'T X 8'W] \$20.00

□ *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. "Green Cascade" will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway [30'T X 25'W] \$20.00, \$45.00 TOOLARGE, \$85.00 TOOLARGE and \$100.00 TOOLARGE

Cephalotaxus fortunei, Fortune's Plum Yew (zone 7) - This Plum Yew has extremely long needles and makes a very graceful plant for shade to partial shade. These are seedlings so will develop into a nice small tree. [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - After a few years this makes a beautiful low clump with hundreds of stems. All year long this plant has a well kept appearance without any pruning. I have found this grows better in bright light (even full sun) where it has gotten 18 inches tall and 5 feet wide in 7 years. In shade it is very slow and not as full. [2'T X 8'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fritz Huber', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) – This male form makes quite a display with the yellow male cones in the spring. I find this clone to be better than 'Prostrata' since it tolerates more sun and has a more compact habit with very dark green needles. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so it is a good plant for the South in shade or part-shade. [2'T X 6'W] \$12.00

Cephalotaxus oliveri (zone 7?) – These have needles intermediate between *C. fortunei* and *C. harringtonia* and the stomatal bands on the undersides of the leaves are distinctly white. These medium seedlings were grown from Chinese seed. [15'T X 15'W] \$15.00

Cephalotaxus sinensis, Chinese Plum Yew (zone 6) - This plum yew is slower growing than *C. fortunei* and has needles closer together on the stems. Probably not a separate species but obtained from China as *C. sinensis* [15'T X 15'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Tidal Wave', Weeping Katsura Tree (zone 4) – This weeping form grows rapidly with long arching branches. These are grafts. [15'T X 15'W] \$30.00

NEW *Cercis chinensis* 'Avondale', Chinese Redbud (zone 6) – This selection of Chinese Redbud produces a huge amount of deep rose-purple flowers up and down the stem. The leaves have a heavier texture and look good through the summer. [15'T X 12'W] \$30.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Cameo', Flowering Quince (zone 5) – This is a double flowered quince with fluffy peachy pink flowers very early in the season although slightly later than other quinces. The leaves are a vivid green and disease resistant. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Toyo Nishiki', Variegated Flowering Quince (zone 5) - By chance I planted this next to a *Cercis glabra* and these bloom together each year. The white and light pink flowers of the quince blend well with the intense purple of the redbud early in the season. When planted in the sun, 'Toyo Nishiki' blooms well over a long period and is very dependable. [6'T X 6'W] \$25.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Aurora' (zone 5) – This older cultivar has very compact growth and twisted fans of yellow green foliage typical of *C. obtusa*. [6'T X 3'W] \$6.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Flabelliformis', Miniature Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very slow growing green form of Hinoki Cypress is ideal for the rock garden or trough. The lustrous green foliage forms a tight ball shape. [2'T X 2'W] \$20.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Golden Drop' (zone 5) – This greenish-yellow cultivar forms a flat-topped plant with moderate growth. [4'T X 6'W] \$6.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis', Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This tree has fan-like sprays of foliage that are most appealing and a texture begging to be touched. In central NC this does better in partial shade and makes a good screen due to the dense branching and dark green color. [30'T X 20'W] \$30.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hage' (zone 5) - This miniature grows very slowly into a somewhat irregular cone. The leaves are a rich green and originated in Boskoop, Holland. [2'T X 2'W] \$10.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kerdalo', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - The bright golden yellow fans of foliage are held irregularly on a wide spreading shrub. This is a fairly vigorous semi-dwarf. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lacy' (zone 5) - This appears to be a semi-dwarf with lacy sprays of foliage. \$20.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lemon Twist' (zone 5) – The bright golden yellow scales are held on twisted and long twigs. The overall effect is a tangle of yellow branches. [10'T X 10'W] \$12.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Moonshine' (zone 5) – This slow grower has white splashes scattered among the green foliage. \$6.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rainbow' (zone 5) – Another slow grower. \$6.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rashamiba' (zone 5) - This one has thick dark green leaves which fasciate or form cockscombs. This originated in Japan in 1909. \$20.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rigid Dwarf' (zone 5) – The deep green foliage of this cultivar is held in upright sprays and the plant forms a beautiful conical form. This is a faster growing form. [20'T X 8'W] \$12.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Vokel's Upright' (zone 5) – The dark green foliage of this form will make a nice background as a more upright plant. \$20.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Saffron Spray' (zone 5) – A yellow foliated form. \$8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Devon Cream' (zone 5) - This Sawara Cypress is a powdery blue most of the year except in spring when a new flush of white comes out. The foliage is soft and held quite densely on the plant which grows about 4 inches per year. [12'T X 6'W] \$20.00 and \$30.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera "Variegata", Variegated Sawara Cypress (zone 5) - This is a dwarf juvenile foliage false cypress with about a quarter yellow leaves. It will develop into an upright mound. [5'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Snow'= 'Miko' (zone 4) - The new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a textured garden. [15'T X 12'W] \$10.00 and \$20.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa Veitchi' (zone 4) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree, excellent screen or hedge plant. [40'T X 15'W] \$20.00

Chimonanthus praecox, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub additional interest in the summer. This grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. [20'T X 15'W] \$6.00

Chimonanthus praecox 'Luteus' (zone 6) - This form has darker yellow flowers without the purple center and it tends to open later in the season. These are rooted cuttings. [20'T X 15'W] \$40.00

Choisya ternata 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small shrub has evergreen foliage with the most recent flush of leaves staying a bright golden yellow and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. This is a hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in almost every garden center. [6'T X 5'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

NEW *Cornus wilsonii*, Evergreen Dogwood (zone 7?) - This large dogwood has clusters of small white flowers and becomes a large tree. Maurice Foster saw older specimens of this tree in China where the bark peels off the trunk. This is not usually evergreen except in mild winters. \$25.00

Corylopsis gotoana 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel' (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit: reaching only 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. Very limited supply. [3'T X 6'W] \$35.00

Corylopsis pauciflora, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. [10'T X 8'W] \$12.00 and \$25.00

Corylopsis sinensis, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) - David's Favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This Winterhazel flowers later than the other species. [10'T X 10'W] \$16.00

NEW *Cotinus coggygria* 'Golden Spirit' (zone 4) - This new cultivar has bright yellow leaves which have held their color until August this year. A moderate grower but will probably become a large shrub. \$30.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Barabits Gold' (zone 6) - This new *Cryptomeria* has creamy-yellow new growth and grows moderately fast. \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) - 'Elegans Nana' forms a wide pyramidal shape with thick juvenile foliage when grown in the sun and a more columnar shape when grown in the shade. [8'T X 7'W] \$12.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Golden Promise' (zone 6) - 'Golden Promise' appears to be a 'Vilmoriniana' with a frosting of cream on the branch tips. This develops into a bun shape with tight stiff branches. [2'T X 2'W] \$10.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kilmacurragh' (zone 6) - This is a low growing form with small fasciations. The needles are rather long and similar to 'Elegans Nana'. Guess where this comes from--Ireland. \$20.00 and \$40.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Knaptonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than wide densely branched shrub. [6'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Osaka Tama', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - I consider this one of the better slow growing *Cryptomerias* because of the excellent green color and tight growth which stays in a rounded shape in sun or partial shade. It grows about 3 inches a year here in NC. [4'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Rasen' (zone 6) - This curiosity is similar to 'Spiralis' with leaves twisting around the stems and contorted branches but 'Rasen' is vigorous and develops into an openly branched tree. [40'T X 20'W] \$10.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. This slowly grows to about 6 feet tall. [6'T X 4'W] \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yokohama' (zone 6) - This is a very slow growing globose form with congested growth. [2' X 2'] \$6.00 and \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yoshino', Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - This is a selection of the wild type *Cryptomeria* which keeps a good green color in the winter. *Cryptomeria* makes a beautiful narrow cone when young and gradually become broader. The shade tolerance allows this tree to keep branches down to the ground even in moderate shade. Other benefits include wind and snow resistance, no disease or insect problems and rapid growth. [100'T X 30'W] \$8.00

Cunninghamia unicanaliculata, China Fir (zone 7) - The beautiful steel-blue needles of this conifer are over 2 inches long and are relatively soft to the touch. The tree has made a densely branched specimen and may be an improvement over the more common *C. lanceolata*. This is not considered a separate species but this does have garden merit. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00

Daphne genkwa, Lilac Daphne (zone 6) - I first saw this at the National Arboretum where leafless branches were encased in lilac flowers--really quite impressive. I expect excellent drainage and partial to full sun is needed to keep this happy. This blooms in late spring. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Daphniphyllum calycinum (zone 8?) - These are grown from Chinese seed and have thinner and more rounded leaves than *D. macropodum*. These are evergreen and deer-proof. \$20.00

Daphniphyllum macropodum, Redneck Rhododendron (zone 6) - This is one of the hardiest broad-leaved evergreens and is also tough, deer resistant and quite handsome. The foliage is similar to a *Rhododendron* with red petioles. The flowers are about as simple as possible; on female plants the flowers are made up of stigmas and on male plants the flowers are stamens only. [15'T X 15'W] \$6.00

Davidia involucrata, Dove Tree (zone 6) - The famed Dove Tree has large white bracts which look like handkerchiefs blowing in the wind. Ernest Wilson made an expedition to China just to collect seeds of this tree. *Davidia* grows quite rapidly when happy; my tree has grown over 5 feet in one year. Full or light sun and moist rich soil should keep this happy. These are vigorous seedlings from Chinese seed. [50'T X 30'W] \$20.00, \$35.00 and \$150.00 TOOLARGE

Dendropanix trifidus (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character in the garden. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. [12'T X 8'W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00

Diosporus sp. "Chengdu" (zone 7?) - Around Chengdu, Sichuan many nurseries and gardens grow these persimmons as Ping ying (Chinese Bonsai). Gnarled and ancient trees grown in pots were covered with bright orange fruits and it took a minute to figure out these were persimmons. One nursery owner filled his front yard with hundreds of these persimmons and each tree had different size and shape fruits; some had spherical fruits and some had very narrow oblong fruits. The fruits are very showy and produced in profusion although only about 1-2 inches in diameter. These plants had slightly larger leaves and fruits than *Diosporus rhombifolia* and there are over 25 species of *Diosporus* listed in China so I do not have a species name for these. \$16.00

Disanthus cercidifolius (zone 5) - This member of the witch-hazel family has heart shaped leaves which turns brilliant oranges and reds in the fall on arching branches. The flowers are witch-hazel like but are reddish purple in the fall. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha "JC clone", Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - Dr J.C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. An ideal plant, because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. [6'T X 5'W] \$16.00

NEW *Edgeworthia chrysantha* "Tony's clone" (zone 7) - This selection grows about twice as fast as other clones but otherwise it is similar to the above. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east central China is the most spectacular large flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white to pink sepeloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the 40' tree! Limited supply. [60'T X 30'W] \$30.00

NEW *Enkianthus campanulatus* 'Hollandia Red' (zone 5) - This deciduous upright shrub has clusters of red bell shaped flowers which hang down. The fall color is excellent. [8'T X 4'W] \$8.00

Euscaphis japonica, Sweetheart Tree (zone 6) - This small fine-textured tree produces showy red fruits which open to expose the black seeds. A tree promoted by Dr. J. C. Raulston. [20'T X 12'W] \$10.00

NEW *Exochorda X macrantha* 'The Bride', Pearl Bush (zone 5) – The Pearl Bush gets its name from the round white flower buds which resemble pearls. In early spring the ends of the branches are covered with racemes of white flowers. 'The Bride' is a shrubby form which reaches only 3-4 feet tall and is quite refined. [4'T X 4'W] \$25.00

NEW *Fagus crenata*, Japanese Beech (zone 4) – This tree is found from the southern island of Kyushu to the northern island of Shikoku in Japan. The smaller leaves of this species makes this a good choice for bonsai. [90'T X 40'W] \$16.00

Fothergilla gardenii 'Jane Platt', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 4) - The leaves on this selection are slightly narrower than the species and the branches are slightly weeping. This forms a nice compact shrub with spikes of white flowers in the spring and yellow to red fall color. [4'T X 4'W] \$12.00 and \$30.00

NEW *Frangula caroliniana*=*Rhamnus caroliniana*, Carolina Buckthorn (zone 4) – This widespread native is usually found as an understory shrub or tree. The berries turn red in late summer before turning black in the fall and the glossy leaves are deciduous. [20'T X 10'W] \$8.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Jade Butterflies', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - "Jade" describes the deep green color of the leaves and "Butterflies" describes the leaf with a deep V cut down the middle of the leaf which separates the wings of the butterfly. The internodes are rather short which gives the plant a congested growth look. It has good yellow fall color. \$16.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - With narrow leaves like a half closed fan, this is a selected form of the male Ginkgo so you will not have any of the messy, smelly and tasty seeds. This should grow as an upright and compact tree with the usual outstanding yellow fall color and general toughness of Ginkgos. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [40'T X 30'W] \$30.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubiformis' (zone 4) - The leaves on this small tree tend to roll into a tube (really a cone shape) and later the leaves are quite dissected. This is a male clone and these are grown from rooted cuttings. [25'T X 20'W] \$30.00

Hedera helix 'Erecta', Shrub English Ivy (zone 5) - This non-climbing and non-running ivy has stiff erect stems with arrowhead shaped leaves stacked along the stems. This makes an interesting small shrub. In deeper shade it tends to flop and not have the impressive structure like when in the sun. [3'T X 2'W] \$12.00

NEW *Hovenia dulcis*, Raisin Tree (zone 6) – This vigorous small tree has fruit clusters with edible stalks. The pedicel swells up with a sweet and juicy flesh which tastes somewhat like raisins but more like figs to me. This medium sized tree has excellent yellow fall color. [40'T X 25'W] \$6.00

Idesia polycarpa (zone 6A) - This tree of medium size produces large pendulous clusters of persistent red berries. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. This is a rapid grower with large leaves and light colored bark. Usually a male and female plants are needed for berry production and these are unsexed seedlings. [50'T X 25'W] \$8.00 and \$85.00 TOOLARGE

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Cone' (zone 7?) - Small dark green leaves adorn this broad cone shaped plant. A male clone. [6'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Pagoda' (zone 6B) - The tiny rounded leaves are held on irregular branches with extremely short internodes. This creates an upright and artistic form which rivals dwarf conifers for year-round interest. This is a female clone but it rarely produces black fruits and it can grow 3 inches a year. [4'T X 2'W] \$8.00

Ilex crenata 'Geisha' (zone 7) - The glossy convex leaves on 'Geisha' look like lots of small green gems. This is a moderate grower about equally tall and wide. The plant is female and produces light greenish yellow fruits in the fall. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) - The leaves emerge bright yellow and fade to blotchy yellow and green. This has a dense habit similar to 'Convexa' and the plant is female. [3'T X 4'W] \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Green Dragon' (zone 6B) - The almost blackish green leaves are densely packed on this irregular upright grower. When compared with its sibling, 'Dwarf Pagoda' this is slightly faster growing and the leaves are a little larger. This male clone is good for the rock garden or as a house plant. [5'T X 4'W] \$10.00

Ilex crenata 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - this super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2' by 2' in many, many years. [2'T X 2'W] \$12.00

Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil', (zone 6) - This columnar holly grows to 15 feet tall and only 3 feet wide. This is quite useful where space is limited or an unusual shape is desired. If these are planted a foot apart they would make an effective hedge. These like full sun and wet or dry soil. [15'T X 3'W] \$16.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

Ilex intermedia (zone 7A at least) - This evergreen holly has thick leathery leaves about 4-5 inches long and have excellent glossy dark green color. The tree is developing into an upright moderate grower and females plants produce showy red berries. We offered this plant as "*Ilex purpurea*" about a dozen years ago but Dr. John Reuter was able to discover the correct name once the plant flowered and fruited. Male and female plants are available. [25'T X 10'W] \$16.00 or \$30.00 for a pair and \$30.00 or \$50.00 for a pair

Ilex pedunculosa, Long-stalk Holly (zone 5) - Every year my female plant produces an excellent crop of bright red berries held on long peduncles with a backdrop of glossy and spineless leaves. This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and these originated in the Japan Alps. Male and females clones are needed for good berry set, both of which are available this year. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 each or \$30.00 for a pair; \$30.00 (females only)

NEW *Ilex purpurea*, Kashi Holly (zone 7) - The thin evergreen leaves of this holly are almost spineless and the plant generally makes a small spreading tree. The glossy red fruits are showy, the new growth is bronze and the flowers are purple. These are seedlings grown from Chinese seeds. [25'T X 30'W] \$16.00

Ilex X 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen older plants that are 3 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Illicium sp, Anise (zone 7?) - I bought this seed as *Illicium verum* but suspect that it may be another species. Most of the world's supply of *I. verum* seed has been used to produce Theraflu medicine and some other seed may have been substituted in my order. Please verify any anise from previous orders before using it to cook with as *I. anisatum* fruits are poisonous. [60'T X 30'W] \$25.00

Jasminum nudiflorum, Winter Jasmine (zone 5) - In late winter the bright yellow flowers of Winter Jasmine will appear after brief mild spells. This is a mounding shrub with green stems which can be used to cover a bank or wall. These perform best in full sun but are tolerant of poor soils. [4'T X 12'W] \$25.00

Juniperus communis 'Green Carpet', Spreading Common Juniper (zone 3) - This very low spreading plant has bright green needles and seems to grow 3-6 inches per year for us. [4 inches T X 5'W] \$25.00

NEW *Juniperus communis* 'Silver Spreader' (zone 3) - The bluish needles of this Juniper make an attractive groundcover for well-drained sunny locations. [4" T X 3'W] \$12.00

Juniperus communis 'Suecica Nana' (zone 3) - This is a dwarf columnar form with silver to grey small needles. This only grows a few inches per year but makes a very nice tight and uniform upright shape and also takes our heat with no problems. [5'T X 1'W] \$16.00

Juniperus formosana, Taiwan Juniper (zone 7) - This nice large upright Juniper is somewhat similar to *J. rigida* but with less spiny needles. These have developed into tight upright columnar plants even in some shade. The needles have some white markings which gives the plant a frosted look. [20'T X 6'W] \$10.00 and \$20.00

Juniperus virginiana 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - This is a spreading silvery blue form of our native Juniper or a hybrid with *J. X media*. 'Grey Owl' develops excellent color and form in our area. [5'T X 8'W] \$16.00

Juniperus virginiana 'Royo' (zone 5) - These have glaucous blue needles with a lacy appearance. \$16.00

Keteleeria fortunei (zone 8?) - This is a large tree native to southern China. This may be better for warmer climates than cooler ones. There are large picturesque trees growing with palms in Australia. [80'T X 50'W] \$35.00

Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Scarletta' (zone 5) - This offers scarlet flushes of new growth which mature to a dark green in summer followed by burgundy winter foliage. This informal shrub needs some protection so does best in partial shade and it is a native from Virginia to Georgia. Small white urn shaped flowers are produced in racemes. [5'T X 5'W] \$12.00

Lindera benzoin, Spicebush (zone 4) - I collected seeds of these from large shrubs growing under *Magnolia acuminata* along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The shiny red fruits could be seen from far down the trail. This plant is dioecious so only the female plants will make fruits. The yellow flowers in early spring are attractive and the fall color is a golden yellow. [20'T X 20'W] \$8.00 and \$12.00

NEW *Lindera erythrocarpum* (zone 6) - This medium sized tree has a delicate texture and sets heavy crops of bright red berries. Seedlings planted in the original Camellia Forest are close to 40' tall and have wonderful yellow fall color. [40'T X 15'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Lindera obtusiloba, Japanese Spicebush (zone 6) - This large shrub to small tree has a particularly graceful habit and the lobed leaves are like Sassafras often with three lobes or two lobed "mittens". The tree has exceptional yellow fall color and red berries changing to black when ripe. [20'T X 15'W] \$20.00

Litsea cubeba, Mountain Spice Tree (zone 6) – This species has very fragrant yellow flowers and in China fragrance is extracted from the fruits. This small multi-stemmed tree to about 25' tall produces vast numbers of small flowers to make a haze of yellow on older specimens. This fairly rapid grower has narrow leaves with a glaucous appearance. Although quite hardy I recommend planting these in late spring to let them adjust to the first winter. [25'T X 25'W] \$20.00

Lonicera X purpusii 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. [6'T X 6'W] \$6.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00 TOOLARGE

NEW *Loropetalum chinense* 'Green Elf' (zone 7) – From Japan via Hawksridge Nursery comes this *Loropetalum* with tiny leaves only about a third of an inch long. Reputed to be a very small plant, I expect this slow grower to become large with time. The leaves are light green and it has white flowers. [8'T X 8'W] \$12.00

NEW *Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata* 'Miss Honeybee' (zone 6) – This selection has larger flowers of a clear light yellow and tends to bloom earlier in the season than other cultivars. The flowers are fragrant. The plant grows to be a small tree sometimes with a shrubby habit. [30'T X 20'W] \$40.00

Magnolia biondii, Chinese Willow-leaf Magnolia (zone 5) - A rare deciduous tree with long narrow leaves and fragrant white flowers in very early spring. *M. biondii* is similar to *M. salicifolia*, the Japanese Willow-leaf Magnolia. This is the most northern range of any Chinese Magnolia and can grow at elevations above 10,000 feet. These seedlings were grown from Chinese seeds. [55'T X 25'W] \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* x 'Blushing Belle' (zone 5) – This selection is a cold hardy version of 'Caerhays Belle' and has pink flowers slightly later in the season. Grafts. (*M. acuminata* X *M. 'Caerhays Belle'*) \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* x 'Daybreak' (zone 6) – This outstanding Magnolia from August Kehr has light rose pink flowers that glow with intense color. The flowers are extremely fragrant and open later in the season than most. These are grafts. (*M. x brooklynensis* 'Woodsman' X 'Tina Durio') \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia macrophylla* var. *dealbata* (zone 7?) – The leaves of this are even larger than *M. macrophylla* and this has the distinction of coming from the cloud forests of eastern and southern Mexico. A tree of this variety has grown well in Washington, DC and these tend to bloom around 10 years of age. \$20.00

Magnolia fordiana , (= *Manglietia fordiana*), Tree Lotus (zone 7A) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily. It can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from our own tree. [35'T X 25'W] \$6.00 and \$25.00

Magnolia fraseri var. *pyramidata* (zone 6) - This species grows on the coastal plain from Florida to eastern Texas and is a small tree with white flowers in spring. The leaves are kite shaped and have a distinct auriculate base (like earlobes). [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Magnolia grandiflora 'Kay Parris', Southern Magnolia (zone 6) - Pat McCracken's choice for *grandiflora* cultivars. The leaves are extremely glossy with a deep orange indumentum and the flowering season lasts for months. The tree also has very good structure and holds a symmetrical shape. [50'T X 40'W] \$25.00

Magnolia X kewensis 'Wada's Memory' (zone 5) - The white flowers on 'Wada's Memory' are 7 inches across and the petals often droop. The new leaves come out reddish and turn green as they enlarge. The plant is an upright growing tree. Nice 3-4' plants. [35'T X 20'W] \$40.00

NEW *Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* 'Donna' (zone 5) – This has some of the largest white flowers of any *loebneri*, often reaching 8 inches across. Rooted cuttings. \$25.00

Magnolia kobus var. *loebneri* 'Encore' (zone 4) - This selection from August Kehr makes multiple flowerbuds at the branch terminals which mature at different times for an extended bloom period. The tree is very compact and the flowers are white with a pink tinge at the base and have up to 25 tepals. [12'T X 8'W] \$35.00

Magnolia kobus v. *loebneri* 'Powder Puff' (zone 4) - Another selection from August Kehr, 'Powder Puff' has white flower with up to 25 tepals held upright. Both 'Encore' and 'Powder Puff' are seedlings of 'Ballerina'. [20'T X 12'W] \$30.00

NEW *Magnolia kobus* v. *loebneri* 'Wildcat' (zone 5) – This *loebneri* has the most tepals often up to 50. These are rooted cuttings. \$25.00

NEW *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Mini Mouse' (zone 6) – This is a dwarf *Magnolia* with small (2" long) leaves and small purple flowers. Expect about 3 feet in 10 years although these rooted cuttings are 8-12 inches tall. \$40.00

Magnolia macrophylla, Bigleaf *Magnolia* (zone 5) - This eventually becomes a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. This is often used as a tropical accent in the garden. This blooms in late spring and likes a moist site. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00 and \$30.00

Magnolia x "R20-1" (zone 6) – This is a hybrid between *M. macrophylla* and *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The impressive flowers are about 6 inches across with red stamens and bloom in late spring. The plant will probably become a large tree. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings. \$50.00

NEW *Magnolia* x 'Rose Marie' (zone 6) – This seedling of 'Daybreak' has slightly deeper pink flowers and is more cold hardy. \$35.00

Magnolia sieboldii 'Colossus' (zone 5) - This is a polyploid *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The leaves are larger than the species and the flowers have more tepals and can be 5 inches across. The center of the nodding flowers have magenta stamens which sets *M. sieboldii* apart. These are grafts. [6'T X 10'W] \$40.00

NEW *Magnolia tamaulipana* 'Bronze Sentinel' (zone 8?) – The Mexican equivalent of our *Magnolia grandiflora* grows to be a tree up to 100' tall and very narrow. This selection has dull green leaves with nice indumentum on the undersides of the leaves. 'Bronze Sentinel' comes from the northern range of this species and has shown good cold hardiness. These are rooted cuttings. [100'T X 20'W] \$30.00

NEW *Mahonia confusa*? (zone 7B?) – These tiny seedlings come from an unlabeled plant with graceful narrow leaflets and match pictures in a Japanese catalog. Anyway, the plant is beautiful and untested. \$3.00

Mahonia X *media* (zone 7) - These are F₂ (second generation) hybrids of *M. japonica* X *M. lomariifolia* and seem to be quite uniform in leaf qualities so far. These should have showy yellow flowers from late fall into winter and develop into large evergreen shrubs. [10'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. These are grafts. [75'T X 35'W] \$25.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Snow Flurry' (zone 5) - This new introduction from Pat McCracken has very appealing white variegated foliage. The large plant at Plant Delights is very handsomely frosted and symmetrical. This has more variegation than other Dawn Redwoods I have seen. [50'T X 25'W] \$60.00

NEW *Neolitsea sericea* (zone 7B) – The veined evergreen foliage is the main attraction of this small tree from Japan although our plant under a Pine canopy fruited heavily with red berries which lasted long into the winter. The new flushes of growth have felted leaves which hang down to the stem. [25'T X 12'W] \$6.00

NEW *Nothofagus obliqua*, Southern Beech (zone 7) – From Chile and Argentina comes this large deciduous tree which develops reddish orange fall color. So far they have survived our summer heat. [150'T X 35'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus fragrans v. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has a profusion of small orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near zero degree Fahrenheit temperatures. This evergreen is best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. [15'T X 8'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus X *fortunei* "UNC", (zone 7) - This vigorous large shrub to small tree makes a tall rounded form without pruning although it can be kept at 8' with regular shearing. This form was discovered on the UNC campus and has cream-color flowers that have an intoxicating scent in the fall and flowers for a long period. [30'T X 20'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00 TOOLARGE

NEW *Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Kembu', Variegated False Holly (zone 7) – The often deformed leaves are edged with cream on this slow growing evergreen. [10'T X 5'W] \$12.00

NEW *Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Purpureus' (zone 7) – The new growth of this cultivar is black-purple gradually changing to a very dark green. This is an old cultivar from Kew Gardens around 1880. A good cold hardy selection. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Sasaba' (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing "razor-wire" look. Although 'Sasaba' is a slow grower at first, it will become rather tall and narrow fairly quickly. It is best in partial shade. [10'T X 4'W] \$20.00

- NEW** *Phyllocladus alpinus*, Celery Pine (zone 8?) – This unusual conifer has phylloclades (stems which serve as photosynthetic organs) which look like shrunken celery leaves. This grows as an under-story tree at lower elevations and a wind battered shrub in the sub-alpine zone in New Zealand. Charles Keith has grown this outside in NC for one year. \$12.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Brabant’ (zone 3) – This is a slow growing Spruce. \$6.00
- Picea abies* ‘Flat Top’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - We assume this is a bird’s nest type dwarf with a pronounced flat top. The needles are rather short but these plants grew 2-3 inches this year so it is not a super dwarf. \$30.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Kellerman’s Blue Cameo’ (zone 3) – This slow growing mounding form has grey-green needles. [3’T X 5’W] \$6.00
- Picea abies* ‘Murphy’s Gem’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This slow growing evergreen stays quite small. \$20.00
- Picea abies* ‘Nidiformis’, Bird’s Nest Spruce (zone 3) – The dense green branches of this spruce without a central leader develop into a rounded flat mound. [3’T X 7’W] \$15.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Obergaertner Bruns’ (zone 3) – This develops as a conical plant even from a young age with slow growth of about 2-3 inches a year. [5’T X 2’W] \$6.00
- Picea abies* ‘Pygmaea’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - The very short needles and slow growth allows this to develop into a very compact globose form. [2’T X 2’W] \$12.00
- Picea orientalis* ‘Losely’ (zone 5) - These are Oriental Spruces with slow to moderate growth. Our own seedlings of Oriental Spruce took 20 years to reach about 3 feet tall. \$25.00
- NEW** *Pieris* X ‘Flaming Silver’ (zone 6) – This small evergreen shrub has bright red new shoots which develop a striking silver edge on mature leaves. The flowers are creamy white on this sport of ‘Forest Flame’. [5’T X 4’W] \$25.00
- Pieris japonica* ‘Bisbee Dwarf’ (zone 6) - This small rounded form will work well for bonsai or rock gardens. The leaves are small and the plant is compact. [4’T X 3’W] \$16.00
- NEW** *Pieris japonica* ‘Crispa’ (zone 6) – This white flowered form has leaves with wavy edges. [6’T X 4’W] \$20.00
- Pinus wallichiana*, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree. [150’T X 35’W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00
TOOLARGE
- Pittosporum tobira* “Korean” (zone 7) – This Korean strain of *Pittosporum* has more cold hardiness and grows as a compact evergreen shrub. The white flowers are wonderfully fragrant. [6’T X 6’W] \$6.00
- Pleioblastus viridistriatus* ‘Tsuboi’, Variegated Bitter Bamboo (zone 7) - Normally I stay away from Bamboo but the white striped leaves are quite appealing. If planted in the ground it will form a large colony but it may be better to keep this in a pot, just watch that it doesn’t escape out the drainage holes. Dan Hinkley recommends cutting to the ground each spring for better looking foliage. [4’T X 20+’W] \$30.00
- NEW** *Podocarpus alpinus* ‘Blue Gem’ (zone 7) – The blue-green needles of this slow growing shrub make this a striking addition to the garden. At first this grows as a spreading low shrub but will eventually gain some size. [10’T X 15’W] \$6.00
- NEW** *Podocarpus nivalis* ‘Pink Tip’, Alpine Totara (zone 7) – This is an upright growing evergreen with pink new growth. [2’T X 2’W] \$5.00
- NEW** *Podocarpus* ‘Orangeade’ (zone 7?) – This upright grower has orange new growth, green summer color and bronze winter color. \$5.00
- Ponicirus trifoliata* var. *monstrosa*, Contorted Hardy Citrus (zone 6) - These seedlings of ‘Flying Dragon’ have the characteristic curved thorns and contorted branches. This is spectacular when in flower and fruits or for the claw-like spines on the stems. [15’T X 12’W] \$25.00 and \$35.00
TOOLARGE
- Prunus* X ‘Hally Jolivette’, Flowering Cherry (zone 5) - This attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage makes a show of semi-double shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Unlike most Cherries this one has an extended bloom season in early spring. This was developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. [12’T X 12’W] \$20.00 and \$30.00
TOOLARGE

Prunus mume Cultivars and Selections

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow very fast and this year many of the plants are 5+ feet tall so they will not fit in a box. We will prune them to 3.5 feet so they can be shipped. These must be shipped before April 15th. [25'T X 25'W]

□ 'Bridal Veil' - A weeping *Mume* with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

'Contorta' - The twisted branches of 'Contorta' can have bends or even loops. This is slower growing but still generally upright. Occasional reversions need to be removed. \$30.00

□ 'Fragrant Snow' - For us, this is the best white flowered variety, with large semi-double flowers and a strong pleasant scent. This is vigorous and early blooming. \$28.00

'Hokkai-bungo' - Dependably the first *Mume* to bloom with the darkest red flowers of any variety we have seen. The flowers are semi-double and the color is outstanding in the winter landscape. \$30.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers in middle season. \$30.00

'Kobai' - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$28.00

'Mitsubara Red' - This very deep pink-red semi-double grows with an upright habit. \$30.00

'Okitsu-akabana' - This variety has the largest flowers of any *Mume* we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double and bloom early to mid-season. \$30.00

'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this *Mume* are deep reddish pink and single. Bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

'Toji-bai' - This is a single white flowered clone that blooms in the middle of the season. This one should be excellent for bonsai since the branches of potted plants are enveloped in a profusion of flowers. \$30.00

'Trumpet' - This is one of the earliest bloomers with very pale pink single flowers. \$28.00

'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$28.00

NEW *Pseudotsuga japonica*, Japanese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - In Japan this evergreen tree grows with *Tsuga sieboldii* so this may be quite well adapted for our region. These are grafts. [80'T X 25'W] \$50.00

Pseudotsuga sinensis, Chinese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - This is a large tree from Yunnan, China and is related to the Douglas Fir found in the western US. Although we have not grown this species we have grown a close relative, *Pseudotsuga wilsonii* for many years here in central NC. Plants of *P. sinensis* have done well in central Florida. We have a forest of seedlings which are doing well. [100'T X 40'W] \$20.00

NEW *Quercus dentata* 'Pinnatifolia', Cutleaf Daimyo Oak (zone 7) - The awesome large leaves on this slow growing tree are deeply cut making a unique texture and a striking tree. [30'T X 20'W] \$150.00

Rhapidophyllum hystris, Needle Palm (zone 6B) - This is one of the most cold-hardy palms and is being grown successfully in Washington, DC. The leaflets have a distinct corrugated texture and caution must be used when weeding around the base where sharp needles are concealed. This will form a large clump with many growing points and the three petaled blooms are red. [10'T X 15'W] \$16.00

Rhododendron (zone 6) - These late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade.

'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki. [2'T X 3'W] \$12.00

'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. [1'T X 5'W] \$12.00

Rhododendron canescens 'Varnadoes Phlox Pink', Piedmont Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea with fragrant, vivid pink flowers. [8'T X 5'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00 TOOLARGE

NEW *Rhododendron* 'My Mary' \$16.00

NEW *Rhododendron* 'Snow Bird' \$16.00

- Rhodotypos scandens*, Black Jetbead (zone 4) – This small deciduous shrub (to 4-6 feet tall) has white flowers in late spring followed by shiny black drupes in clusters of four. These fruits remain on the plant from fall into winter and the following spring. This tough plant adapts to sun or shade and wet or dry sites. [6'T X 10'W] \$6.00
- Sabal* “Birmingham” (zone 7) - This palm has the leaves of a *Sabal* but it grows a nice trunk and is quite hardy. This mysterious palm was found growing in Birmingham, Alabama and is probably a hybrid but the exact parentage is not known. Wade Mahlke sent me seeds which slowly grow into a trunked palm. [15'T X 15'W] \$6.00
- Sabal minor*, Sabal Palm(zone 7A) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. [10'T X 15'W] \$10.00
- Schima superba* (zone 7?) - This *Schima* blooms heavily in early summer with clusters of white to cream flowers. The evergreen foliage is handsome year round. These need to be trialed for hardiness. [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00
- Stachyurus praecox* ‘Magpie’ (zone 7) – This deciduous variety has a cream border to each leaf which intensifies as the leaf ages. ‘Magpie’ tends to bloom a little later than the species with chains of tiny yellow bells hanging from the arching stems. [10'T X 10'W] \$25.00
- Stachyurus salicifolia*, Willow-leaf Stachyurus (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8” long and half an inch wide. This is a very graceful and remarkable shrub. [6'T X 6'W] \$16.00
- Stewartia malacodendron*, Silky Stewartia (zone 6) – Our native Stewartia probably has the showiest flowers of the genus which are white with purple stamens. Special care needs to be taken as this is a difficult plant to grow but a real treasure. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00
- Stewartia monodelpha* (zone 6) - This small, fine-textured tree tends to grow as a narrow pyramid. The white blooms appear in early summer and are followed by interesting capsules presented between two bracts. As the tree develops, the bark becomes a beautiful smooth rust-red color. This species is one of the most heat tolerant and grows well in the SE US. Fall color ranges from burgundy to orange-red or yellow. [30'T X 15'W] \$30.00 and \$35.00TOOLARGE
- Styrax obassia*, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. [15'T X 10'W] \$12.00 and \$16.00
- Symplocos paniculata*, Sapphireberry (zone 4) - In the garden of Dr. Charles Keith this small tree makes an impressive display of aquamarine berries in early fall. Quite valuable for blue color which is rare in landscape plants. The small white flowers are produced in profusion in late spring and have a slight fragrance. This does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Two of these seedlings are needed for good berry production. [15'T X 20'W] \$20.00 and \$30.00TOOLARGE
- Syringa* X ‘Betsy Ross’, White Lilac (zone 5) - This Lilac has large, white and fragrant flowers. It was selected at the U.S. National Arboretum for warmer climate adaptation and mildew resistance. \$16.00
- Syringa lacinata*, Cutleaf Lilac (zone 5) - This is one of the most heat tolerant lilacs with light lilac colored and fragrant flowers. The leaves are multiple lobed and resistant to mildew. This develops into a rounded shrub. [8'T X 8'W] \$25.00
- Syringa meyeri* ‘Palibin’, Dwarf Korean Lilac (zone 4) - This compact selection has a dense habit and is suitable for the smaller garden. The flower buds are reddish-purple and these open to an icy pink. [5'T X 7'W] \$16.00
- Syringa patula* ‘Miss Kim’, Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilac although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 8'W] \$25.00
- Syringa reticulata* ‘Ivory Silk’, Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) - This uniform selection of Japanese Tree Lilac has white flowers in panicles up to a foot long. These are tough and problem free small trees. [30'T X 25'W] \$16.00
- Taiwania cryptomerioides*, Coffin Tree (zone 7) - This conifer is very similar to *Cryptomeria* but with bluish needles which are very sharp. Eventually this becomes a huge tree. I saw the original tree brought in by the Dodds during WWII and it is a very handsome tree with down sweeping branches and the characteristic parallel branchlets. Like many conifers the cuttings continue to grow laterally for several years before sending up a leader. [100'T X 40'W] \$25.00
- Taxodium distichum* ‘Cascade Falls’, Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This form has flexible branches which gravity pulls down in graceful curves. Once staked to the desired height it cascades downwards. This is patented (PP#12,296) and unauthorized propagation is prohibited. A royalty is included in the price of these grafted plants. \$60.00
- Taxodium distichum* ‘Crazy Horse’, Twisted Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This Bald Cypress has irregular and erratic growth. It is not quite contorted but the leaves look tousled. [50'T X 25'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Pendulum', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This European selection will send up a leader after several years while the side branches are strongly weeping. These are grafted plants. [15'T X 20'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Peve Minaret' (zone 6) - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. [20'T X 5'W] \$50.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

Taxodium distichum 'Peve Yellow', Golden Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This selection has attractive golden foliage and is slower growing than the species. These are grafted plants. [50'T X 20'W] \$30.00

Taxodium distichum 'Schloss Herten', Dwarf Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This is a dwarf Bald Cypress which seems to develop an upright form. \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Cody's Feathers' = 'Wooster Broom', (zone 5) - Another dwarf Bald Cypress and a favorite of Pat McCracken. This one makes huge amounts of cones which seem to keep the plant from growing more than a couple inches a year. [5'T X 5'W] \$30.00 and \$50.00

Taxus chinensis var. *hupehensis* (zone 5?) - This is an upright and spreading conifer with shorter needles than most Yews. We assume this Chinese Yew comes from Hupeh province in central China so we expect this to be quite cold hardy. \$16.00

NEW *Tetracentron sinense* (zone 6) - This relative of the Katsura tree has pointed leaves and interesting bark with age. [50'T X 30'W] \$20.00

NEW *Thuja occidentalis* 'Columnaris Witches Broom', Contorted Arborvitae (zone 4) - The branchlets on this Arborvitae are bent making the plant look contorted. This appears to be quite upright growing but we are unsure of its final size. \$20.00

NEW *Thuja plicata* 'Cancan', Variegated Western Red Cedar (zone 6) - This evergreen tree has white variegations mostly at the tips of the branches. This is an excellent choice for a large screening plant or eventually gigantic specimen. [100'T X 40'W] \$12.00

Thuja plicata 'Sunshine', Gold Western Red Cedar (zone 6) - This is a bright yellow form with upright growth. [100'T X 40'W] \$25.00 and \$30.00 TOOLARGE

Thuja occidentalis 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 2'W] \$12.00

Thuja standshii, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) - This large tree has a broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. [100'T X 40'W] \$25.00

Torreya grandis, Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) - These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has short needles that are less prickly than most *Torreya*, prickly needles distinguish *Torreya* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. [30'T X 20'W] \$16.00

□ *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap' (zone 6) - In August 'Snowcap' blooms with white shoots at the tips of the branches. The shoots are completely white and contrast well with the dark green of the older foliage then gradually these fade to green. Only the second flush of growth has this white variegation and the spring growth is a handsome light green. This clone has good vigor and develops into a symmetrical small tree. It is at its best in light shade. [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Torreya yunnanensis 'Rock' (zone 7?) - This *Torreya* from Yunnan does not appear to be dwarf. \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. [8'T X 12'W] \$12.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Cole's Prostrate', Spreading Hemlock (zone 4) - This low growing hemlock forms a carpet of branches between gnarled trunks. [4 inches T X 4'W] \$16.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Golden Splendor' (zone 4) - This is a fast growing upright tree with golden yellow needles. \$16.00

Tsuga Canadensis 'Horsford Contorted' (zone 4) - This is a slow growing selection with curly-quet branch tips. \$20.00

Tsuga diversifolia, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. The needles are a very dark green. It is best in well-drained soil and partial to full sun. [40'T X 25'W] \$12.00

Tsuga heterophylla 'Iron Springs', Dwarf Western Hemlock (zone 6) - This is a dwarf form of Western Hemlock with a moderate rate of growth. The branches tend to go upwards at various angles and it has very small dark green leaves. \$20.00

Tsuga mertensiana, Mountain Hemlock (zone 5) – This hemlock from the mountains of western North America develops into a very attractive upright small tree. The needles tend to be arranged irregularly around the branches for an interesting texture. [40'T X 20'W] \$12.00

Ulmus parvifolia 'Seiju', Small leaf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. This is not dwarf and will grow to become a small tree. [35'T X 30'W] \$16.00

NEW *Vaccinium ashei*, Rabbiteye Blueberry (zone 7) – I have found these to be a dependable fruit crop in NC and an attractive landscape plant also. For best fruit production at least two varieties need to be planted for cross pollination. These have glaucous blue-green foliage in the summer followed by good fall color. [10'T X 6'W] \$16.00

- 'Baldwin' has medium sized fruit late in the season (August)

- 'Bluebelle' has large fruits in midseason (July)

- 'Bonita' fruits early in the season (June)

- 'Delite' has large fruits which ripen late in the season (July into August)

Viburnum plicatum 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 6) - This is a slow growing and small leafed form of Doublefile Viburnum. The flowers come out pale pink and are followed by red and then black berries. [8'T X 6'W] \$16.00

Viburnum sp. (zone 7) – This unknown *Viburnum* has very showy berries which turn yellow in late summer and bright red in early fall. I have two seedlings planted together for a superb display of color through the fall. Seedlings. [7'T X 6'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Viburnum setigerum 'Aureum', Orange Fruited Tea *Viburnum* (zone 6) - The large clusters of orange berries are produced in fall and hang down attractively. This is one of the best *Viburnums* for fruit displays in our area. Monks on Mt. Omei, Sichuan, China used the leaves to make tea and the name stuck. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00

Zelkova serrata 'Bright Park' (zone 5) - This *Zelkova* has yellow variegation and orange bark on the twigs for added winter interest. These are grafted plants. \$25.00

Zelkova serrata 'Goblin', Dwarf *Zelkova* (zone 5) - This is a very slow growing selection which will be useful for bonsai. These are grafted plants. \$30.00

NEW *Zenobia pulverulenta* 'Blue Sky' (zone 5) – This native plant has low arching branches with bluish grey leaves and white scented flowers in late spring. The fall color is yellow and the plant is good for wet areas. [3'T X 6'W] \$16.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

NEW *Agapanthus* 'Ellaemae', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) – I have found this *Agapanthus* will flourish for me in wet or dry sites with at least half a day of sun. The tall (3-4') flower stalks have a large cluster of dark blue flowers above broad leaves. \$15.00

NEW *Agapanthus* 'Storm Cloud', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) – This is another very dark blue flowered *Agapanthus* with narrower leaves and slightly smaller flower stalks than the above. \$12.00

Amorphophallus konjac, Voodoo Lily (zone 7) – This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot diameter leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot tall flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (without roots) indoors in late winter or April outdoors. Plant these quite deep for winter hardiness. Be prepared for the floral scent! (it is fly pollinated). \$5.00 and \$35.00 (budded corms)

NEW *Disporum cantoniense* 'Night Heron' (zone 5B) – From Sichuan Province comes this striking perennial which emerges in spring with purple black shoots somewhat like bamboo shoots in appearance. The stems can reach 6 feet tall and have small white bell like flowers in early summer. In mild areas (zone 7 and warmer) this selection from Dan Hinkley will be evergreen. \$15.00

Helleborus X hybridus, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – *Hellebores* are very useful perennials with interest in all seasons. The long lasting flowers start blooming in late winter followed by the greenish bracts and seedpods. The foliage has nice appeal throughout the year and is a good choice for partial to light shade. Although they will survive in full shade I recommend planting them in good light for the best performance. At the Coker Arboretum they have formed a complete groundcover about 18 inches high. You can specify whether you want seedlings from white flowered or dark flowered plants although we cannot guarantee color since these have not bloomed yet. \$6.00

Helleborus X hybridus "Pine Knot Strain" (zone 6) – These are seedlings from selected plants grown by Judith and Dick Tyler. These have a wide range of colors from white to pink to dark purple. \$12.00

Primula vulgaris hybrids (zone 6) – These are hybrids developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *Sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in moist shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, lavender to purple shades and different color patterns are being bred such as white picotee borders and bicolors with yellow shading into the other colors. Please inquire about larger quantities for resale.

-Two year old plants which have bloomed in white, yellow, maroon, lavender and purple shades. \$8.00

-One year old plants will be available in January or February in a variety of colors. \$5.00 or 9 plants for \$36.00

LARGE PLANT LIST

<i>Acer pictum</i>	\$50	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Waterlily'	\$45
<i>Acer tartaricum</i>	\$25	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Colossus'	\$60
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> 'Issai'	\$20	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Star Wars'	\$45
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i> 'Heavy Berry'	\$25	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Sunsation'	\$45
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> 'Katsura Tree'	\$25	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Orchid'	\$45
NEW <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Ace of Hearts'	\$65	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Eric Savill'	\$60
NEW <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	\$45	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	\$25 and \$85
NEW <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Hearts of Gold'	\$75	<i>M. glyptostroboides</i> 'Jack Frost'	\$30
NEW <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Lavender Twist'	\$50	<i>M. glyptostroboides</i> 'Niescke Cream'	\$30
NEW <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Little Woody'	\$65	<i>M. glyptostroboides</i> 'Ogon'	\$35 and \$60
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> 'Nivalis'	\$25	<i>M. glyptostroboides</i> 'Waasland'	\$60
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Erika'	\$35	<i>M. glyptostroboides</i> 'White Spot'	\$30
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera'	\$85	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'Wilton Weeper'	\$150
<i>Cornus angustata</i>	\$45	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Bonita'	\$45
<i>Cornus kousa</i> var <i>chinensis</i>	\$45	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Dawn'	\$45 and \$85
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Araucarioides'	\$35	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Hana Kami'	\$45
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Gyokrugua'	\$45	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$100
<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	\$150	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Concordia'	\$100
<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>	\$85	<i>Sassafras tsumu</i>	\$100
<i>Hydrangea umbellata</i>	\$30	<i>Schima argentea</i>	\$100
<i>Illicium floridanum</i> 'Halley's Comet'	\$30	<i>Sinojackia rehderiana</i>	\$85
NEW <i>Illicium floridanum</i> 'Head's Compact'	\$30	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i>	\$60 and \$75
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Ballerina'	\$45	<i>Syringa</i> X <i>chinensis</i> 'Lilac Sunday'	\$30
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Butterflies'	\$45	<i>Thuja</i> X 'Green Giant'	\$25 and \$85
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Vulcan'	\$60	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Sunshine'	\$30
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Frank's Masterpiece'	\$45	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> 'Popcorn'	\$25
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Galaxy'	\$45		

ORDER FORM

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
September 2007

(919) 968-0504
camforest@aol.com

Prices in this catalog
are valid through
May 10, 2008

NAME _____ EMAIL _____
DELIVERY ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE/ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For shipping East of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$15.00 per order on order amount of over \$60.00 add 25% For shipping West of the Rockies Minimum shipping charge is \$20.00 per order on order amount of over \$50.00 add 40%	TOTAL	
	TOTAL from Reverse	
	SHIPPING AND HANDLING	
	TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Payment by: ☐ - Check or Money Order Enclosed ☐ - Visa ☐ - MasterCard Expiration date: _____
Card Number:
Signature: _____

Shipping Instructions, Notes, Substitutes:

Desired Shipping Date: _____
Note: If you do not list substitutes we will refund or send different size plants.

ORDER FORM

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ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants, indicated as "TOO LARGE," or listed in the "large Plants List" at the end of the catalog, these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for shipping is \$25.00. Minimum shipping charge is \$15.00.

For Shipping East of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$15.00.

For Shipping West of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$20.00.

For Shipping to California, Oregon and Washington, plants must be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states. We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March). We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

This year we will be accepting credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from September 15 until May 31, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

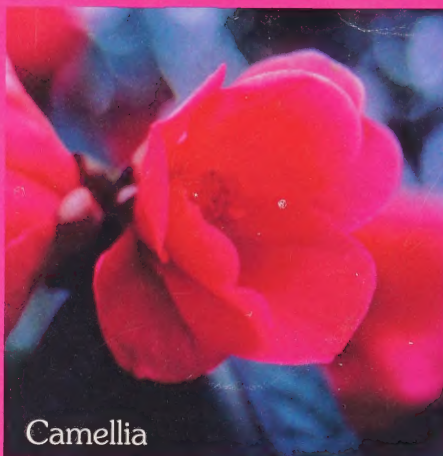
You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on Saturdays from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

"Disclaimer"

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.



Camellia
brevistyla



Camellia
polyodonta



Camellia
granthamiana



Camellia X
'Winter's Snowman'



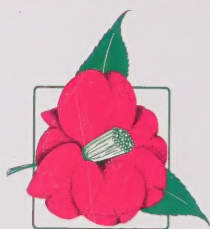
Stachyurus praecox
'Magpie'



Camellia X
'Ice Follies'



Camellia sasanqua
'Our Linda'

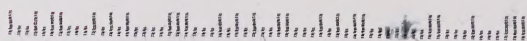


CAMELLIA
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NURSERY

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茶花林

CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Camellia japonica
'Nuccio's Cameo'

Camellia X vernalis
'Mieko Tanaka'

Camellia sasanqua
'Irihi no Umi'

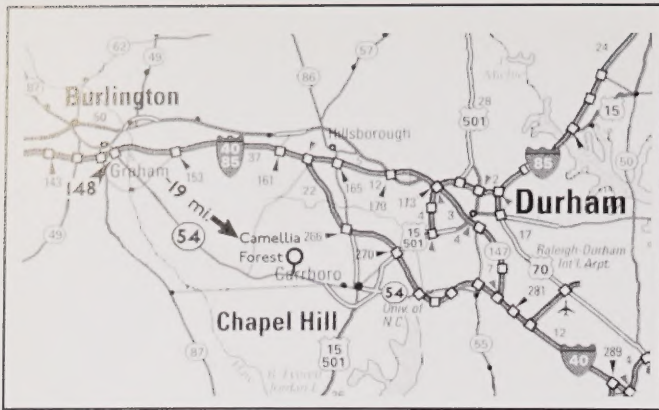
Camellia sasanqua
'hansonette'

Camellia sasanqua
'Sekiyo'

Camellia X 'Taylor's Perfection'

Camellia japonica
'Chujo Haku'

2008-2009



CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

Kai Mei and David Parks (proprietors)

Nursery Mailing Address:

Camellia Forest Nursery
9701 Carrie Rd.

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Nursery Address:

620 HWY 54 West

Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Phone: (919) 968-0504

Fax: (919) 960-7690

E-mail: camforest@aol.com

Website: www.camforest.com

Directions to Nursery

From Chapel Hill take Hwy 54 West towards Graham. Go 2 miles past Carrboro Plaza and watch for the Exxon gas station, go 0.1 mile and turn right on the gravel driveway and look for the Camellia Forest sign.

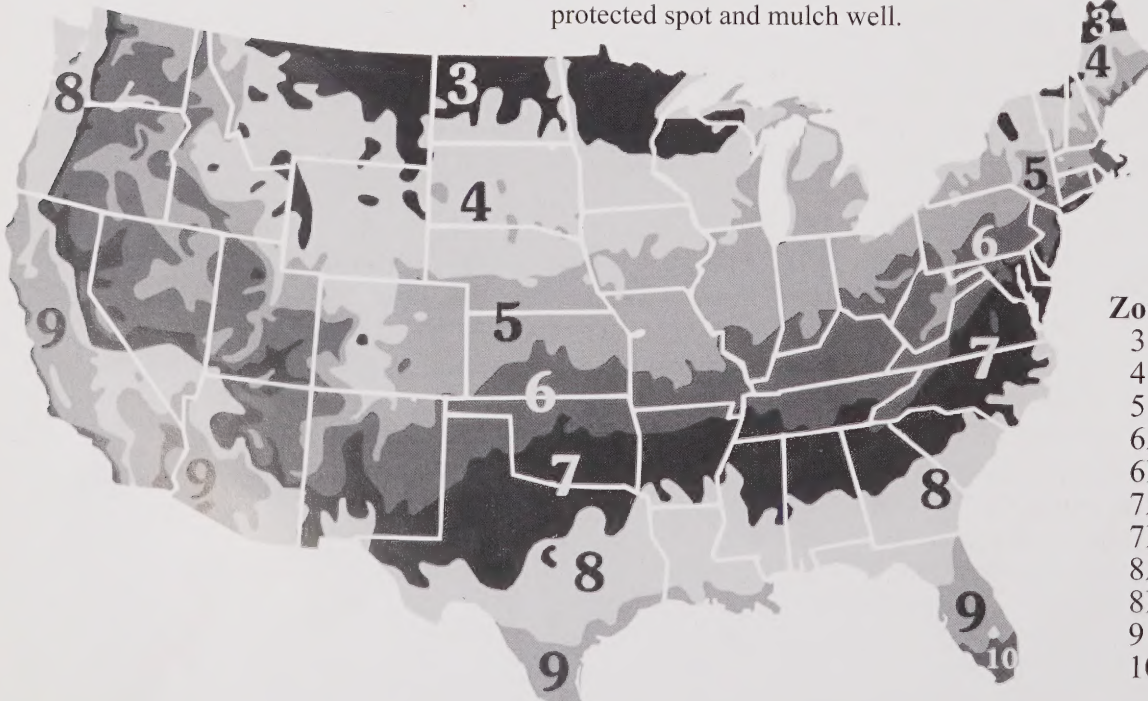
From the west on I-40/I-85 take Exit 148, Hwy 54 (signs to Chapel Hill and Carrboro) exit near Burlington. Turn right onto Hwy 54 going east and go about 19 miles and watch for Gates Auto and U-Haul, 0.6 miles past Gates Auto & U-Haul turn left onto a gravel driveway at the Camellia Forest sign.

Notes:

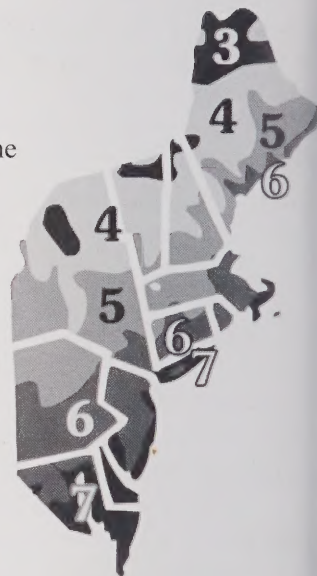
USDA Hardiness Zone Map

The cold hardiness rating is usually based on our experience at Camellia Forest. The zone corresponds to the temperature that the plant will tolerate without cold injury. The microclimate is quite important since wind protection and winter shade make it possible to grow marginally hardy plants successfully that would not thrive in exposed sites.

Our advice for growing plants with borderline hardiness is to plant in a protected spot and mulch well.



Zone	Min. Temp.
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6A	-10° to -5°
6B	-5° to 0°
7A	0° to 5°
7B	5° to 10°
8A	10° to 15°
8B	15° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°



WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

There must be something new at the nursery because our inventory has over 1000 different entries of which about half are Camellias. The last time I checked a few years ago, I was selling about 100 different Camellias so this was a shock to realize I need to keep up with five times as many plants. Of course many of these plants are only available in very small numbers so they do not get into the catalog. We do plan to have a listing on our new website of some items available in very small quantities.

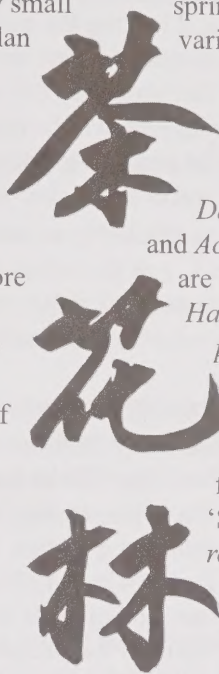
Jason Abide, our webmaster, has redesigned our website and you will be able to order plants at any time through this site. We are working on adding more pictures to the site as well as adding features such as searching by multiple criteria. We would like to have more information available on the site to help you make decisions about the plants you want to grow. Of course this all takes time and will slowly develop as we make additions.

The expansion of the nursery continues and progresses quite well considering what a big undertaking it has become. We try to keep the Camellias organized in several cool greenhouses so they can be found easily and if you visit they will make a spectacular floral display from October until April. As always we have more plants than greenhouse space but the plants find homes somewhere. The plants are thriving with more space and we work on pruning to encourage the plants to be well shaped. At this time we have some larger specimen plants but these are always in limited supply.

We are introducing a new Camellia cultivar, 'Mieko Tanaka' which is unique because of its red blooms in early fall. Mr. Tanaka crossed *C. 'Gaisen'* (an ancient x *vernalis*) with *C. japonica* to create a true red flowered Camellia which starts blooming in October and can continue blooming until late fall or even longer in mild climates. This simple flowered hybrid shows that red blooms in the fall can be developed but it is difficult because the pink pigments are so strong in many of the autumn Camellias.

Many other Camellia varieties have never been listed in the catalog before and offer some new choices. There are fall bloomer such as a contorted Sasanqua; the non-variegated 'Egao'; the ancient variety, 'Narumigata'; 'Ponderosa', and 'Rose of Autumn'. There are some new cold-hardy varieties including 'Ashton's Snow', *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane', 'Winter's Peony' and three hardy spring bloomers 'Mulligan's Pink', 'Spring's Circus' and 'Korean Fire'. From our seed crop

we have grown a few species Camellias which can be hard to find: *C. caudata*, *C. cordifolia*, *C. fraterna*, *C. handelii*, *C. minutiflora*, *C. rhytidocarpa*, and *C. tungghinensis*. 'Brushfield's Yellow', 'La Peppermint', 'Takanini', 'Delores Edwards', and 'E.G. Waterhouse' are all showy flowered spring bloomers as well as two newer cluster-flowered varieties: 'Our Melissa' and 'Ariel's Song'.



There are too many other new plants to list here but some of the rare highlights are *Rehderodendron*, *Damnacanthus*, *Sycopsis*, *Pittosporum sahnianum* and *Acer caudatifolium*. Currently a couple perennials are blooming so they need mentioning: the rain lily, *Habranthus* has nice pink flowers and *Agapanthus praecox* ssp. *minimus* has showy blue flowers. Other plants with showy blooms include a couple newly released Aromi deciduous Azaleas, a bunch of Magnolias and a yellow flowered *Osmanthus*. I found a few variegated plants including *Caryopteris* 'Snow Fairy', a variegated Sweet Gum, *Quercus robur* 'Argenteo Marginata' and Japanese Hollies too. For those with limited space I have found tall and narrow plants: *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Van der Akker', *Carpinus* 'Frans Fontaine', 'Slender Silhouette' Sweet Gum, and 'Prairie Sentinel' Bald Cypress. There are nice selections of slow growing conifers including *Abies koreana* 'Green Carpet', *Cephalotaxus* 'Korean Gold', bunches of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, tons of Deodar Cedars, and many Cryptomerias. At the nursery I have several new Japanese Maples which are too big to ship although one with the same name as our daughter, Julia, can be shipped.

As my children grow up they tend to keep me away from the nursery. Alexander doesn't think it is fun to just visit other nurseries when we go on vacation, so I have to get away from work a little bit. If I am gone from the nursery I am probably at Tae Kwon Do lessons or watching ballet with Julia. Christine, my wife, has planted more tea in our little tea plantation and she has made some very nice batches of tea leaves. She is learning how much history, art and science is involved in a very simple beverage and is teaching the craft of processing leaves to interested gardeners and farmers.

David Parks

Camellia Forest Nursery

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small mail order nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be open Saturdays (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in the Fall and Spring (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, as well as items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants that cannot be shipped.

The Fall Open House will be three week-ends in October (10/3-5, 10/10-12 and 10/17-19), the Spring Open House will be March 20-22, and the first three weekends in April (4/3-5, 4/10-12 and 4/17-19). Our best selection is at the fall open house and it is also a good time of year to plant.

Address and Directions to the nursery are on the inside front cover.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$39 for one plant and \$63 for two 2 year old plants (including S & H). Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea Plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. (Optional) For Oolong Tea the leaves need to ferment or oxidize for a different flavor. Between steps 2 and 4 the leaves are placed in thin layers on a tray in a shady location for 1 to 3 days before being heated.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

Camellia Forest Nursery

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy, garden-worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one-of-a-kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple-flowered wild-type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

- 1 year old plants cost **\$10 to \$15** and are 6 to 18 inches tall in 1, 2 or 3 quart pots.
- 2 year old plants cost **\$24** and are 18 to 30 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.
- 3-4 year old plants cost **\$50** and are 24 to 48 inches tall and bushy in 3 gallon pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped; these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$50 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden.

Camellia Seeds

We have an average crop of seeds this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large numbers of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary.

Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia brevistyla, japonica, oleifera, sasanqua, sasanqua × *oleifera*.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia japonica only, 100 grams of seeds.

...\$20.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa, cuspidata, fraterna.

5 seeds of either type. ...\$5.00

Camellia sinensis, Tea: 'Guangzhou', 'Large Leaf', 'Small Leaf', var. *assamica*, var. *quinquebracteata*, and *C. ptilophylla*.

5 seeds of any one type, some in limited supply. ...\$3.00

Collected Species of the Genus *Camellia*, an Illustrated Outline

(in English and Chinese)

By Gao Jiying, Clifford R. Parks and Du Yuequiang

One hundred and eighty-eight *Camellia* species are described in this comprehensive volume with lavish color photos of flowers, foliage and habit. For each species the botanical characteristics, distribution and horticultural merits are discussed in English and Chinese. The species are grouped into sections which helps sort the many species into plants with similar characteristics. The distribution and elevation information helps one think about hardiness and adaptability to different climates. As the Chinese have grown some of these species there is useful information for the garden culture and breeding potential of many species. Of course the features of the plant are described quite completely down to the perules and chromosome number. Only 2500 books were printed and these will not be available in your local bookstore. Proceeds from the sale of the book will go to my father for *Camellia* breeding and research.

\$85 plus \$10 for shipping and handling

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist, rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall. In the last few years hurricanes and ice storms have removed most of the scattered pines I had carefully preserved and I am left with lots of sun on my Camellias. A few plants show winter cold and sun injury but most plants are flourishing with heavy bud set and multiple flushes of growth each year. Often, more sun is better than less sun as there is less competition from trees for water and nutrients for the Camellias.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas, wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences, or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year, extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas, spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three-year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected *Camellia* cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by "zone 6B" following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** provides good information on *Camellia* culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. We often have flowers opening at the end of September and many early bloomers by mid-October. The *sasanqua* bloom peaks in November and lasts until hard frosts which usually occur in December. The bloom times are relative and vary up to a month from year to year based on climactic conditions. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. Selections introduced by Camellia Forest are marked “CF”.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids:

Sasanquas start blooming, here in North Carolina, at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanqua can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. Many *C. sasanqua* cultivars can tolerate full sun throughout the year with handsome glossy leaves although some winter shade is beneficial especially in colder areas. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the parentage of hybrids is listed at the end of the description. Cultivated Sasanquas are probably all introgressed hybrids with *C. japonica* and should be called *C. × hiemalis*.

CF ‘Angel’s Kiss’ (zone 7A) – This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers, and starts blooming in October. The plant was nick-named “Pink Powder Puff” for the many ruffled petals which creates a globose flower shape and the bloom is unusually well formed for a sasanqua. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. This rapid grower is good for hedges. \$14.00

CF ‘Anne McCulloch Hill’ (zone 7B) – This backcross, (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*) × *C. sasanqua* blooms profusely with the best characteristics of both parent species. The influence of the *C. reticulata* is evident in the medium large flowers which are intense cerise pink and open in October and November. The free flowering habit and fine texture come from *C. sasanqua*. The semi-double rose form flowers are displayed on a slower growing pushy plant. \$12.00

‘Autumn Moon’ = ‘Marie Kirk’ (zone 7) – This fine white Sasanqua has formal double flowers and super vigorous growth. The blooms start early and are very showy in the garden. The plant has a narrow upright form and is a good choice for a hedge. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Autumn Rocket’ (zone 7) – This sasanqua has medium sized white flowers that are anemone to rose form. This upright growing plant has narrower glossy leaves and blooms in mid-autumn. \$14.00

‘Autumn Sentinel’ = ‘Bob Green’ (zone 7) – This striking plant has a very narrow upright growth habit with distinctive foliage. The leaves are small, narrow and dark green and with a compact habit, create a very attractive plant for a hedge or specimen. The plant grows quickly and the pale pink blooms come early in the season (October) and are small and double. This plant comes from Bobby Green in southern Alabama but has grown well in NC for several years. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Autumn Sun’ (zone 7A) - The rose red semi-double flowers are produced in mid-autumn (November) on this compact and robust shrub. The original plant was planted in a very sunny location and has shiny dark green leaves all year long. The plant form is upright but very compact with dense growth. \$12.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Autumn Sunrise’ (zone 7) – This is a favorite of Clifford Parks because it is one of the earliest Sasanquas to start blooming in the fall and the heavy bloom is quite striking. The white flowers have a red tip on each petal which gives great contrast. The flowers are cup shaped as they open and are large singles. The plant grows vigorously and has a nice dense and upright habit. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Bonanza var.’ (zone 7) – This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. The variegation caused by virus in these plants can create white mottles in the flowers. Multiple clones of ‘Bonanza’ exist and this is a larger flowered form which starts to bloom in October. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Cecilia’ (zone 7) – The small pink formal double flowers bloom over a long season from early to late fall and the small leaves give the plant a neat appearance. The plant is a moderate grower with a bushy habit. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Chansonette' (zone 7) – This spreading grower has brilliant pink flowers and may reach 5 feet tall by 8 feet wide in ten years. This is a seedling of 'Shishigashira' and has almost formal double flowers with petals that become ruffled with age. The heavy bloom starts in mid-fall (November). \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'China Girl' (zone 7B) – The large, deep pink, semi-double blooms open in late autumn (November and December). This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden highlight, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed. The plant is slower growing and somewhat open in habit. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') \$24.00

CF 'Christmas Eve' (zone 7B) - This recent introduction blooms in December and January with bright pink flowers. The flowers are rather large and quite resistant to light freezes which allows a display of color when most plants are dormant. The plant is very vigorous and becomes a small tree in 15 years. The new growth is bronze red and then fades to a deep glossy green. 'Christmas Eve' is an excellent choice for the Gulf Coast or California or other zone 8-9 areas where the blooms can be enjoyed without interruption, but we usually get a display of blooms in central NC in a protected garden site. (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian') \$24.00

CF 'Christmas Rose' (zone 8A) – The rose pink to light red, rose form double flowers start to open around Christmas and look like an opening rose bud. We recommend this plant for zone 8 because the midwinter bloom (December until February) is enjoyed best in a mild climate or a greenhouse. The plant has an upright habit with horizontal side branches. (*C. × williamsii* × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

NEW 'Contorta Var' (zone 7) – Mark Crawford found this plant at the American Camellia Society Gardens at Massee Lane and now I have propagated some plants. The branches have unusual bends and twists and rather narrow leaves. The flowers are white and single with a hint of pink at the petal tips. Doug Ruhen is the new horticulturalist at the Massee Lane Gardens and we encourage his efforts. \$14.00

'Dawn'='Ginryu' (zone 7A) - This heavy bloomer opens in late fall and has white semi-double flowers with traces of pink at the petal tips. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. (*C. × vernalis*) \$50.00

'Dazzler' (zone 7) - Brilliant rose red semi-double flowers are produced early in the fall. This is a vigorous upright grower. \$50.00

CF 'Dot Spengler' (zone 8A) – The medium red, semi-double flowers open mid to late in the season which is November and December in NC. The blooms have the intense color from *C. reticulata* and develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. This was named for Dorothy Spengler who had 2 acres completely filled with Camellias in Durham, NC. (*C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King' X (*C. sasanqua* 'Narumigata' X *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head')) \$14.00

NEW 'Egao' (zone 7A) – "Smiling Face" (trans.) has large pink semi-double flowers blooms from late fall into winter. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall and is quite dependable for us. The foliage is intermediate between *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* and makes a fast growing handsome shrub. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00

'Egao Corkscrew' (zone 7) - The contorted stems and very double flowers make this sport quite different from the parent, 'Egao'. The contorted stems were noticed at Nuccio's Nursery but my plant produces flowers with a nice rose form not the semi-double of the parent. From November until March I will have some blooms on a rather spreading plant. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Fuji-no-yuki' (zone 7) - "Snow on Fuji" (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an outstanding upright and compact shrub. The flower bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing as the flower ages. Blooming starts at the end of October here in North Carolina. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Gingetsu' (zone 7) – "Silver Moon" (trans.) has large white single flowers with reddish markings on the outside of the petal tips. The plant is vigorous and in the sun makes a dense upright shrub. Bloom starts in October and peaks in November. A Higo sasanqua recognized by the Higo sasanqua society. \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Hi-inkô' (zone 7) - "Scarlet Toned Red" (trans.) is a very early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal double flowers on a plant with spreading growth. As the flowers age the color can turn to a purplish red. \$50.00

'Irihi-no-umi' (zone 7A) - "Sea at Sunset" (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. Bloom starts early and peaks mid-season (early November), lasts until hard frosts. The foliage is a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

'Iromo-kamo' (zone 7) – "Excellent Fragrance and Color" (trans.) is a typical Higo Sasanqua with deep pink-red single flowers of medium to large size. The blooms start opening early in the season and the plant has slightly spreading growth. \$14.00

'Jean May' (zone 7A) - This popular old dependable variety has shell pink double blossoms. The three inch diameter flowers are produced in profusion from early October to the end of November usually. The plant is bushy with small and glossy leaves. \$50.00

CF 'Kai Mei's Choice' (zone 7B) - The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of the nursery, thus the name. This plant has upright and narrow growth. (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*); CF-7) \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Kira-shiro-kantsubaki' (zone 7) - "Kira's white winter Camellia" (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit. I expect the plant to be 4-5 feet tall in ten years. \$24.00

'Lisa' (zone 7) - This white double flowered sasanqua blooms early in the season with very symmetrical blooms which look formal double as they open. The plant is upright and vigorous with small leaves. \$24.00

CF NEW 'Mieko Tanaka' (zone 7A) - This is a true red colored fall blooming Camellia. The flowers are small single that start opening in October and will continue blooming until March in milder areas. The leaves are very dark green and are more rounded than typical Sasanquas. The plant branches well and grows at a moderate rate. This resulted from work by Dr. Tanaka who investigated the origins of *C. X vernalis*. He discovered old Camellias in Japanese gardens which may have been some of the original *C. X vernalis* plants. (*C. X vernalis* 'Gaisen' X *C. japonica*) \$30 and \$60

CF 'Midnight Lover' (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep burgundy red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. Blooms October to November with semi-double flowers. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Crimson King') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Narumigata' (zone 7) - "Narumi Bay" (trans.) is an historical Sasanqua with large white flowers with red gradation at the petal margins. The single flowers tend to have cupped petals and is early blooming. This variety appeared in Japanese literature in 1898 and also has been shown to be pentaploid (having five sets of chromosomes). Although this has one less set of chromosomes than most Sasanquas 'Narumigata' is still highly vigorous and also very fertile. The plant has an upright and bushy habit. \$14.00

'Otome-sasanka' (zone 7A) - "Maiden Sasanqua" (trans) is a medium, light pink double, very free flowering shrub in mid-autumn. The plant has upright growth with evenly spaced branches and develops into a cone shape with time. The leaves are small and narrow with a deep green color. This is widely grown in Japan and should be widely grown here also. \$14.00

'Our Linda' (zone 7) - This has some of the largest double flowers of the sasanquas with the petals held in a symmetrical and 3D manner. The petal color is a light rose pink contrasted with dark green foliage and is a midseason bloomer. The plant tends to be bushy and form a rounded shrub. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Pink Butterfly' (zone 7A) - 'Pink Butterfly' has bright pink, single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October and November). The plant is very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an outstanding specimen plant or an excellent choice for a colorful hedge. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Pink Goddess' (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance. 'Pink Goddess' starts early and blooms over a long season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Pink Serenade' (zone 7) - Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or shrub border. This is one of the earliest sasanquas to start blooming. \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Ponderosa' (zone 7) - This Sasanqua has striking deep pink-red semi-double large flowers. This was introduced by Tom Dodd along with many other Camellias which need testing in our area. \$14.00

'Reverend Ida' (zone 7) - A striking new plant from Bobby Green in Fairhope, Alabama. This is a seedling of 'Shishigashira' and has a similar growth habit which is spreading and quite compact. The flower is a small semi-double of an intense dark reddish-pink. The bloom season starts at the end of October and can last 2-3 months. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW 'Rose of Autumn' (zone 7) – This is an improved seedling of 'Kanjiro' with similar deep pink semi-double flowers. The plant is extremely vigorous but does not bloom until later in the season which is ideal for the gulf coast. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$14.00

'Ryûkô' (zone 7A) – "Dragon Light" (trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves. This grows fast and becomes 15-20 feet tall quite rapidly. The plant did not die back to the ground after the -9°F freeze but colder areas will limit the floral displays. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00

'Sarrel' (zone 7B) - This spreading plant could easily be kept under two feet tall with a little pruning or training of the branches. The first time my plant bloomed I had to run for the camera since it was a perfect formal double pink flower. The bloom peaks in mid season. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Scented Snow' (zone 7A) – This early blooming white anemone form flower attracted the attention of several customers with its outstanding scent. Most Sasanquas have some fragrance but this one has an especially sweet scent. The numerous buds open into 7-8 large petals that open flat with numerous petaloids and stamens in the center. The plant grows rapidly with an upright habit. The leaves are dark green and quite large for a sasanqua. (*C. sasanqua* 'Northern Lights' X *C. x* 'Snow Flurry') \$14.00, \$24.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 **TOO LARGE**

'Seikaiha' (zone 7B) – "Quiet Ocean Waves" (trans.) has formal double to rose form repeated white flowers with outer petals having pink markings. Individual blooms on this plant are quite showy due to the large size and nice form. The plant grows about as wide as tall and has nice stiff branches. \$50.00

'Sekiyo' (zone 7A) – "Setting Sun" (trans.) has vivid deep red sometimes bluish colored flowers that open flat. The *C. sasanqua* almost always have pink or bluish overtones in the "red" flowers and only a few late bloomers have true red flowers. This semi-double is an early bloomer and one of the darkest colors. The plant makes a compact plant with nice glossy leaves. \$24.00

CF 'Seventh Desire' (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. This one blooms very early and can carpet the ground with pink petals. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* 'Asahi-no-ume') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

'Shibori-egao' (zone 7) – "Variegated Smiling Face" (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous, upright and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches. The *vernalis* group are probably hybrids between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. (*C. x vernalis*) \$50.00

'Shikishima' (zone 7A) – The word 'Shikishima' is a poetic name for Japan and this sasanqua is a good choice to represent the country. The double flowers are a medium pink and especially appealing when they first open. The medium sized blooms open early to mid season. The lanceolate (narrow) leaves have a nice dark green color and the plant grows quite densely without pruning. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Shikishima Splash' (zone 7A) – This genetic variegation of the above cultivar has bright yellow splashes throughout the leaves. With a little pruning a striking plant can be maintained. Otherwise similar to 'Shikishima.' \$14.00

'Shishigashira' (zone 7A) – "Lion's Head" (trans.) is a reddish pink double which is very free flowering but a slow spreading grower. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. The blooms are small to medium sized and bloom mid to late in the fall season. Although this is a spreading plant with time the plant will reach five feet tall or more. \$12.00, \$24.00, \$30.00, and \$50.00

'Showa-no-sakae' (zone 7A) - "Glory of Showa" (trans.) has a light pink peony form flower on a plant with spreading growth when young although the plant can get huge with great age. This old variety is early blooming. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

'Slim 'n Trim' (zone 7) – I am revising my judgment on this plant—it is not a dwarf; it is a small-leaved form with slow to moderate growth. The leaves are narrow and tiny with short internodes so a very dense plant results but my ten year old plant is over six feet tall now. The small flowers are deep rose pink and single. This is useful for confined spaces since it stays very narrow and upright. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Sparkling Burgandy' (zone 7A) - This is one of my favorites since it is usually the first to start blooming and is a profuse bloomer. The medium sized blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$12.00 and \$24.00

'Tsumaorigasa' (zone 7A) – This one has double pink flowers on an upright plant and blooms mid season. \$24.00

'Uncle Toi' (zone 7) - Pink single flowers are produced on a plant with smaller leaves. This is an early bloomer and a vigorous upright grower \$50.00

CF ‘Wm. Lanier Hunt’ (zone 7B) – The medium sized, peony form, dark orchid pink flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting crossed legged on the ground without using his hands. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Yuletide’ (zone 7B) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. The small single flowers have a contrasting yellow center surrounded by 5-6 bright red petals. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas. There are two things to do: 1) cross with early blooming reds such as ‘Midnight Lover’ and ‘Yuletide’ does make fertile seeds 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on freezing nights. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Yume’ (zone 7B) - “Dream” (trans.) is a profuse mid-winter bloomer with single flowers and a spreading growth habit. The small flowers start appearing at the end of October and can continue opening until March. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual: often the petals appear to alternate white and pale pink. A slight fragrance is present from the *C. yuhsienensis* parent. It produces seeds freely and I have had seedlings produce the same petal variegation pattern so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Shishigashira’ × *C. yuhsienensis*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

Cold Hardy Fall Bloomers

CF ‘Autumn Spirit’ (zone 6A) - This exceptional selection starts blooming very early in the season with some of the most intensely colored flowers of any of the cold hardy fall bloomers. Many bright deep pink petals make up the small to medium sized peony form flowers. This bushy plant has small deep green leaves and is a moderate to vigorous grower. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Carolina Moonmist’ (zone 6A) – A selection developed at the J. C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. This early bloomer has small to medium sized flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00

CF ‘Mason Farm’ (zone 6A) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink and it blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Survivor’ (zone 6A) - We believe ‘Survivor’ to be one of the hardiest Camellias and if you want to push the limits try one of these. It is a vigorous growing shrub and produces an abundance of single, small white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for a large specimen or for use as a hedge. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other Camellias in this area. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × *C. oleifera*) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Twilight Glow’ (zone 6A) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as ‘Mason Farm’. The flowers are rose colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The small sized flowers are bell-shaped at first then open up wider as the flower ages. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nicely shaped and dense bush. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Ackerman Selections - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living Camellia plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of many hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. We have found the cold tolerance to be similar to our own hybrids listed above. In general these plants are heavy bloomers and produce a colorful show in mid-autumn. Dr. Ackerman’s book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** has more detailed information on these plants and culture in zone 7 and colder.

‘Ashton’s Ballet’ (zone 6A) – The flowers of ‘Ashton’s Ballet’ are medium pink and rose form double. This blooms from October until December for us on an upright and vigorous grower. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Shikishima’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Ashton’s Pink’ (zone 6A) – The lavender pink semi-double flowers of ‘Ashton’s Pink’ open in late fall. This has dark green foliage and a moderate growth rate. (*C. japonica* ‘Billie McCaskill’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Ashton's Pride' (zone 6A) - From a distance 'Ashton's Pride' is an unusual Camellia because the leaves are small and narrow and the branches tend to weep slightly. It sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is from October until December for us. The growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua* 'Santô-zaki') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW 'Ashton's Snow' (zone 6A) - This interspecific hybrid seems to be intermediate between *C. japonica* and *C. oleifera*. The white flowers are semi-double and open from early November through January in Ashton, MD. This is a moderate grower with dense branching and a rounded overall shape. The leaves are semi-glossy compared with the matte leaves of *C. oleifera* and the shiny leaves of *C. japonica*. (*C. japonica* 'Billie McCaskill' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$24.00

'Elaine Lee' (zone 6A) - Dr. Ackerman reports that this has especially hardy white semi-double blooms in late fall. The plant is upright growing with dark green glossy leaves. (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$24.00

'Frost Princess' (zone 6B) - This is one of the showiest of Dr. Ackerman's hybrids because of the relatively large double flowers and early bloom. The peony form flowers are a deep iridescent lavender pink contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The vigorous growth tends to grow at odd angles. This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. (*C. sasanqua* 'Bill Wylam' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW *C.oleifera* 'Plain Jane' (zone 6A) - Plain Jane has proven to be extremely hardy and has been used in hybridizing for cold-hardiness. The single white flowers have no traces of pink on the petals and are produced from October through December. 'Plain Jane' originated as seed from the Nanjing Botanical Garden and was grown by the USDA since 1948. \$50

'Snow Flurry' (zone 6A) - Almost pure white, medium sized, anemone form flowers are among the first fall blooming Camellias. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighted down by the large number of flowers. When young, the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this into a nice rounded form. This is one of David's favorites. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. 'Frost Princess'*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Winter's Charm' (zone 6A) - The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open in October and November. The plant is a moderate grower with a spreading bushy habit. (*C. sasanqua* 'Takara-wase' × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Winter's Cupid' (zone 6A) - Small single white flowers with pink tips are produced in profusion. The leaves are small, dark green, and somewhat leathery. The plant has an upright form with short internodes resulting in a compact habit. The first blooms open in October and others appear until December. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00

'Winter's Interlude' (zone 6A) - This bicolor anemone form flower blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. The small blooms are produced in late October and into December. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sp*) \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Winter's Joy' (zone 6A) - This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. The blooms are small to medium sized. ([*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira'] × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Winters Peony' (zone 6B) - This introduction has light pink peony form flower and it blooms heavily in November and December. The plant develops a bushy pyramidal shape at a moderate rate of growth with small leaves. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua* (Narumigata × Shishigashira)) \$12.00

'Winter's Red Rider' (zone 6A) - The small leaves and slow growth create an attractive smaller plant which can be used where a normal Camellia will be too big. So far this has grown slightly faster than 'Winter's Rose' but should stay under 5' for ten years. The single blooms are bright lavender pink with notched petals. This blooms from October through November. (*C. 'Shishigashira'* × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') \$12.00

'Winter's Rose' (zone 6A) - 'Winter's Rose' is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Very pale pink double flowers are produced in profusion in the fall. The small sized blooms start in October and cover the plant by mid November. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. sasanqua* 'Otome') \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$30.00

'Winter's Snowman' (zone 6A) - Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and open in November and December. The new growth flushes have a nice wine color for some spring time color interest. An excellent choice for a hedge since it grows rapidly. ([*C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-gata' × 'Shishigashira'] × *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

'Winter's Sunset' (zone 6B) - For the variegation fanatics, here is a light green margined leaf that appears quite stable. The plant has moderate upright growth and lavender pink single flowers. The small sized blooms are fairly early in the season. (*C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane' × *C. 'Frost Princess'*) \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW Beyond the Camellia Belt by Dr. William Ackerman covers much more information than *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates*. Dr. Ackerman concentrates on the northern limits of Camellia cultivation but much of the information applies to Camellia growers everywhere. The book has chapters on culture, diseases, propagation, breeding and hardy cultivars. The varieties described have pictures of the flowers as well as relative hardiness ratings. The chapters on Camellia breeding cover a lifetime of work with the genus Camellia and gives excellent background for interspecific hybridization. \$40.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping and Handling

CAMELLIA SPECIES

These plants are mostly what you would find in the wild in China, Japan, Korea or Vietnam and are described in more detail in the **Collected Species of the Genus Camellia, an Illustrated Outline**. Most of the species we offer have some horticultural merit such as striking foliage or impressive floral displays. Many of these species have not been in United States gardens for long so we can only guess some of the attributes such as hardiness. Most of these plants (except cultivars) are grown from open pollinated seeds so there is genetic diversity and hybrids are possible although rare.

Camellia albogigas = *C. granthamiana* (zone 9) – This species from Guangdong Province in southern China has large white flowers with 8-10 petals. The leaves are large and very reticulate (veins are impressed into the surface). *C. albogigas* should be merged with *C. granthamiana* since the variation in *C. albogigas* plants overlaps the variation in *C. granthamiana* plants. This blooms from late fall through winter in our greenhouse and will become a small tree. \$15.00

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - This highly variable species from the mountains of southeastern China is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are produced in the fall and can vary in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is a dark green, relatively small and fairly dense. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. The natural distribution is SE China and Taiwan. \$12.00 and \$50.00

NEW *Camellia caudata* (zone 8?) – This widely distributed species can be found from Zhejiang province in China to Taiwan, Burma and Nepal. This strain originated in Nepal. The white flowers are about an inch across, bloom late winter into spring and have a slight fragrance. The leaves are long and narrow with variable amounts of small hairs on the undersides and have pubescent petioles. The young stems are also covered with small hairs. This can become a small tree about 20 feet tall. Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and can have a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and bloom from late winter into early spring. Reports from this country indicate this is quite cold hardy possibly even into zone 6. This is a showy species which deserves to be used widely in the landscape and hybridized with various species to push the limits of Camellias. Often large apple sized fruits are produced and the seeds can be pressed to make a high quality oil for cooking. \$12.00

Camellia chrysanthoides (zone 8B) – This species from southern Guangxi has bright yellow flowers about 1.5 inches across and is easy to grow with good resistance to dieback disease. The foliage emerges with a strong burgundy red color and the large leaves have strongly impressed veins. Some seedlings survived outdoors last year with a low temperature of 13°F. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia cordifolia* (zone 8) – This species is characterized by dense hairs on most parts of the plant especially the young twigs. The name comes from the cordate shape of the leaf base. The slightly fragrant flowers are white and about an inch across and open late winter into spring. The small narrow leaves are held on pendulous twigs. This species is native to mountainous areas of Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan provinces in China. \$15.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (2" across) white flowers in the late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge and are displayed on willowy growth. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. These seedlings come from plants originating in the Huang Shan (Yellow mountains) in Anhwei province near the northern limits of Camellias in China. \$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia edithae 'Jinqu'='Dongnan Shancha' (zone 7B) – This Chinese cultivar has an exceptional bloom as well as beautiful foliage. The formal double rose-red flowers are produced in late spring (the end of March through April) and are quite heat tolerant. The dark glossy leaves have deeply indented veins and make the plant handsome all year long. The form of the plant is also excellent with compact and upright growth. I have found this to perform better with some shade. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia fluviatiles (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small (1 inch) white flowers are followed by small green to red fruits. \$10.00 and \$15.00

NEW *Camellia fraterna* (zone 8) - While searching for wild plants of *C. chekiangoleosa* in Zhejiang province we saw this species growing along the road in abundance under young trees. It was blooming heavily in February and we even found one with slightly pink flowers. Mostly the flowers are white and about 1.5 to 2 inches across. The heavy bloom can weigh down the longer branches into graceful arches. The small leaves usually have a distinctly pointed tip. The hexaploid chromosome number allows hybrids to be made with a range of species and several cultivars have been developed: 'Yoi Machi', 'Crimson Candles' and 'Tiny Princess.' Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia furfuracea (zone 8?) - While this species has striking foliage the greenish cream flowers have a minimal ornamental display. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long with indented veins and a rather stiff texture. This one can become a small tree up to 30 feet tall. The fruits are unusual with a flaky furfuraceous surface which means it has a rough brownish scaly appearance. The species is widespread in SE China, Vietnam and Laos. \$10.00 and \$20.00

Camellia granthamiana (zone 9) - From Hong Kong and adjacent Guangdong province this small tree up to 25 feet tall has spectacular large white flowers in autumn. The flowers can be 4-5 inches across with translucent white petals and bright orange yellow stamens. This can be used as a small blooming tree in warmer areas because of the handsome foliage, sun tolerance and large blooms. Several interspecific hybrids have been made which have reasonable cold hardiness as well as large flowers and the handsome foliage. \$10.00

NEW *Camellia handelii* (zone 8) - I have been impressed with the way the pink flower buds and white flowers are arranged along the young stems. Multiple buds are set at each node and the flowers generally face downwards. The flowers are 1 to 1.5 inches across and are strongly fragrant (for a *Camellia*). The leaves are very small only slightly over an inch long and this gives the plant a very fine texture. The plant is found in Hunan, Guizhou and Jiangxi provinces of China so we expect it to have some cold hardiness. Small seedlings. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia minutiflora* (zone 8B) - This very graceful shrub has tiny leaves less than an inch long and many tiny white flowers opening from reddish buds. This taxon is probably a variety of *C. lutchuensis* and is also has fragrant flowers. Even in the greenhouse this blooms quite late in the season. Some plants showed winter injury at 13°F. This is found in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Jiangxi. Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia nitidissima (zone 9) - THE yellow camellia is actually just one of many yellow flowered species of *Camellia*. The flowers are a bright yellow and the petals are thick and waxy. The flower buds are spherical like *C. sinensis* and these open to small flowers which hang down all along the stems during the spring bloom season. *C. nitidissima* is found in Guangxi province of southern China where there is very little frost and probably can only be grown outdoors in central Florida or California. The foliage is large with indented veins and a glossy upper surface. This species is the parent of only a handful of pale yellow hybrids after decades of work by many people around the world. It once sold for thousands of dollars. These are small seedlings. \$15.00

Camellia obtusifolia (zone 7) - This species produces an abundance of small white flowers in the autumn and develops cinnamon colored bark with age. The plant is very similar to *C. brevistyla*. The wild distribution range includes Jiangxi, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces. \$50.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7A) - Most years our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The brown fruits are massive and are the size of oranges and most seeds germinate. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and distinctive with a glossy light green-grayish cast. The wild distribution ranges from southwestern Zhejiang province into western Fujian province. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil and may be a future crop here in the SE United States. These seedlings will eventually grow to 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia rhytidocarpa* (zone 8) - The most striking part of this plant are the wrinkled and warty seed capsules which look like Litchi fruits. The pure white flowers open in the fall and are about 2 inches across. The narrow leaves have indented veins and can be up to 6 inches long. This species is found in Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan provinces. Small seedlings. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia rosaeiflora* Var. (zone 7B) – This widely cultivated species may be a hybrid developed in cultivation and it does have landscape value for its fine texture and distinctive blooms. The flowers are medium pink and about 1.5 inches across. The branches are thin and tend to be somewhat weeping making a delicate form in the garden. The heavy blooming trait has resulted in many cluster flowered hybrids. These are rooted cuttings. \$24.00

Camellia rosaeiflora ‘Cascade’ (zone 7B) – A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids. \$24.00

NEW *Camellia rubituberculata* (zone 8?) – This is another species with bumps on the seed capsules but this one has pinkish red flowers in the fall. We found this growing at one site above farmers fields in Guizhou province. We had to push our vehicles up the steep track to return to civilization from the remote collection site. It was worth it to see blooming plants covered with clusters of funny pods. The leaves are fairly large (3-6 inches long) on large shrubs up to 15 feet tall. \$12.00 and \$25.00

Camellia transnokoensis (zone 7B) – I did not expect this plant to be cold hardy but several plants have done well over the last few years. These plants have also bloomed well in March. The 1.5 inch flowers are white with distinct red spots on the outermost petals and are produced in profusion. The leaves are about an inch long and make a nice fine textured shrub. This is found in Taiwan and is very similar to *C. lutchuensis*. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia tunghinensis* (zone 9?) – This yellow flowered species can be distinguished from *C. nitidissima* by the smooth surface of the leaves which are also quite a bit smaller. The plant also has a more compact habit than other yellow species. The flowers are about 1.5 inches across and are produced in abundance. It is found in Guangxi province and blooms in the spring. \$12.00

Camellia yuhsienensis (zone 7?) – This species from Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangdong makes a spectacular floral display because of the heavy bud set. I have seen plants with an “inflorescence” of over a dozen buds at the tip of a branch—like a spiky Christmas decoration since the flower buds are long and pointed. Some clones of this species have a very nice fragrance but plants are variable. The flowers are white and open in late winter. The leaves are relatively small and reticulate. \$12.00 and \$24.00

TEA PLANTS

These varieties are the plants that green, black, white and oolong tea is produced from. Each type (green vs. black) is made using different amounts of “fermenting” and processing before drying of the leaves. We have made tea from many of these varieties and found the taste to be very similar from one variety to the next if the same processing is used. I’m sure a professional tea taster could tell the difference between large leaf and small leaf tea but I can’t taste any difference. Tea is harvested many times a year (as often as every 10 days) so a large plant can produce quite a bit of tea but a hedge may be needed to supply a family with a daily supply. Freshly made tea is much superior to tea which has stored for even a few months. Many of these are grown from open pollinated seed and tea is known to hybridize freely with other types of tea so these may not be the pure and true varieties. These seedlings do have the general characteristics of each variety. Special quantity discount for tea: any 10 tea plants (\$10 size only) for \$80.

Camellia ptilophylla (zone 7B) – This tea has slight differences from *C. sinensis* so we are listing this as a separate species rather than a variety of *C. sinensis*. It is a small tree from Guangdong province with leaves up to 7 inches long and pubescence (small hairs) on most surfaces except the top of the leaf blade. Because of the hairs it is used to make “White-hair tea” which is a special high-quality tea. \$10.00 and \$24.00

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (zone 7B) – This is a very large leaf form of tea from southern and southwestern China and India. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing and can reach 50 feet tall with a trunk one meter in diameter in the forests of southwestern Yunnan, China. \$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis, from China (zone 7) – This form of tea has medium sized leaves and tends to bloom heavily at a young age. The origin of these seeds is an unknown area of China but these are distinct from other varieties. \$24.00

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) – A form of tea with rather large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The origin of these is Guangdong province in southern China so these are suitable for warm and humid areas such as Florida and the Gulf states. \$10.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia sinensis*, from Guizhou (zone 7) – These plants were grown from seed collected at Dashan in Guizhou province of China. We found a few plants left from an abandoned garden and these were covered with seed pods. Many of the seed pods contained five seeds which is quite unusual—one to three seeds is the usual number for tea. The foliage is of intermediate size and the hardiness is probably not exceptional since this area is relatively mild. We have a limited supply of 2 year old plants. \$35.00

Camellia sinensis, Large leaf form (zone 7A) - What sets this variety apart from the others is the large and leathery leaves and it can be identified just by feeling the thickness of a single leaf. The plant becomes a multi-trunked tree to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and produces many nickel sized fruits. When harvesting tea this has the advantage that your bag fills up much faster because the shoots are larger. \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis var. *quinquebracteata* (zone 8) – This is large leaf form of tea from Yunnan province in China. The plant grows very vigorously with long upright shoots. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis ‘Rosea’, Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea. \$14.00 and \$24.00

Camellia sinensis, seedlings of ‘Rosea’ (zone 7A) – These seedlings lack the pink pigment in the flowers and leaves, but have the same leaf shape and branch structure. \$24.00

Camellia sinensis var *sinensis*, Small-leaf tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than 6 feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade although the ideal situation is light shade or half a day of sun. This variety is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe (see page 2), tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. \$10.00, \$14.00, \$24.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00

SPRING BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In central North Carolina we often get a few blooms during mild periods in January but the main bloom season starts in February or March when the weather moderates. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years, plants will reach 6 to 10 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the April series

The following varieties are the most cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars available and are the best choice for growing outdoors in zone 6, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. A protected site is very important when growing Camellias in colder areas and spring planting is highly recommended. The “April series” were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. The “April series” survived our coldest recorded winter when the temperature dropped to -9°F. Several of our other selections, some of Dr. Ackerman’s selections and a few old tested varieties are also listed here.

CF ‘April Blush’ (zone 6B) - ‘April Blush’ grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. The relatively slow growth guarantees dense leaves and a plant of smaller stature. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Dr. Tinsley’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘April Dawn’ (zone 6B) - The candy-stripe flowers make this a unique plant for several reasons. The flowers are mostly white with a few deep pink streaks which makes it special and occasional branch sports will result in various color patterns such as half deep pink and half white flowers. The medium sized, formal double flowers are produced in profusion over a long season from mid to late season. The habit of the plant is upright and very vigorous. At first young plants will grow rapidly and after a few years they fill in very nicely. A five foot specimen in New Jersey has bloomed well for several years. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Herme’) \$14.00

CF 'April Kiss' (zone 6B) – This vigorous grower has small pinkish-red formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud-set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the "April series", and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. It has upright growth and attractive glossy leaves. ('Bernice Boddy' X 'Reg Ragland') \$14.00

CF 'April Melody' (zone 6B) - This compact, erect and moderate grower has single, small rose red blooms. 'April Melody' starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Rev. John Bennett') \$24.00

CF 'April Pink' (zone 6B) - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of 'Pink Perfection' but the plant was one to survive -9°F temperatures in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March (mid-season) here in NC, the bloom size is small. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$50.00

CF 'April Remembered' (zone 6A) - This vigorous upright grower with spreading branches has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, 'Bernice Boddy'. I believe this to be one of the hardest Camellias. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dr. Tinsley') \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'April Rose' (zone 6A) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. The medium sized blooms are very pretty and bloom late in the season. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

CF 'April Snow' (zone 6B) – This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. The medium to large flowers open late in the season. Good white clones have been the most difficult to select in general because the white petals show cold injury much more easily than pinks and reds. The leaves are exceptionally large. ('Triphosa' X 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') \$14.00

CF 'April Tryst' (zone 6B) - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a nicely shaped plant with bright red, medium sized anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle to late part of the season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (seedling of 'Yours Truly') \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Betty Sette' (zone 6B) – This Dr. Ackerman selection has pink formal double flowers late in the season. The leaves tend to be dark green and somewhat rolled under making them appear rounded. The plant has slow and compact growth. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

CF 'Classic Pink' (zone 6B) – This outstanding cold hardy variety has pale-pink formal double flowers very late in the season. The medium sized flowers usually open from early to late April here in NC. Almost as nice as the flowers is the very shiny narrow foliage. The plant has a slow growth rate with a tendency to form many branches so that the shrub develops into a upright rounded shape without pruning. This plant has a plant patent and has been released by several large nurseries. Plant Patent #12,614 ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Kumasaka') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$100 TOO LARGE

'Frost Queen' (zone 6B) - This very nice white medium sized semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. The bloom season is mid to late and the plant is a moderate grower with upright and compact growth. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. 'Frost Queen' was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$24.00

'Governor Mouton' (zone 6B) – This eighteenth century introduction survived our coldest winters and huge plants can be found in older gardens. The medium sized peony form flowers are an oriental red often with white splotches. The bloom season is early and the plant is vigorous with a slightly spreading growth habit. \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Jerry Hill' (zone 6B) – This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink, medium sized formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy, and dark green leaves. ('Frost Queen' × 'Variety Z') \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW 'Korean Fire' (zone 6A) – While working in Korea, Barry Yinger heard about Camellias growing on islands near the border of North and South Korea. He thought these could be very cold-hardy and collected specimens which were distributed and tested. Mr. Yinger made this selection at his garden in central Pennsylvania after temperatures dropped to -23°F. The single flowers are red and bloom early in the season. The plant is compact with handsome foliage. Limited supply. \$15.00

'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) – One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The medium to large size, peony form blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. This plant has proven to be exceptionally cold hardy. \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Kuro Delight' (zone 6A) - This plant has the darkest red flowers of any of the cold hardy Camellias. The medium sized maroon red flowers are usually semi-double. At first the plant has slow spreading growth but becomes a moderate upright grower once planted in the ground. The leaves are long and narrow like those of a peach tree. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Maidens of Great Promise' (zone 6B) – The origin of this plant is reputed to be somewhere in Ohio which would mean it is super cold hardy. This has done well in the Philadelphia, PA area so this does have good cold hardiness. The medium to large sized, pink peony form flowers are produced in large numbers on a compact plant rather late in the season. \$50.00

'Meredith' (zone 6B) – This older cultivar has proven to be quite cold hardy in the Washington, DC area. The large semi-double flowers are pale pink with darker petal tips. The plant is an upright and compact grower. \$14.00 and \$50.00

NEW "Mulligan's Pink" (zone 6B) – This was discovered by John Weigel growing in the front yard of a neighbor. It attracted him because of the symmetrical upright shape and attractive foliage of the large plant sited in the middle of a lawn. The plant is located in Greensboro, NC and has a large trunk which shows it survived our coldest winter in 1985. The pale pink blooms are peony form and medium sized. The bloom season is late and quite a bit of virus is evident in the leaves. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Paulette Goddard' (zone 6B) – This large dark red anemone to peony form flower blooms mid-season (March into April). This is one of the "old" varieties which survived zone 6 winters here in NC as well as further north. This moderate upright grower does have virus and will occasionally have white spots in the flowers. \$14.00

'Pink Icicle' (zone 6B) – This hybrid from Dr. Ackerman has shell pink, semi-double to peony form flowers in early spring (February into March). The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun well and make a nice background for the large flowers. This is a very vigorous and upright plant that grows to 10 feet tall in six years and is disease resistant. (*C. x williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') \$14.00

CF 'Red Aurora' (zone 6B) - The semi-double to rose-form flowers are large and of a strong, rich red with a hint of pink and are produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The upright form with spreading branches is almost as wide as it is tall, and it is very hardy. The leaves are relatively large. ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Red Jade' (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985, this plant bears small to medium, light red, semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers start to open early in the season which is usually in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in early April. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Spring Circus' (zone 6B) – This hybrid has very unstable expression of flower color and usually has both white and pink flowers on the same plant. The flowers vary from solid red to white with a few pink stripes or pink and white stripes or deep pink with white borders. The medium sized flowers have an open peony form and bloom mid to late season. (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor Red' X *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00

CF 'Spring Song' (zone 6A) – From a plant breeder's point of view this plant is a mystery because the parent plant is not exceptionally hardy and very rarely even makes seeds. 'Spring Song' makes small light pink flowers which open to a trumpet shape. The foliage is quite delicate and it blooms early in the season. (seedling of 'Sukiya') \$14.00

CF 'Spring's Promise' (zone 6B) - The rose-red, medium sized, single flowers are produced in late fall, during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus the promise of spring. 'Spring's Promise' was selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent upright and compact plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Stellar Sunrise' (zone 6B) – This is the solid pink sport of 'April Dawn'. The deep pink formal double flowers often have incurved petals and bloom from mid to late in the season. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing with large dark green glossy leaves. Like 'April Dawn' this plant develops into a very handsome landscape plant with a heavy bud set. (Sport of 'April Dawn') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars**

When thinking of Camellia these are what comes to mind first. *C. japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or before. Almost all varieties are upright shrubs which grow from 4 to 12 inches a year. Almost all develop into dense symmetrical shrubs with glossy evergreen leaves. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with "CF".

CF 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - This bright red, medium sized, single blooms from early to mid-season (December until March). The petals are a saturated true red with a cylinder of yellow stamens and the flower is the model of the Camellia Forest logo. The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species and the plant has an upright and compact habit. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because of the exceptionally glossy leaves and intense color of the flowers. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Autumn Lantern' (zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single medium sized rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty') \$24.00

CF 'Autumn Mist' (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and as the weather cools, the single flowers gain more pink pigment. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is upright growing. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into winter. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Benten-kagura' (zone 7) - "Dance of Goddess of Luck" (trans.) is a mutation of 'Daikagura' and has the same early fall blooming habit and red and white large sized peony form flowers. The mutation causes the leaves to have an irregular white border on often misshapen leaves. The variegation is striking and gives the plant a white and green appearance. The red flowers have heavy white mottles caused by virus and often start blooming in early October here in NC. \$15.00 and \$24.00

'Berenice Boddy' (zone 7) - This is a nice landscape plant but probably more important as a parent in hybridization. The semi-double flowers allow excellent seed set while also allowing for many different flower forms in the seedlings. The pale pink color shades to white in the center also allows a wide range of colors from white to red in the progeny and the shading gene gives more interest too. The bloom season is quite long from early to late in the season and the progeny range from the earliest fall bloomers to the latest April bloomers. The plant is compact with relatively small leaves. Plant Patent #605 \$24.00

'Black Magic' (zone 7) - The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double and the flowers open late in the season. The leaves have exaggerated serrations making the foliage very interesting year round. The plant has very upright growth which is almost columnar when young. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Black Tie' (zone 7A) - The dark red flowers are formal double and often have small white virus caused flecks. This has an upright and dense habit and blooms mid-season. \$14.00

NEW 'Brushfield's Yellow' (zone 7) - The medium sized anemone form flowers of 'Brushfield's Yellow' have antique white guard petals and a center of primrose yellow petaloids. The vigorous growth is columnar and compact. The bloom season is mid to late. \$24.00

'C. M. Hovey' (zone 7A) - This dark red formal double was named in Boston, MA in 1853. The flowers are medium to large sized and bloom late in the season. The plant is upright growing with large leaves. \$50.00

'Christmas Beauty' (zone 7) - This cultivar often produces a show of color around Christmas with a multitude of simple bright red flowers. The semi-double flowers and flowers buds both show good resistance to cold which is important for this early season bloomer. The plant has vigorous growth which can be somewhat pendulous. \$50.00

'Christmas Beauty Var.' (zone 7) - This is the virus variegated form of the above with white splotches in the flowers. \$24.00

'Chūjōhaku Var.' (zone 7) - This white flowered Higo form blooms in the fall with large flat flowers with flared stamens. \$24.00

'Dahlohnega' (zone 7A) - The small plant has open upright growth. Pale yellow formal double flowers are produced late in the season. This was developed by Walter Homeyer and the name is a Cherokee word for gold. The plant is a slow and compact grower. \$24.00

'Daikagura' (zone 7A) – "Great Sacred Dance" (trans.) has large rose pink to carmine rose colored peony flowers. This clone does not show any virus variegation in the flowers or leaves. This compact and upright plant starts to bloom very early (October) and continues to have blooms into spring. \$14.00

'Debutante' (zone 7A) – This distinctive bloom originated at Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, SC. This vigorous cultivar has flourished throughout the South and brings back memories from childhood for many people. 'Debutante' starts to bloom in the fall and often blooms can be placed on the Thanksgiving table. The large peony form flower is a mass of ruffled light pink petals, the plant is upright and vigorous. \$50.00

'Destiny' (zone 7A) - This sport of 'Lady Clare' has striking white streaked deep pink flowers. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of 'Lady Clare'. \$14.00

'Dr. J. C. Raulston' (zone 7) – Ray Bond named this bright red Camellia to honor our local hero. I have found the flowers to be medium sized and anemone form with a mid season bloom (March). The plant grows relatively slowly and makes a nice compact shrub. \$24.00

'Dr. Tinsley' (zone 7A) – The distinctive trait of this flower is the shading from light pink at the center to deeper pink at the petal tips. The large flowers are semi-double and appear in mid-season (March). The plant makes a compact and upright outline. \$50.00

'Fire Falls' (zone 7A) – The glowing red flowers of 'Firefalls' appear early in the season and are a full peony form which means they are a dense ball of crinkled petals. The growth habit is quite vigorous and open growing with large leaves. \$50.00

'Glen 40'='Coquetti' (zone 7A) – 'Glen 40' is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. This blooms for a long time, from early to late season. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$50.00

'Jacks' (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers of 'Jacks' are deep pink formal double. The petals are arranged in many concentric circles. The plant is very hardy and one of the most compact *C. japonicas*. I recommend this one if you want something to stay less than 5 feet tall for many years. \$24.00, \$30.00, and \$50.00

'Katie Supreme' (zone 7) - This very large sized semi-double has a beautiful coral rose pink color and blooms early to mid season. This is a vigorous upright grower. \$24.00

'Kinyoba-tsubaki' = 'Kinyo-tsubaki' (zone 7) – "Goldfish leafed Camellia" (trans.) is an ancient Camellia possibly from the 18th century. This fish tail Camellia has deep pink-red single large flowers which open as a tubular bloom which gradually open flat. The bloom season starts in March and continues into April. This vigorous grower develops into a dense shrub with shiny leaves. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Kujacku-tsubaki' (zone 7A) - The "Peacock Camellia" (trans.) has semi-double medium sized trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are very narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different Camellia. This blooms mid to late season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'La Peppermint' (zone 7A) – This ancient cultivar has blooms like peppermint candy—fine red stripes on a white background. The formal double flowers are of medium size and open early to mid season. Often the flowers revert to the solid "red" flower and thus becomes 'Brilliant'. This has relatively slow growth but is upright and quite dense. \$14.00

'Lady Clare' = 'Akashigata' (zone 7A) – "Akashi Bay" (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has very large semi-double flowers with a distinct column of stamens. The flowers are deep pink and appear in early to mid-season. 'Lady Clare' is a very dependable landscape plant because it is tough and has good cold hardiness; large plants are often seen in old gardens in this area. This is a triploid variety which means it has three sets of chromosomes rather than the two sets usually found in *C. japonica*. The leaves are large and thick while the plant has a somewhat spreading growth habit. \$12.00 and \$50.00

'Lady van Sittart' (zone 7A) - The white striped rose red flowers are striking contrasted with the glossy and narrow foliage. The transposons, or jumping genes, which cause the color streaks are very unstable and often solid rose red or pink flowers are produced. The way to guarantee color is to buy these with an open bloom. The numerous medium to large sized flowers are semi-double and open mid to late in the season. The plant is upright and compact growing. \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Margie' (zone 7A) – This large flowered white formal double was introduced by Orinda Nursery in Delaware. The bloom season is early to mid-season on this relatively cold hardy Camellia. \$14.00

'Maroon and Gold' (zone 7) – The striking contrast of the yellow stamens with the dark red petals make the name very appropriate. The small flowers have an open peony form. This Nuccio's introduction grows slowly for me and has small very dark green leaves. \$24.00

- 'Morning Glow' (zone 7) – A variety from 1948 which is enjoying a resurgence in popularity, 'Morning Glow' has medium sized formal double white flowers which sometimes appear a creamy yellow. The plant has vigorous upright growth. \$50.00
- 'Nanbankô' (zone 7A) – "Southern Red" (trans.) has large vermilion red flowers with petaloids packed into the center to make an impressive rounded flower (anemone form). It blooms mid to late season and has giant broad thick leaves and a coarse open growth habit. The plant is extremely vigorous with excellent foliage. \$15.00 and \$30.00
- 'Nuccio's Cameo' (zone 7) - The perfect form of the light pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a very long bloom season, starting early and continuing almost to the end of the season. \$24.00 and \$50.00
- 'Nuccio's Gem' (zone 7) – This popular variety with beautiful white formal double flowers grows as a compact plant. The medium to large bloom opens mid season. Limited availability. \$24.00 and \$50.00
- 'Nuccio's Pearl' (zone 7) – This is one of a set of formal double flowered Camellias introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries which all have good substance to the perfectly arranged petals. The large sized, blush white flowers have pointed petals and have hints of deep pink on the center and outside petals. The bloom season is mid to late season on a compact plant. \$14.00
- CF** 'October Affair' (zone 7B) - This large sized, formal double has shaded color on the petals much like the parent, 'Bernice Boddy', but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. This blooms well in November and again in the spring. This is vigorous upright grower. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Yohei Haku') \$15.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00
- 'Pink Perfection' (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition that produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid-season. The plant has upright and compact growth. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00
- 'R. L. Wheeler' (zone 7A) – The extra large flowers are unbelievable especially on small plants in pots. The large plants of 'R. L. Wheeler' at Wheeler Nursery in Macon, GA are impressive when in full bloom. The rose pink flowers are semi-double and open early to mid-season. This is a vigorous, upright plant with large leaves. Plant patent #1137. \$50.00
- NEW** 'Rev. John Bennett' (zone 7) – Magnolia Gardens introduced many Camellias and this one is named after a resident African American Reverend at the Gardens. The plant has an upright growth habit, and the flowers are semi-double and deep pink. \$14.00
- NEW** 'Rev. John Drayton' (zone 7A) – Another introduction from Magnolia Gardens named for the man who started the Camellia collection in the eighteenth century. The large blooms are semi-double and are deep pink often with a whitish streak in the innermost petals. The plant has open growth and is quite cold hardy and dependable in the garden. \$14.00
- 'Romany' (zone 7) – This bright red formal double blooms mid season and the plant has a compact upright habit. \$14.00 and \$50.00
- 'Royal Velvet' (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio's Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the American Camellia Society (ACS) head table, and I even saw it at a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes 'Royal Velvet' worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00
- 'Sea Foam' (zone 7A) – When a perfect white large formal double flower is produced on this very vigorous upright plant it is a sight to behold. Limited availability. \$14.00 and \$24.00
- 'Shikibu' (zone 7) – "Master of Ceremonies" (trans.) is a chance seedling of 'Bokuhan' and has a similar anemone form flower. The small flowers are light red although the margins of the petaloids have a frosting of white. The flowers open over a long season and the plant has upright growth. \$24.00
- NEW** 'Takanini' (zone 7) – The striking deep plum red flowers appear from fall until spring and can bloom for 5 months in a mild climate. The peony form flowers can have up to 200 petaloids and are medium in size. This upright grower was originated by Neville Haydon and named for the location of his nursery. \$14.00 and \$24.00
- 'Tama Beauty' (zone 7A) – The form of 'Tama Beauty' varies from a single with flared stamens to a partial peony or anemone form flower. The rose pink petals are bordered with a distinct white border on small to medium sized flowers. The plant is a moderate upright grower and blooms early in the season. \$24.00
- 'Tama-ikari' (zone 7) – "Jeweled Anchor" (trans.) has pink flowers gradating to pale pink at the center. The single flowers are bowl shaped with a cylinder of stamens. The flowers have a pleasant fragrance and bloom mid to late season. \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Tama-no-ura' (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, are small singles and bloom early to midseason. This is a super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. rosaeflora* to obtain picotee cluster-flower type hybrids. This vigorous plant is upright with somewhat open growth. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Tama Peacock' (zone 7) - This seedling of 'Tama-no-ura' has a strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is 'Kujaku-tsubaki'? \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Tama Vino' (zone 7) - The wine red flowers have a narrow white border and open early in the season. The plant has nice attractive leaves and grows vigorously. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Tom Knudsen' (zone 7A) - The striking dark red large sized flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms a little early to mid-season but generally puts on a big show late in the season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Tricolor Pink' (zone 7A) - The striking medium sized blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent--useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$24.00

'Tudor Baby' (zone 7) - This small flowered seedling was saved from the compost pile and has turned out to be a fantastic late blooming formal double. The dark red petals are edged with black and the plant is upright and compact. This was developed by Hulyn Smith who loves huge red flowers. \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Tudor Baby Var.' (zone 7) - The exceptional variegation almost makes this one an improvement on the original. When Gene Phillips posted a fine picture of this at the end of the Camellia season everyone raved over it. \$14.00

CF 'Turandot' (zone 7A) - This large, medium red and peony form blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. The plant has broad leaves and an upright growth habit. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Unryu-tsubaki' (zone 7) - The "zig-zag" camellia makes a 45 degree turn at every node on the stem and the result is a bizarre maze of branches. The plant has a very upright habit almost fastigiate. The single flowers are rose red and open early in the season. Limited availability. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

'White Empress' (zone 7A) - This old dependable variety has performed well in this area as well as farther north. The large semi-double flowers bloom early to mid-season on a bushy vigorous plant. \$50.00

'White Mermaid' (zone 7) - This is the white flowered form of the fish-tailed Camellia. The tip of most leaves will narrow down and then flare out to three points. The flower is a single and medium sized. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Willie Hite' (zone 7A) - The color of 'Willie Hite' is light pink shading to deeper pink at the petal edges and the flower form is a medium semi-double with heart shaped petals. The plant has medium, dense and upright growth. The plant is also one of the most hardy zone 7 Camellias with good flower bud hardiness. \$24.00

Spring Blooming Camellia Hybrids

This is a catch-all category including the showy $\times$ *williamsii* hybrids, cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked "**CF**".

NEW 'Ariels Song' (zone 8?) - This wonderful hybrid has miniature single white flowers mid to late spring. The foliage is beautiful and narrow unlike the other camellias. The growth is long and arching (*C. fraterna* X *C. tsaii*). \$12.00

'Baby Bear' (zone 8B?) - All aspects of this cultivar are miniature from the small narrow leaves and small stature to the one inch flowers. The single flowers vary from white to medium pink and open late in the season. The plant has very slow growth and has been used for bonsai and as a groundcover. This was introduced by Neville Haydon in New Zealand. \$15.00

CF 'Ballet in Pink' (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along the stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The peony form flower and plant are typical of the *C. \times williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. (*C. saluenensis* $\times$ *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Barbara Clark' (zone 7) – This rose pink semi-double has done well for me outside for the last few years. I have found this hybrid parentage has good cold hardiness. The blooms open over a long period starting in early spring and the plant has upright growth. (*C. saluenensis* × *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes') \$24.00

CF 'Crimson Candles' (zone 7A) - The small bright rose-red single flowers are produced early in the season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature -- The buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent--even after nights in the low 20's, the open flowers still have good color. The plant has upright growth and will be full in good light exposure. (F₂ of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW 'Delores Edwards' (zone 7B) – This X *williamsii* hybrid has proven to be quite disease resistant and grows well in hot and humid areas. The large light orchid pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open from early to mid season. The plant has upright growth. \$14.00

CF 'Dr. Clifford R. Parks' (zone 8) – This very large flower has variable flower forms from semi-double to anemone or peony and the color is an intense red with an orange cast. The plant has very large leaves and an open and vigorous growth habit. The bloom is in mid-season. This epitome of a big red show flower actually will grow outdoors in central NC but the floral display is disappointing. The plant seems to be hardy to zone 7 but the flower buds are not so hardy. These are rooted cuttings. (*C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' × *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme') \$15.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'E. G. Waterhouse' (zone 7B) – The perfect medium sized formal double flowers are light pink and open mid to late in the season. (*C. X williamsii*) \$24.00

'Francie L' (zone 7) – This *reticulata* hybrid has the characteristic large flowers with wavy petals and also the vigorous and open growth with large leaves. 'Francie L' has performed quite well in the garden as the *C. saluenensis* parent seems to give the plant more cold hardiness. The rose-madder flowers are semi-double and have the brilliant color of the *C. reticulata* parent. (*C. reticulata* 'Buddha' × *C. saluenensis* 'Apple Blossom') \$15.00 and \$30.00

'Gay Baby' (zone 7B at least) – This is one of the darkest colored cluster-flowered Camellias and also quite cold-hardy. The semi-double miniature flowers are a deep orchid pink and bloom early to mid-season. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple on a plant with arching branches. (*C. X williamsii* 'Ruby Bells' × *C. X* 'Tiny Princess') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Hallstone Spicy' (zone 8?) – This hybrid possibly from Ken Hallstone (although not named by him) has upright growth and a bright pink peony form flower. The small flowers have a spicy fragrance and bloom mid season. So far it has done well outdoors but is new to our collection. \$24.00

'High Fragrance' (zone 7B) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuenensis* but the flowers do have a strong pleasant fragrance. Nice medium sized peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and light green leaves. (*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha Harms' × ['Salab' × 'Scentuous']) \$14.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Japanese Fantasy' (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink markings are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is rapid, often producing arching branches on a generally upright plant. The bloom season is early to mid season, usually in March for us. (*C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy' × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeiflora*]) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Jury's Yellow' (zone 7) – The small to medium sized white flowers have a distinct yellow center of petaloids on this anemone form. The plant has a compact and upright growth habit and blooms over a long period in spring from mid to late season. ((*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*) X *C. japonica* 'Gwenneth Morey') \$14.00

'Kagirohi' (zone 8B) – A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower very late in the season. The plant does not have much cold hardiness since it was killed back at 9°F one winter. This is not surprising since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. This plant has upright growth. (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* 'Silver Chalice') \$30.00

'Koto-no-kaori' (*C. japonica* 'Tokai' X *C. lutchuensis*) (zone 8) – "Fragrance of Ancient city" (trans.) has small rose-pink sake-cup shaped flowers and a sweet fragrance. The small single blooms are some of the most colorful of the fragrant camellias. The upright lacy growth has a hint of red on the new leaves \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Lavender Prince II' (zone 7B) – The rose-orchid pink, semi-double, large flowers open in mid to late season (March to April). This is a very strong grower that blooms heavily when mature and is quite resistant to dieback. The plant has spreading open growth and will become quite large with time. (*C. japonica* 'Princess Lavender' × *C. X williamsii* 'Williams Lavender') \$15.00, \$24.00 and \$30.00

NEW 'Our Melissa' (zone 8B) – This cluster flowered hybrid has small pink anemone form flowers in the spring. The leaves are quite small and narrow and the growth is arching and pendulous. \$14.00

CF 'Scarlet Temptation' (zone 7A) – This bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals blooms mid-season. The large intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form with good branching and has good cold resistance. (*C. × williamsii* 'Williams Lavender' × *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown') \$15.00 and \$30.00

'Scented Sun' (zone 7B) – This large white flower with an occasional pink stripe is semi-double and blooms mid-season with an apple-blossom fragrance. The plant is vigorous with an upright habit. The flower has a Higo-like form with flared stamens and very flat petals. \$14.00

CF 'Spring Awakening' (zone 7B) – The small, double, pink flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place 'Spring Awakening' in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (*C. japonica* 'Donckelarii' × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*]) \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Spring Mist' (zone 8A) – This blush pink, semi-double miniature has vigorous and spreading growth. The profusion of blooms starts in late winter. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. The leaves have a pleasing light green color. (*C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' × *C. lutchuensis*) \$24.00

'Sweet Jane' (zone 7B) – This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with very small leaves. This blooms over a long season from early to late. (*C. japonica* 'Edith Linton' × *C. transnokoensis*) \$24.00

'Taylor's Perfection' (zone 7A) – This Camellia has the typical *C. × williamsii* hybrid characteristics of heavy bloom and lavender pink flower color. The plant has vigorous upright growth and the glossy leaves are quite sun tolerant. The large semi-double blooms usually open in April for us. \$24.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

This list includes all woody plants which are not Camellias. The entries in this section are laid out in the following format: New plants are indicated "**NEW**"; Camellia Forest selections are marked "**CF**"; scientific name (Genus and species) is followed by the 'cultivar' or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but the size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of a forest. We will try to indicate the normal height and width of a mature specimen with the description [8'T X 4'W]. We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$16 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. "TOOLARGE" indicates too large for shipping and the plants must be picked up at the nursery.

NEW *Abies koreana* 'Green Carpet', Spreading Korean Fir (zone 6) – This fir grows as a dense wide mound probably twice as wide as tall. The needles turn deep green after the bright light green of the spring flush. These are rooted cuttings. [1'T X 3'W] \$20.00

Abutilon megapotamicum, Flowering Maple (zone 7B) – This shrub has striking yellow petals contrasting with the red sepals and will bloom all summer long. If the temperature does not go below about 10°F the stems do not die back and the shrub starts blooming in early summer and continues to bloom until hard frosts. Wonderful color is produced all summer long. [4'T X 4'W] \$12.00

NEW *Acer buergerianum* 'Naruto', Rolled Leaf Trident Maple (zone 6) – This peculiar maple has strongly incurved leaf edges on the three lobed leaves so each leaf becomes a "T". The rolled leaves show the underside of the leaf and this gives contrast with the darker green top of the leaf. The plant grows as a vase-shaped shrub and can reach 15 feet tall. This originated in Japan before 1900 and is suitable for bonsai. [15'T X 10'W] \$20.00

NEW *Acer buergerianum* 'Street Wise', Trident Maple (zone 5) – This selection from Tree Introductions was selected for its excellent form. It tends to make a single leader with uniform branching and strongly upright growth. The fall color of reds and oranges is excellent. Plant Patent 9576. [45'T X 40'W] \$20.00

Acer buergerianum, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This vigorous tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. Some of these are seedlings have a random white leaf variegation. Often referred to as a small tree this does get quite large with time. [50'T X 30'W] \$8.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Acer carpinifolium, Hornbeam Maple (zone 5) - The unusual unmaple-like leaves look like *Carpinus* leaves with closely spaced veins but the leaves are opposite which is the clue that this is a Maple. This will develop into a nice small tree in partial shade and has good yellow fall color. [25'T X 15'W] \$30.00

NEW *Acer caudatifolium*, Taiwanese Striped-bark Maple (zone 7) – This slender tree is native to the mountains of Taiwan. The leaves are 3-6 inches long and quite narrow and the stems are green with white stripes. [30'T X 15'W] \$16.00

Acer davidii (zone 6) – This is a vigorous small tree from many areas in China with beautiful striped green bark. These are adapted to partial sun. [35'T X 30'W] \$12.00 and \$25.00

Acer griseum, Paperbark Maple (zone 5) – The peeling bark of Paperbark Maple highlights the four season interest which includes scarlet fall color. This small tree is best in at least half a day of sun and well drained soil. [30'T X 15'W] \$30.00 and \$50.00

Acer palmatum 'Amber Ghost' (zone 6) – This purple leaf form of Japanese maple has larger leaves with ruffled edges. The new growth comes out red. \$50.00

Acer palmatum, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – These are seedlings with varying amounts of leaf dissection and most have quite a bit of red pigment. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Acer palmatum* 'Julia' (zone 6) – I bought this one because it has the name of my daughter. The leaves come out variegated in the spring and fade to a solid green in the summer and turn bright red and orange in the fall. The leaves have 5 to 7 lobes and have very little dissection. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Acer palmatum 'Kotohime Goshiki' (zone 6) - This minute leaf Japanese Maple makes an upright growing shrub with yellow green leaves. My plant has grown in full sun quite nicely and has reached 6 feet in 6 years. These are rooted cuttings. The new flush has faint white edge variegation. [10'T X 8'W] \$30.00

Acer triflorum (zone 5) – This maple with three leaflets has outstanding orange to red fall color and is a very tough plant in poor conditions. [25'T X 15'W] \$16.00, \$45.00 TOO LARGE

Aesculus parviflora, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottlebrush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub has butter yellow fall color. [8'T X 20'W] \$15.00

Aesculus x splendens (*A. sylvatica* X *A. pavia*), Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) – These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. [30'T X 20'W] \$10.00 and \$15.00

CF *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Honshu' (zone 7) - This female clone has long narrow and dark green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 4 inches per year. Clusters of red fruits are produced in the fall. These were originally collected from the high snowfall zone on Honshu Island near the Sea of Japan. A male *Aucuba* is probably needed for fruit set. [4' X 4'] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$40.00; For a pair of 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan' \$30.00 or \$40.00

CF *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Sea of Japan' (zone 7) - This male clone has short broad and medium green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 3 inches per year. These are from the same collection as above but the leaf morphology is very different. This is a heavy bloomer of deep maroon 4 petaled flowers. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$40.00

Aucuba japonica 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf *Aucuba* (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub is a self-fruitful female clone. *Aucuba* tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00 and \$24.00

Berberis thunbergii 'Helmond Pillar', Upright Red Barberry (zone 4) - Wine red leaves hold their color through the summer on a narrow upright shrub. This is useful as an accent or even as a narrow hedge. [4'T X 1'W] \$16.00 and \$20.00

Calycanthus X raulstonii 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. Once the plant develops for a few years the floral display is quite impressive with large long lasting flowers over an extended period of time in late spring. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents but can become very large although only the most vigorous shoots may have leaves up to one foot long. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 feet of growth in one year being common and the plant gets much larger than either parent. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 and \$45.00

Calycanthus sinensis, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F without injury. [10'T X 10'W] \$16.00

Calycanthus x 'Venus' (zone 6?) - This new interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (PP#15,925, propagation prohibited) was bred by Dr Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. [12'T X 8'W] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$45.00 (royalty included)

NEW *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine', Fastigate European Hornbeam (zone 5) - This Beech-like tree has a very upright and narrow growth habit which makes it useful as a large hedge or attractive specimen. Although this species can be pruned to geometric shapes this cultivar has very dense branching naturally and has a moderate growth rate. At 10 years this will be about 20' X 7' and is a tough tree for full sun or partial shade. The fall color is golden. [40'T X 15'W] \$30.00

NEW *Caryopteris divaricata* 'Snow Fairy', Variegated Bluebeard (zone 6) - The white edge variegation on this small shrub is very striking and in late summer spikes of blue flowers are produced in profusion. [4'T X 4'W] \$12.00

Castanopsis sclerophylla, Bitter Evergreen Chinkapin (zone 7?) - This evergreen oak relative was germinated from Chinese seed. This has been reported to be quite cold hardy. \$16.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Deep Cove' (zone 7) - This selection of Deodar Cedar has a slower rate of growth and creamy-white new growth in the spring. The new growth contrasts nicely with the blue-green of the older needles and makes a striking conical small tree. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [30'T X 15'W] \$12.00

Cedrus deodara 'Descansco Dwarf', Slow Growing Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - This slow grower develops into a broad pyramid with slightly weeping branchlets. These are rooted cuttings. [6'T X 4'W] \$20.00

Cedrus deodara 'Devinely Blue', Dwarf Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This slow growing Deodar grows only 2-4 inches per year and develops into a conical plant. The needles are powder blue and held quite densely on the branches. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [6'T X 4'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Eisregen', Hardy Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - Karl Fuchs collected seeds of this species in the mountains of Afghanistan and named several selections for extra cold hardiness. This one has very blue needles and pictures show an open growing tree with a narrow conical habit. [50'T X 25'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Eiswinter', Hardy Deodar Cedar (zone 6) - This is another selection from Afghanistan by Karl Fuchs for cold hardiness. The foliage is grey-blue and it will become a large tree. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00

Cedrus deodara 'Electric Blue', Blue Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - The powder blue needles are exceptional and so far the plant is a good grower. I am not sure of the ultimate height on this one. \$30.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Golden Horizon' (zone 6) - This is a striking yellow needled form with a spreading growth habit. The plant appears to be slower growing and may develop a leader which can be removed to preserve the mounding irregular appearance. [4'T X 10'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Harvest Gold' (zone 6) - This is an upright fast growing yellow needled Deodar Cedar. The yellow color is held all year long. [45'T X 20'W] \$25.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Hollandia' (zone 6) - This is a very slow (1-2 inches/year) growing irregular mound with smaller needles than the species. [1'T X 2'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Lime Glow' (zone 7) - This grows as a creeping form similar to 'Golden Horizon' if vertical leaders are removed but will become more of a conical tree if not pruned. This has a slower growth rate with lime-yellow foliage. [20'T X 10'W] \$25.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Polar Winter' (zone 6) - This is another cold-hardy selection made by Karl Fuchs from the mountains of Afghanistan. These may be hardy to zone 5. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Snow Sprite' (zone 7) - This slower growing Deodar cedar does develop a leader but will grow 6-9 inches per year. The new growth comes out ivory-white and turns yellow. This may do better with a little shade. [15'T X 8'W] \$30.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Twisted Growth' (zone 7) - This selection has contorted branches and downward hanging branchlets. This is a slower grower and grown from rooted cuttings. [20'T X 15'W] \$30.00

CF *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. "Green Cascade" will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway [30'T X 25'W] \$45.00 and \$100.00 TOOLARGE

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - After a few years this makes a beautiful low clump with hundreds of stems. All year long this plant has a well kept appearance without any pruning. I have found this grows better in bright light (even full sun) where it has gotten 18 inches tall and 5 feet wide in 7 years. In shade it is very slow and not as full. [2'T X 8'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fritz Huber', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - This male form makes quite a display with the yellow male cones in the spring. I find this clone to be better than 'Prostrata' since it tolerates more sun and has a more compact habit with very dark green needles. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so it is a good plant for the South in shade or part-shade. [2'T X 6'W] \$16.00

NEW *Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Korean Gold' (zone 6) - This is a bright golden leaved form of 'Fastigiata' and grows slowly. The yellow color is intensified by sun so the plant has a frosted appearance. All the branches grow vertically to make a columnar plant which can become wider with age. This came from Shibamichi Hontew Nurseries in Japan. [8'T X 5'W] \$12.00

Cephalotaxus oliveri (zone 7?) - These have needles intermediate between *C. fortunei* and *C. harringtonia* and the stomatal bands on the undersides of the leaves are distinctly white. These medium seedlings were grown from Chinese seed. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Cercis chinensis 'Avondale', Chinese Redbud (zone 6) - This selection of Chinese Redbud produces a huge amount of deep rose-purple flowers up and down the stem. The leaves have a heavier texture and look good through the summer. [15'T X 12'W] \$35.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Cameo', Flowering Quince (zone 5) - This is a double flowered quince with fluffy peachy pink flowers very early in the season although slightly later than other quinces. The leaves are a vivid green and disease resistant. [5'T X 5'W] \$35.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Toyo Nishiki', Variegated Flowering Quince (zone 5) - By chance I planted this next to a *Cercis glabra* and these bloom together each year. The white and light pink flowers of the quince blend well with the intense purple of the redbud early in the season. When planted in the sun, 'Toyo Nishiki' blooms well over a long period and is very dependable. [6'T X 6'W] \$35.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Van der Akker', Weeping Alaska Cedar (zone 5) - This tree grows as a dark green column with very pendulous side branches which hang almost straight down and form a skirt at the base of the plant. [30'T X 8'W] \$40.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Arneson's Compact' (zone 5) - This variety has slow growth, is very dense and compact, and has a regular spherical habit. This is a juvenile form with blue-green needles. This is from Arneson Nursery in Oregon. [4'T X 3'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurora' (zone 5) - This older cultivar has very compact growth and twisted fans of yellow green foliage typical of *C. obtusa*. [6'T X 3'W] \$8.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Chabo yadori', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This slow grower forms a dome-shaped bush with irregular fan-like sprays of foliage. This Japanese introduction has deep green foliage. [4'T X 3'W?] \$40.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Fernspray Gold' (zone 5) - This strong grower has arching sprays of fern like growth with bright golden color especially in the sun. The plant is quite bushy but will become a small tree I think. [15'T X 10'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Flabelliformis', Miniature Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very slow growing green form of Hinoki Cypress is ideal for the rock garden or trough. The lustrous green foliage forms a tight ball shape. [2'T X 2'W] \$20.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Drop' (zone 5) - This greenish-yellow cultivar forms a flat-topped plant with moderate growth. [4'T X 6'W] \$10.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis', Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This tree has fan-like sprays of foliage that are most appealing and a texture begging to be touched. In central NC this does better in partial shade and makes a good screen due to the dense branching and dark green color. [30'T X 20'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – This is a very attractive dark green slower growing Hinoki cypress. This will become a cone of feathery foliage. [12'T X 6'W] \$40.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hage' (zone 5) - This miniature grows very slowly into a somewhat irregular cone. The leaves are a rich green and originated in Boskoop, Holland. [2'T X 2'W] \$12.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kerdalo', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - The bright golden yellow fans of foliage are held irregularly on a wide spreading shrub. This is a fairly vigorous semi-dwarf. [10'T X 10'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lacy' (zone 5) - This appears to be a semi-dwarf with lacy sprays of foliage. \$35.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lemon Twist' (zone 5) – The bright golden yellow scales are held on twisted and long twigs. The overall effect is a tangle of yellow branches. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Moonshine' (zone 5) – This slow grower has white splashes scattered among the green foliage. \$10.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rainbow' (zone 5) – This very slow grower has tiny fans of lemon gold growth over a green background. \$10.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rashamiba' (zone 5) - This one has thick dark green leaves which fasciate or form cockscombs. This originated in Japan in 1909. \$30.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rigid Dwarf' (zone 5) – The deep green foliage of this cultivar is held in upright sprays and the plant forms a beautiful conical form. This is a faster growing form. [20'T X 8'W] \$15.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Saffron Spray' (zone 5) – This sport of 'Chabo Yadori' has feathery green juvenile foliage. The adult foliage has splashes of golden yellow. [6'T X 5'W] \$16.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Sunshine' (zone 5) – This is a medium growing cultivar with cream-yellow variegation. [15'T X 10'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Vokel's Upright' (zone 5) – The dark green foliage of this form will make a nice background as a more upright plant. \$25.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Snow'='Miko' (zone 4) -The new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a textured garden. [15'T X 12'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa Veitchi' (zone 4) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree, excellent screen or hedge plant. [40'T X 15'W] \$35.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera "Variegata", Variegated Sawara Cypress (zone 5) - This is a dwarf juvenile foliage false cypress with about a quarter yellow leaves. It will develop into an upright mound. [5'T X 3'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00

Chimonanthus praecox, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub additional interest in the summer. This grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. [20'T X 15'W] \$6.00 and \$12.00

Choisya ternata 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small shrub has evergreen foliage with the most recent flush of leaves staying a bright golden yellow and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. This is a hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in almost every garden center. [6'T X 5'W] \$6.00

Corylopsis gotoana 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel' (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit: reaching only 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. Very limited supply. [3'T X 6'W] \$45.00

Corylopsis pauciflora, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. [10'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00

Corylopsis sinensis, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) -David's Favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This Winterhazel flowers later than the other species. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Cotinus coggygria 'Golden Spirit' (zone 4) – This new cultivar has bright yellow leaves which have held their color until August this year. A moderate grower but will probably become a large shrub. \$45.00

NEW *Cotinus coggygria* 'Pink Champagne', Smoke Bush (zone 5) – The leaves come out a bronze color which fade to green in the summer when the pink "smoke" appears. The inflorescences last for several weeks on this shrub. [15'T X 15'W] \$35.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Atawhai' (zone 6) – This dark green irregular foliaged selection slowly grows into a loose pyramidal shape. An unusual seedling found by Cedar Lodge Nursery in New Zealand. [5'T X 4'W] \$10.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Barabit's Gold' (zone 6) - This new *Cryptomeria* has creamy-yellow new growth and grows moderately fast. \$30.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Black Dragon' (zone 6) – This popular cultivar is slow growing with irregular, very dark green foliage and an upright habit. Most plants I have seen are open growing with a narrow pyramidal shape. [12'T X 5'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Dense Jade' (zone 6) – A very attractive shrub form with needles adpressed to the stems creates a pleasing texture and is soft to touch. The branching tends to grow upwards for me and the plant has a pointed pyramidal shape. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – 'Elegans Nana' forms a wide pyramidal shape with thick juvenile foliage when grown in the sun and a more columnar shape when grown in the shade. [8'T X 7'W] \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Golden Promise' (zone 6) – 'Golden Promise' appears to be a 'Vilmoriniana' with a frosting of cream on the branch tips. This develops into a bun shape with tight stiff branches. [2'T X 2'W] \$12.00 and \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kilmacurragh' (zone 6) - This is a low growing form with small fasciations. The needles are rather long and similar to 'Elegans Nana'. Guess where this comes from--Ireland. \$25.00 and \$45.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Knptonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than wide densely branched shrub. [6'T X 3'W] \$20.00 and \$40.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Osaka Tama', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - I consider this one of the better slow growing *Cryptomerias* because of the excellent green color and tight growth which stays in a rounded shape in sun or partial shade. It grows about 3 inches a year here in NC. [4'T X 3'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Pom Pom' (zone 6) – This variety has irregular short needles and grows slowly into a rounded small shrub. [3'T X 3'W?] \$10.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Pyramidata' (zone 6) – This large growing form has short needles held close to the stem for a unique appearance. This has a lighter green color and is open growing. [50'T X 30'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Rasen' (zone 6) - This curiosity is similar to 'Spiralis' with leaves twisting around the stems and contorted branches but 'Rasen' is vigorous and develops into an openly branched tree. [40'T X 20'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiralis' (zone 7) – This cultivar has needles are spirally arranged around the branchlets and grows rather slowly. \$12.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. This slowly grows to about 6 feet tall. [6'T X 4'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yokohama' (zone 6) - This is a very slow growing globose form with congested growth. [2' X 2'] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Cunninghamia unicanaliculata, China Fir (zone 7) – The beautiful steel-blue needles of this conifer are over 2 inches long and are relatively soft to the touch. The tree has made a densely branched specimen and may be an improvement over the more common *C. lanceolata*. This is not considered a separate species but this does have garden merit. Limited availability. [50'T X 25'W] \$25.00

NEW *Damnacanthus indicus* 'Variegatus' (zone 7) – This curious member of the Rubiaceae is a low growing groundcover which has done well at the Keith Arboretum where it grows under a large oak. This form has splash variegation through the small leaves. There are small spines, inconspicuous flowers and small red berries. [1'T X 5'W] \$15.00

Daphniphyllum calycinum (zone 8?) - These are grown from Chinese seed and have thinner and more rounded leaves than *D. macropodum*. These are evergreen and deer-proof. \$20.00

Daphniphyllum macropodum, Redneck Rhododendron (zone 6) – This is one of the hardiest broad-leaved evergreens and is also tough, deer resistant and quite handsome. The foliage is similar to a *Rhododendron* with red petioles. The flowers are about as simple as possible; on female plants the flowers are made up of stigmas and on male plants the flowers are stamens only. [15'T X 15'W] \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Dendropanix trifidus (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character in the garden. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. [12'T X 8'W] \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$40.00

Diosporus sp. "Chengdu" (zone 7?) - Around Chengdu, Sichuan many nurseries and gardens grow these persimmons as Ping ying (Chinese Bonsai). Gnarled and ancient trees grown in pots were covered with bright orange fruits and it took a minute to figure out these were persimmons. One nursery owner filled his front yard with hundreds of these persimmons and each tree had different size and shape fruits; some had spherical fruits and some had very narrow oblong fruits. The fruits are very showy and produced in profusion although only about 1-2 inches in diameter. These plants had slightly larger leaves and fruits than *Diosporus rhombifolia* and there are over 25 species of *Diosporus* listed in China so I do not have a species name for these. \$16.00 and \$25.00

Disanthus cercidifolius (zone 5) - This member of the witch-hazel family has heart shaped leaves which turns brilliant oranges and reds in the fall on arching branches. The flowers are witch-hazel like but are reddish purple in the fall. Limited availability. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha "JC clone", Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - Dr J.C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. An ideal plant, because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. [6'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha "Snow Cream" = "Tony's Clone" (zone 7) - This selection from Plant Delights grows about twice as fast as other clones but otherwise it is similar to the above. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east central China is the most spectacular large flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white to pink sepaloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the 40' tree! [60'T X 30'W] \$30.00

NEW *Enkianthus campanulatus* 'Akatsuki' (zone 5) - This selection is a narrow upright deciduous shrub with clusters of pendulous red flowers. The cultivar name means "Dawn" in Japanese and the fall color is orange and red. [7'T X 3'W] \$12.00

Eurya japonica 'Green Thinly Margined' (zone 7) - The Japanese find numerous weird mutant plants but they fail to put names on them and the result is a name like 'Green Thinly Margined'. *Eurya* is an evergreen shrub often found growing with *Camellia* in the woods of Japan. This clone has much smaller leaves about 1.5 inches long and half an inch wide. The internodes are very short so the leaves are neatly stacked up on each side of the stem. The leaves are grey green with a thin green margin. This is a moderate grower and I expect it will become a medium sized shrub with time. *Eurya* is well adapted to pruning and can be easily shaped. [8'T X 6'W] \$10.00

Exochorda X macrantha 'The Bride', Pearl Bush (zone 5) - The Pearl Bush gets its name from the round white flower buds which resemble pearls. In early spring the ends of the branches are covered with racemes of white flowers. 'The Bride' is a shrubby form which reaches only 3-4 feet tall and is quite refined. [4'T X 4'W] \$25.00

Fagus crenata, Japanese Beech (zone 4) - This tree is found from the southern island of Kyushu to the northern island of Shikoku in Japan. The smaller leaves of this species makes this a good choice for bonsai. [90'T X 40'W] \$20.00

Firmiana simplex, Parasol Tree (zone 7) - This medium-sized tree has very large, acerifoliate leaves and is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves can be 1' X 1' and the curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. The trunk has smooth green bark even on older trees. [50'T X 30'W] \$16.00

Fothergilla gardenii 'Jane Platt', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 4) - The leaves on this selection are slightly narrower than the species and the branches are slightly weeping. This forms a nice compact shrub with spikes of white flowers in the spring and yellow to red fall color. [4'T X 4'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ginkgo biloba* 'Chi-chi', Male Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - This selection was selected for its tendency to make stalactite like growths from the trunk and side branches at a relatively young age. These growths are called "chi-chi" and have unusual elongation growth of vascular cambium tissue. This male clone becomes a small tree with golden fall color. [40'T X 30'W] \$12.00 and \$30.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Jade Butterflies', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - "Jade" describes the deep green color of the leaves and "Butterflies" describes the leaf with a deep V cut down the middle of the leaf which separates the wings of the butterfly. The internodes are rather short which gives the plant a congested growth look. It has good yellow fall color. \$20.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - With narrow leaves like a half closed fan, this is a selected form of the male Ginkgo so you will not have any of the messy, smelly and tasty seeds. This should grow as an upright and compact tree with the usual outstanding yellow fall color and general toughness of Ginkgos. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [40'T X 30'W] \$35.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubiformis' (zone 4) - The leaves on this small tree tend to roll into a tube (really a cone shape) and later the leaves are quite dissected. This is a male clone and these are grown from rooted cuttings. [25'T X 20'W] \$35.00

NEW *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Dharuma', Dwarf Peegee Hydrangea (zone 4) - This compact form will remain quite controlled and can be used where the species would be far too big. The blooms start earlier than the species and fade to a light pink color and remain attractive through the summer. The foliage remains a dark green and attractive until fall. [5'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Idesia polycarpa (zone 6A) - This tree of medium size produces large pendulous clusters of persistent red berries. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. This is a rapid grower with large leaves and light colored bark. Usually a male and female plants are needed for berry production and these are unsexed seedlings. [50'T X 25'W] \$6.00 and \$85.00 TOOLARGE

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Cone' (zone 7?) - Small dark green leaves adorn this broad cone shaped plant. A male clone. [6'T X 3'W] \$25.00

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Pagoda' (zone 6B) - The tiny rounded leaves are held on irregular branches with extremely short internodes. This creates an upright and artistic form which rivals dwarf conifers for year-round interest. This is a female clone but it rarely produces black fruits and it can grow 3 inches a year. [4'T X 2'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Geisha' (zone 7) - The glossy convex leaves on 'Geisha' look like lots of small green gems. This is a moderate grower about equally tall and wide. The plant is female and produces light greenish yellow fruits in the fall. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00 and \$20.00

Ilex crenata 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) - The leaves emerge bright yellow and fade to blotchy yellow and green. This has a dense habit similar to 'Convexa' and the plant is female. [3'T X 4'W] \$35.00

Ilex crenata 'Green Dragon' (zone 6B) - The almost blackish green leaves are densely packed on this irregular upright grower. When compared with its sibling, 'Dwarf Pagoda' this is slightly faster growing and the leaves are a little larger. This male clone is good for the rock garden or as a house plant. [5'T X 4'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ilex crenata* 'Lemon Gem' (zone 6) - The new growth on this cultivar comes out lemony-yellow and fades to a lime-green. By placing this plant in more sun you will get more yellow color. This is a small mounding shrub. [2'T X 3'W] \$15.00

Ilex crenata 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - this super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2' by 2' in many, many years. [2'T X 2'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ilex crenata* 'Snowflake' (zone 6) - This is a white variegated form of Japanese Holly with irregular splashes of white in every leaf. This moderate grower can be sheared. This is a female clone and will make small black berries. [8'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Ilex intermedia (zone 7A at least) - This evergreen holly has thick leathery leaves about 4-5 inches long and have excellent glossy dark green color. The tree is developing into an upright moderate grower and females plants produce showy red berries. We offered this plant as "Ilex purpurea" many years ago but Dr. John Reuter was able to discover the correct name once the plant flowered and fruited. Male and female plants are available. This year both male and female stock plants are covered in berries. [25'T X 10'W] \$16.00 or \$30.00 for a pair and \$30.00 or \$50.00 for a pair

Ilex pedunculosa, Long-stalk Holly (zone 5) - Every year my female plant produces an excellent crop of bright red berries held on long peduncles with a backdrop of glossy and spineless leaves. This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and these originated in the Japan Alps. Male and females clones are needed for good berry set, both of which are available this year. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 each or \$30.00 for a pair; \$35.00 each for larger ones

Ilex purpurea, Kashi Holly (zone 7) - The thin evergreen leaves of this holly are almost spineless and the plant generally makes a small spreading tree. The glossy red fruits are showy, the new growth is bronze and the flowers are purple. These are seedlings grown from Chinese seeds. [25'T X 30'W] \$10.00 and \$35.00

Ilex X 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutgers' introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen older plants that are 3 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Illicium floridanum 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise (zone 6) – This wonderful native evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers that last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the foliage is deer resistant due to its strong fragrance when crushed. This is tolerant of wet sites and quite a bit of shade. [6'T X 5'W] \$12.00 and \$35.00

Illicium floridanum 'Pebblebrook', Florida Anise (zone 6) – This compact form of the Florida Anise produces a profusion of red flowers in the spring. The plant is deer resistant and the foliage is very fragrant when crushed, and is tolerant of wet sites and shade. It is very similar to 'Halley's Comet'. [6'T X 6'W] \$12.00

Illicium sp, Anise (zone 7?) – I bought this seed as *Illicium verum* but suspect that it may be another species. Most of the world's supply of *I. verum* seed has been used to produce Theraflu medicine and some other seed may have been substituted in my order. Please verify any anise from previous orders before using it to cook with as *I. anisatum* fruits are poisonous. [60'T X 30'W] \$30.00

Jasminum nudiflorum, Winter Jasmine (zone 5) - In late winter the bright yellow flowers of Winter Jasmine will appear after brief mild spells. This is a mounding shrub with green stems which can be used to cover a bank or wall. These perform best in full sun but are tolerant of poor soils. [4'T X 12'W] \$30.00

Juniperus communis 'Green Carpet', Spreading Common Juniper (zone 3) - This very low spreading plant has bright green needles and seems to grow 6 inches per year for us. [1'T X 5'W] \$30.00

Juniperus communis 'Suecica Nana' (zone 3) - This is a dwarf columnar form with silver to grey small needles. This only grows a few inches per year but makes a very nice tight and uniform upright shape and also takes our heat with no problems. [5'T X 1'W] \$20.00

Juniperus formosana, Taiwan Juniper (zone 7) - This nice large upright Juniper is somewhat similar to *J. rigida* but with less spiny needles. These have developed into tight upright columnar plants even in some shade. The needles have some white markings which gives the plant a frosted look. [20'T X 6'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00

Juniperus virginiana 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - This is a spreading silvery blue form of our native Juniper or a hybrid with *J. X media*. 'Grey Owl' develops excellent color and form in our area. [5'T X 8'W] \$20.00 and \$30.00

NEW *Lagerstroemia fauriei* 'Town House', Japanese Crepe Myrtle (zone 7) – This is a selection made by Dr. J. C. Raulston of the white flowered species from Japan. This has exceptional dark cinnamon red bark on a showy small tree. Limited. [25'T X 20'W] \$15.00

Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Scarletta' (zone 5) - This offers scarlet flushes of new growth which mature to a dark green in summer followed by burgundy winter foliage. This informal shrub needs some protection so does best in partial shade and it is a native from Virginia to Georgia. Small white urn shaped flowers are produced in racemes. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Lindera benzoin, Spicebush (zone 4) – I collected seeds of these from large shrubs growing under *Magnolia acuminata* along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The shiny red fruits could be seen from far down the trail. This plant is dioecious so only the female plants will make fruits. The yellow flowers in early spring are attractive and the fall color is a golden yellow. [20'T X 20'W] \$10.00 and \$15.00

Lindera erythrocarpum (zone 6) – This medium sized tree has a delicate texture and sets heavy crops of bright red berries. Seedlings planted in the original Camellia Forest are close to 40' tall and have wonderful yellow fall color. [40'T X 15'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

NEW *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette', Columnar Sweet Gum (zone 5) – This is an extremely narrow fastigate form of the tough native tree. These are grafts. The original tree was about [50'T X 8'W] \$30.00

NEW *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Tony's Variegated' (zone 5) – This is a white bordered variegation similar to 'Silver King,' but the plant has a more compact growth habit. [50'T x 30'W] \$35.00

Lonicera X purpusii 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. [6'T X 6'W] \$6.00 and \$25.00 TOOLARGE

Loropetalum chinense 'Green Elf' (zone 7) – From Japan via Hawksridge Nursery comes this *Loropetalum* with tiny leaves only about a third of an inch long. Reputed to be a very small plant, I expect this slow grower to become large with time. The leaves are light green and it has white flowers. [8'T X 8'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Magnolia acuminata var. *subcordata* 'Miss Honeybee' (zone 6) – This selection has larger flowers of a clear light yellow and tends to bloom earlier in the season than other cultivars. The flowers are fragrant. The plant grows to be a small tree sometimes with a shrubby habit. [30'T X 20'W] \$60.00

Magnolia x 'Blushing Belle' (zone 5) – This selection from Dennis Ledrina is a cold hardy version of 'Caerhays Belle' and has deep pink flowers slightly later in the season. Grafts. (*M.* 'Yellow Bird' X *M.* 'Caerhays Belle') \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia chapensis* (zone 8?) – This evergreen species in section *Michelia* has creamy yellow to yellow flowers. \$35.00

Magnolia cylindrical (zone 6) – This white flowered small tree becomes quite handsome and is especially showy in bloom before the leaves come out. \$20.00

Magnolia x 'Daybreak' (zone 6) – This outstanding *Magnolia* from August Kehr has light rose pink flowers that glow with intense color. The flowers are extremely fragrant and open later in the season than most. These are grafts. (*M.* x *brooklynensis* 'Woodsman' X 'Tina Durio') \$40.00 and \$60.00

Magnolia fordiana , (= *Manglietia fordiana*), Tree Lotus (zone 7A) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily. It can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from our own tree. [35'T X 25'W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$45.00 TOO LARGE

Magnolia x 'Frank's Masterpiece' (zone 6) – This hybrid named by Frank Galyon has large (10-11 inches across) flowers with tepals that are very deep red purple. This will become a tree with gently weeping branches. (*M.* 'Deep Purple Dream' X 'Paul Cook') Grafts. [35'T X 20'W] \$35.00 and \$75.00 TOO LARGE

Magnolia grandiflora 'Kay Parris', Southern *Magnolia* (zone 6) - Pat McCracken's choice for *grandiflora* cultivars. The leaves are extremely glossy with a deep orange brown indumentum and the flowering season lasts for months. The tree also has very good structure and holds a symmetrical shape. [50'T X 40'W] \$40.00

Magnolia kobus var. *lobneri* 'Donna' (zone 5) – This has some of the largest white flowers of any *lobneri*, often reaching 8 inches across. Introduced by Harry Heineman. Rooted cuttings. [20'T X 16'W] \$25.00

NEW *Magnolia kobus* v. *lobneri* 'Lesley Jane' (zone 5) – This selection from John Carlson in England tends to form a small, single-stemmed, and upright tree with superior form. At first the tepals are red-purple with a distinctive dark stripe on the outside while mature flowers are almost pure white. [15'T X 10'W] \$25.00

Magnolia macrophylla v. *ashei* (zone 6) – This is a smaller version of the Bigleaf *Magnolia* although the leaves are still very large, the plant blooms at a very young age. These often bloom before 5 years of age with flowers up to 12 inches across in a creamy white in early summer. The flowers are followed by impressive globe shaped fruits. [20'T X 15'W] \$10.00 and \$50.00 TOO LARGE

Magnolia macrophylla, Bigleaf *Magnolia* (zone 5) - This eventually becomes a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. This is often used as a tropical accent in the garden. This blooms in late spring and likes a moist site. [50'T X 25'W] \$25.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00

NEW *Magnolia officinalis* (zone 6) – This large leaved *Magnolia* from the mountains of Hubei and Sichuan in China grows to be a large tree with smooth bark. The creamy-white flowers are 6-8 inches across and appear in May. [60'T X 30'W] \$20.00

Magnolia x "R20-1" (zone 6) – This is a hybrid between *M. macrophylla* and *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The impressive flowers are about 6 inches across with red stamens and bloom in late spring. The plant will probably become a large tree. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings. \$50.00

Magnolia x 'Rose Marie' (zone 6) – This seedling of 'Daybreak' has slightly deeper pink flowers and is more cold hardy. This is later blooming and can bloom for up to six weeks according to Dennis Ledvina who introduced it. ('Pink Surprise' X 'Daybreak') \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* X *soulangiana* 'Kiki's Broom', Dwarf Saucer *Magnolia* (zone 5) – This compact growing Saucer *Magnolia* has shorter internodes and is much smaller than the common varieties. The blooms are smaller than typical but are creamy with pink markings. \$60.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Sunsation' (zone 5) – This is one of the best yellow *Magnolias* and was bred by Dr. August Kehr. The 6-8 inch blooms open quite late in the season and will avoid late frost. The color is a strong yellow and this will become a tree. (*M.* X 'Woodsman' X 'Elizabeth') \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Sun Spire' (zone 5) – This may be the most columnar *Magnolia* and has yellow flowers about 6 inches across. The blooms open late in the season and escape spring frosts. (*M.* X 'Woodsman' X 'Elizabeth') \$35.00

Magnolia tripetala, Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) – This native tree has very large leaves up to 2 feet long in whorls at the ends of the branches. When grown in sun the large fruits become a showy maroon color. The white flowers are up to 10 inches across. [50'T X 30'W] \$12.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Vulcan' (zone 6) – This Felix Jury introduction has brilliant ruby-red flowers with *M. campbellii* shape. (*M. campbellii* v. *mollicomata* 'Lanarth' X *M. liliiflora*) \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Yellow Lantern' (zone 5) – The flowers of 'Yellow Lantern' are similar in form and size to a saucer Magnolia but have a lemon-yellow color. The tree tends to be a single trunked. Phil Savage bred this by crossing *M. acuminata* v. *subcordata* X *M. soulangiana* 'Alexandrina'. \$50.00

NEW *Magnolia zenii* (zone 6) – This very rare species is similar to *M. denudata* and *M. cylindrica*. The white flowers have a strong fragrance and purple bases of the tepals. It is native to Jiangsu Province of China. \$15.00 and \$60.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Mahonia aquifolium* 'Apollo', Oregon Grape (zone 5) – This evergreen and spreading shrub has showy yellow flowers in late winter. This compact form has attractive glossy leaves which will turn reddish-purple in winter. 'Apollo' was awarded an RHS award of merit. [2'T X 6'W] \$16.00

Mahonia confusa? (zone 7B?) – These tiny seedlings come from an unlabeled plant with graceful narrow leaflets and match pictures in a Japanese catalog. Anyway, the plant is beautiful and untested. \$6.00 and \$12.00

Mahonia X *media* (zone 7) - These are F₂ (second generation) hybrids of *M. japonica* X *M. lomariifolia* and seem to be quite uniform in leaf qualities so far. These should have showy yellow flowers from late fall into winter and develop into large evergreen shrubs. [10'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00

NEW *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Bonsai', Dwarf Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – This is a slower growing form which we don't have much information on. \$35.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – This deciduous conifer rapidly becomes a thick trunked tree with reddish bark and a flaired base. These do have massive roots which resist tipping from hurricane force winds. They are easy to grow and tolerant of wet soils. [75'T X 25'W] \$10.00, \$25.00 TOO LARGE, and \$75.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Emerald Feathers' (zone 5) – This selection of Dawn Redwood has more compact growth and bright green feathery foliage. [50'T X 30'W] \$40.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliated tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. These are grafts. [75'T X 35'W] \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

Morus alba 'Nuclear Blast', Cutleaf Mulberry (zone 5) – This compact and pendulous small shrub has foliage that looks like it survived an explosion. [6'T X 6'W] \$15.00

Neolitsea sericea (zone 7B) – The veined evergreen foliage is the main attraction of this small tree from Japan although our plant under a Pine canopy fruited heavily with red berries which lasted long into the winter. The new flushes of growth have felted leaves which hang down to the stem. [25'T X 12'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus fragrans v. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has a profusion of small orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near zero degree Fahrenheit temperatures. This evergreen is best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. [15'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Osmanthus fragrans* v. *auranticus* 'Congo Yellow' (zone 7) – This is very similar to the orange flowered form but has clear yellow flowers. The plant has a good tight upright form. I have heard stories of a red flowered form that exists in China. [2'T X 7'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus X *fortunei* "UNC", (zone 7) - This vigorous large shrub to small tree makes a tall rounded form without pruning although it can be kept at 8' with regular shearing. This form was discovered on the UNC campus and has cream-color flowers that have an intoxicating scent in the fall and flowers for a long period. [30'T X 20'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00 TOO LARGE

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Kembu', Variegated False Holly (zone 7) – The often deformed leaves are edged with cream on this slow growing evergreen. [10'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Purpureus' (zone 7) – The new growth of this cultivar is black-purple gradually changing to a very dark green. This is an old cultivar from Kew Gardens around 1880. A good cold hardy selection. [15'T X 10'W] \$40.00

Osmanthus heterophyllus ‘Sasaba’ (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing “razor-wire” look. Although ‘Sasaba’ is a slow grower at first, it will become rather tall and narrow fairly quickly. It is best in partial shade. Limited availability. [10’T X 4’W] \$30.00

Phyllocladus alpinus, Celery Pine (zone 8?) – This unusual conifer has phylloclades (stems which serve as photosynthetic organs) which look like shrunken celery leaves. This grows as an under-story tree at lower elevations and a wind battered shrub in the sub-alpine zone in New Zealand. Charles Keith has grown this outside in NC for two years. \$16.00

Picea abies ‘Brabant’ (zone 3) – This is a slow growing Spruce. \$8.00

NEW *Picea abies* ‘Clanbrassiliana Stricta’ (zone 3) – This very slow growing form of Norway Spruce develops into a conical shaped specimen which is unusual in dwarf conifers. This was found as a sport on a witch’s broom. [4’T X 2”W] \$8.00

Picea abies ‘Flat Top’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - We assume this is a bird’s nest type dwarf with a pronounced flat top. The needles are rather short but these plants grew 2-3 inches this year so it is not a super dwarf. \$35.00

NEW *Picea abies* ‘Humphrey’s Gem’ (zone 3) – This is a very tight and slow growing bun shape with rather short needles. It is similar to ‘Little Gem’. [1’T X 2’W] \$20.00

Picea abies ‘Kellerman’s Blue Cameo’ (zone 3) – This slow growing mounding form has grey-green needles. [3’T X 5’W] \$10.00

Picea abies ‘Murphy’s Gem’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This slow growing evergreen stays quite small. \$25.00

Picea abies ‘Nidiformis’, Bird’s Nest Spruce (zone 3) – The dense green branches of this spruce without a central leader develop into a rounded flat mound. [3’T X 7’W] \$16.00

Picea abies ‘Obergaertner Bruns’ (zone 3) – This develops as a conical plant even from a young age with slow growth of about 2-3 inches a year. [5’T X 2’W] \$8.00

Picea abies ‘Pygmaea’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - The very short needles and slow growth allows this to develop into a very compact globose form. [2’T X 2’W] \$16.00

NEW *Picea abies* ‘Tompá’ (zone 3) – This is a globose dwarf with good dark green needle color. This originated at Barabits Nursery in Hungary. [4’T X 5’W] \$8.00

Picea orientalis ‘Losely’ (zone 5) - These are Oriental Spruces with slow to moderate growth. Our own seedlings of Oriental Spruce took 20 years to reach about 3 feet tall. \$30.00

Pieris japonica ‘Bisbee Dwarf’ (zone 6) - This small rounded form will work well for bonsai or rock gardens. The leaves are small and the plant is compact. [4’T X 3’W] \$20.00

Pieris japonica ‘Crispa’ (zone 6) – This white flowered form has leaves with wavy edges. [6’T X 4’W] \$20.00

Pinus armandii, Chinese White Pine (zone 7) – This stately pine from south western China seems more tolerant of central North Carolina summer heat than other mountain pines. I collected the large edible seeds in Guizhou Province. [40’T X 25’W] \$12.00

Pinus wallichiana, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree. [150’T X 35’W] \$50.00 and \$65.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Pittosporum sahnianum* (zone 7) – This evergreen shrub has distinctive fruits which open to reveal showy red seeds in late summer. The seeds are probably distributed by sticking to animals as the coating on the seeds could be used for glue. This is native to south eastern China. \$6.00

Pittosporum tobira “Korean” (zone 7) – This Korean strain of *Pittosporum* has more cold hardiness and grows as a compact evergreen shrub. The white flowers are wonderfully fragrant. [6’T X 6’W] \$10.00 and \$16.00

Pleioblastus viridistriatus ‘Tsuboi’, Variegated Bitter Bamboo (zone 7) - Normally I stay away from Bamboo but the white striped leaves are quite appealing. If planted in the ground it will form a large colony but it may be better to keep this in a pot, just watch that it doesn’t escape out the drainage holes. Dan Hinkley recommends cutting to the ground each spring for better looking foliage. [4’T X 20+’W] \$15.00

Podocarpus alpinus ‘Blue Gem’ (zone 7) – The blue-green needles of this slow growing shrub make this a striking addition to the garden. At first this grows as a spreading low shrub but will eventually gain some size. [10’T X 15’W] \$12.00

NEW *Podocarpus alpinus* 'Red Tip' (zone 7) – The distinctive feature of this low growing shrub is the red-purple new growth contrasting with the dark green older foliage. [4'T X 3'W] \$6.00

Podocarpus nivalis 'Pink Tip', Alpine Totara (zone 7) – This is an upright growing evergreen with pink new growth. [2'T X 2'W] \$10.00

Podocarpus 'Orangeade' (zone 7?) – This upright grower has orange new growth, green summer color and bronze winter color. \$10.00

Polyspora yunnanensis [formerly *Gordonia yunnanensis*] (zone 8B) – From a distance this large evergreen tree has the appearance of a Camellia with large (5 inch) white flowers. The original collection of seeds came from a tree 90 feet tall with a trunk of 2.5 feet in diameter. The tree is native in Yunnan, China near the Burma border and also grows rapidly for us in pots. [100'T X 35'W] \$20.00

Prunus X 'Hally Jolivette', Flowering Cherry (zone 5) - This attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage makes a show of semi-double shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Unlike most Cherries this one has an extended bloom season in early spring. This was developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. [12'T X 12'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00

Prunus mume Cultivars and Selections

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow very fast and this year many of the plants are 5+ feet tall so they will not fit in a box. We will prune them to 3.5 feet so they can be shipped. These must be shipped before April 15th. No *Prunus mume* can be shipped to Oregon. [25'T X 25'W]

'Bonita' – This one has medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree. 'Bonita' usually blooms in the middle of the Mume season and can produce a good crop of fruits. \$30.00

CF 'Bridal Veil' - A weeping *Mume* with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

'Contorta' - The twisted branches of 'Contorta' can have bends or even loops. This is slower growing but still generally upright. Occasional reversions need to be removed. \$30.00

CF 'Fragrant Snow' - For us, this is the best white flowered variety, with large semi-double flowers and a strong pleasant scent. This is vigorous and early blooming. \$28.00

Hana-Kami' – This is a light pink semi-double flowered variety. This is early to mid season blooming. \$30.00

'Hokkai-bungo' - Dependably the first Mume to bloom with the darkest red flowers of any variety we have seen. The flowers are semi-double and the color is outstanding in the winter landscape. \$30.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers in middle season. \$30.00

'Kobai' - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$28.00

'Mitsubara Red' – This very deep pink-red semi-double grows with an upright habit. \$30.00

'Okitsu-akabana' -This variety has the largest flowers of any *Mume* we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double and bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

NEW 'Rose Glow' – This showy bright pink flowered Mume has single flowers. \$20.00

'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this *Mume* are deep reddish pink and single. Bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

'Toji-bai' - This is a single white flowered clone that blooms in the middle of the season. This one should be excellent for bonsai since the branches of potted plants are enveloped in a profusion of flowers. \$30.00

'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$28.00

Pseudotsuga sinensis, Chinese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - This is a large tree from Yunnan, China and is related to the Douglas Fir found in the western US. Although we have not grown this species we have grown a close relative, *Pseudotsuga wilsonii* for many years here in central NC. Plants of *P. sinensis* have done well in central Florida. We have a forest of seedlings which are doing well and one 4' tree even made a cone. [100'T X 40'W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00

X *Pyracomeles vilmoriniana* (zone 6) – This intergeneric hybrid has small dissected semi-evergreen leaves and large, showy white flower clusters in the spring followed by coral-red fruits. Unlike *Pyracantha* it is spineless and it has less separate leaflets than the *Osteomeles* parent. [10'T X 10'W] \$12.00

Quercus dentata 'Pinnatifolia', Cutleaf Daimyo Oak (zone 7) – The awesome large leaves on this slow growing tree are deeply cut making a unique texture and a striking tree. [30'T X 20'W] \$100.00

NEW *Quercus robur* 'Argenteo Marginata', Variegated English Oak (zone 5) – The white margin contrasts well with the blue-green of the middle part of the leaf. This grows quite rapidly and will become a typical oak tree with time. Limited. [50'T X 30'W] \$30.00

NEW *Rehderodendron macrocarpon* (zone 6) – This rare *Styrax* relative becomes a medium sized tree with pendulous white flowers and oblong, red and ribbed fruits. There is an impressive specimen at the Washington Park Arboretum in Seattle and I have heard of one growing at the edge of Lake Michigan. It is native to southwestern China. [35'T X 30'W] \$30.00

Rhododendron (zone 6) - These late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade.

'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki. [2'T X 3'W] \$16.00

'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. [1'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Rhododendron canescens 'Varnadoes Phlox Pink', Piedmont Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea with fragrant, vivid pink flowers. [8'T X 5'W] \$30.00

NEW *Rhododendron* 'High Tide', Aromi Deciduous Azalea (zone 6) – Recently released this heat tolerant deciduous azalea has ivory flowers with a gold blotch and a light pink flush on the petals. Blooms appear in early May. \$10.00

NEW *Rhododendron* 'June Jubilee', Aromi Deciduous Azalea (zone 6) – This is another recently introduced Aromi hybrid with white flowers in June. These were developed in Mobile Alabama and have good heat tolerance. \$10.00

Rhododendron 'My Mary' (zone 6) – The brilliant yellow flowers are displayed in large showy trusses. These bloomed in mid April for us and have nicely fragrant flowers. This spreads slowly by stolons but remains fairly short. (*R. 'Nacoochee' X R. austrinum*) [5'T X 6'W] \$20.00

Rhododendron 'Snowbird' (zone 5B) – From Biltmore Gardens comes this *R. atlanticum x R. canescens* hybrid with white (with a slight pink flush) flowers. The plant has blue-green leaves which have yellow, orange and red fall color. The plant form is compact and rounded. [5'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Rhodotypos scandens, Black Jetbead (zone 4) – This small deciduous shrub (to 4-6 feet tall) has white flowers in late spring followed by shiny black drupes in clusters of four. These fruits remain on the plant from fall into winter and the following spring. This tough plant adapts to sun or shade and wet or dry sites. [6'T X 10'W] \$6.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Sabal "Birmingham" (zone 7) - This palm has the leaves of a *Sabal* but it grows a nice trunk and is quite hardy. This mysterious palm was found growing in Birmingham, Alabama and is probably a hybrid but the exact parentage is not known. Wade Mahlke sent me seeds which slowly grow into a trunked palm. [15'T X 15'W] \$12.00

Sabal minor, Sabal Palm(zone 7A) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. [10'T X 15'W] \$10.00

NEW *Sabal uresana*, Sonoran Blue Palmetto (zone 8) – This single trunked palm grows to about 30 feet tall and has proven quite hardy in the garden of Wade Mahlke in Birmingham, AL. The deeply dissected leaves have silvery-blue color. [30'T X 20'W] \$5.00

Schima remotaserrata, Scatter-toothed Guger tree (zone 7B) – This *Schima* has proven to be the hardiest of the several species we have trialed. Multiple clones of *S. remotaserrata* came through the last few winters including sudden drops in temperature when other broad-leaved evergreens were damaged. The flowers are creamy white and about one inch across but are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches in mid to late summer. The flowers have a nice fragrance. [25'T X 20'W] \$16.00

Schima superba (zone 7?) - This *Schima* blooms heavily in early summer with clusters of white to cream flowers. The evergreen foliage is handsome year round. These need to be trialed for hardiness. [25'T X 15'W] \$35.00

Stachyurus salicifolia, Willow-leaf Stachyurus (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8" long and half an inch wide. This is a very graceful and remarkable shrub. [6'T X 6'W] \$20.00

Stewartia malacodendron, Silky Stewartia (zone 6) – Our native Stewartia probably has the showiest flowers of the genus which are white with purple stamens. Special care needs to be taken as this is a difficult plant to grow but a real treasure. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Styrax americana, Native Snowbell (zone 5) – This fine textured small tree has small white flowers in profusion early in the season. The flowers are like small bells that hang down from the spreading branches. [10'T X 10'W] \$6.00

Styrax obassia, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00

NEW *Sycopsis sinensis* (zone 7) – This witch-hazel relative is an evergreen small tree with narrow elliptic leaves and is useful as a screen or an informal hedge. The floral display consists of red anthers and reddish-brown bracts in very early spring. This has done quite well for a dozen years in my garden with winter sun exposure. [15'T X 10'W] \$10.00

Symplocos paniculata, Sapphireberry (zone 4) - In the garden of Dr. Charles Keith this small tree makes an impressive display of aquamarine berries in early fall. Quite valuable for blue color which is rare in landscape plants. The small white flowers are produced in profusion in late spring and have a slight fragrance. This does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Two of these seedlings are needed for good berry production. [15'T X 20'W] \$20.00, \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOO LARGE

Syringa X 'Betsy Ross', White Lilac (zone 5) - This Lilac has large, white and fragrant flowers. It was selected at the U.S. National Arboretum for warmer climate adaptation and mildew resistance. \$40.00

Syringa lacinata, Cutleaf Lilac (zone 5) - This is one of the most heat tolerant lilacs with light lilac colored and fragrant flowers. The leaves are multiple lobed and resistant to mildew. This develops into a rounded shrub. [8'T X 8'W] \$30.00

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin', Dwarf Korean Lilac (zone 4) - This compact selection has a dense habit and is suitable for the smaller garden. The flower buds are reddish-purple and these open to an icy pink. [5'T X 7'W] \$25.00

Syringa patula 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilac although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 8'W] \$35.00

Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk', Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) - This uniform selection of Japanese Tree Lilac has white flowers in panicles up to a foot long. These are tough and problem free small trees. [30'T X 25'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Cody's Feathers' = 'Wooster Broom', (zone 5) - Another dwarf Bald Cypress and a favorite of Pat McCracken. This one makes huge amounts of cones which seem to keep the plant from growing more than a couple inches a year. [5'T X 5'W] \$30.00 and \$50.00

Taxodium distichum 'Crazy Horse', Twisted Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This Bald Cypress has irregular and erratic growth. It is not quite contorted but the leaves look tousled. Limited availability. [50'T X 25'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Pendulum', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This European selection will send up a leader after several years while the side branches are strongly weeping. These are grafted plants. [15'T X 20'W] \$30.00

Taxodium distichum 'Peve Minaret' (zone 6) - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. [20'T X 5'W] \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

NEW *Taxodium distichum* v. *imbricatum* 'Prairie Sentinel', Columnar Bald Cypress (zone 5B) – This is a tall narrow columnar cultivar with distinctive thread-like branches. Large specimens are quite distinctive and stand out in the landscape. [60'T X 15'W] \$30.00

Taxus chinensis var. *hupehensis* (zone 5?) - This is an upright and spreading conifer with shorter needles than most Yews. We assume this Chinese Yew comes from Hupeh province in central China so we expect this to be quite cold hardy. \$40.00

Thuja occidentalis 'Columnaris Witches Broom', Contorted Arborvitae (zone 4) – The branchlets on this Arborvitae are bent making the plant look contorted. This appears to be quite upright growing but we are unsure of its final size. \$25.00

Thuja occidentalis 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 2'W] \$16.00

NEW *Thuja orientalis* 'Morgan' = *Platyclusus orientalis* (zone 5) – The light-green foliage with a gold tints turns a rich orange color during the winter. This is a slow growing cultivar introduced from Australia. [4'T X 3'W] \$12.00

NEW *Thuja orientalis* 'Weedom' (zone 5) – This is an especially nicely formed plant which looks pruned without using any shears. The foliage is bright gold sprays and develops on a pyramidal plant. [6'T X 3'W] \$12.00

Thuja plicata 'Cancan', Variegated Western Red Cedar (zone 6) – This evergreen tree has white variegations mostly at the tips of the branches. This is an excellent choice for a large screening plant or eventually gigantic specimen. [100'T X 40'W] \$16.00

Thuja standshii, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) - This large tree has a broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. [100'T X 40'W] \$30.00

Torreya grandis. Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) - These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has short needles that are less prickly than most *Torreya*, prickly needles distinguish *Torreya* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. [30'T X 20'W] \$20.00

CF *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap' (zone 6) - In August 'Snowcap' blooms with white shoots at the tips of the branches. The shoots are completely white and contrast well with the dark green of the older foliage then gradually these fade to green. Only the second flush of growth has this white variegation and the spring growth is a handsome light green. This clone has good vigor and develops into a symmetrical small tree. It is at its best in light shade. [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Torreya yunnanensis 'Rock' (zone 7?) - This *Torreya* from Yunnan does not appear to be dwarf. \$12.00

Trachycarpus fortunei, Windmill Palm (zone 7) – An amazing number of these palms can be found growing in this area and they have the appearance of a true palm. This palm can grow to 50 feet tall with a single trunk covered with small fibers. These are seedlings of hardy clones but young plants benefit from winter protection until some trunk is developed. These are also quite rapid growing once established. [50'T X 15'W] \$5.00 or 9 for \$30.00

Trochodendron aralioides, Wheel Tree (zone 6) – This is a very nice clone from the JCRA although these are very slow to get started. This is an evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is outstanding for the unusual branching patterns and glossy leaves. [30'T X 20'W] \$25.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. [8'T X 12'W] \$12.00

NEW *Tsuga canadensis* 'Geneva' (zone 4) – This is an upright, open shrub with thick, ascending main branches and dark green foliage. This was named for the tree at Trinity Church Home, Geneva, New York. This is a moderate grower good for hedges. [30'T X 25'W] \$6.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Golden Splendor' (zone 4) - This is a fast growing upright tree with golden yellow needles. \$40.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Horsford Contorted' (zone 4) - This is a slow growing selection with curly-quet branch tips. \$25.00

NEW *Tsuga canadensis* 'Humphrey Welsh' (zone 4) - This has tiny leaves and grows very slowly. \$8.00

Tsuga diversifolia, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. The needles are a very dark green. It is best in well-drained soil and partial to full sun. [40'T X 25'W] \$16.00

Tsuga sieboldii 'Green Ball', Dwarf Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) – This is a very compact and slow growing form of Japanese Hemlock. It has glossy needles and grows in a globose shape. Although this grows well for us it needs some shade. [1'T X 1'W] \$16.00

Ulmus parvifolia 'Seiju', Small leaf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. This is not dwarf and will grow to become a small tree. [35'T X 30'W] \$25.00

Vaccinium ashei, Rabbiteye Blueberry (zone 7) – I have found these to be a dependable fruit crop in NC and an attractive landscape plant also. For best fruit production at least two varieties need to be planted for cross pollination. These have glaucous blue-green foliage in the summer followed by good fall color. [10'T X 6'W] \$20.00

- 'Baldwin' has medium sized fruit late in the season (August)

- 'Bluebelle' has large fruits in midseason (July)

- 'Bonita' fruits early in the season (June)

- 'Chaucer' is a early fruiting variety with low chilling hours (good for warmer areas).

- 'Delite' has large fruits which ripen late in the season (July into August)

Viburnum plicatum 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 6) - This is a slow growing and small leafed form of Doublefile Viburnum. The flowers come out pale pink and are followed by red and then black berries. [8'T X 6'W] \$16.00

Viburnum sp. (zone 7) – This unknown *Viburnum* has very showy berries which turn yellow in late summer and bright red in early fall. I have two seedlings planted together for a superb display of color through the fall. Seedlings. [7'T X 6'W] \$12.00, \$25.00 and \$40.00

Zelkova serrata 'Bright Park' (zone 5) - This *Zelkova* has yellow variegation and orange bark on the twigs for added winter interest. These are grafted plants. \$35.00

Zelkova serrata 'Goblin', Dwarf *Zelkova* (zone 5) - This is a very slow growing selection which will be useful for bonsai. These are grafted plants. \$40.00

Zenobia pulverulenta 'Blue Sky' (zone 5) - This native plant has low arching branches with bluish grey leaves and white scented flowers in late spring. The fall color is yellow and the plant is good for wet areas. [3'T X 6'W] \$25.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

Agapanthus 'Ellaemae', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) - I have found this *Agapanthus* will flourish for me in wet or dry sites with at least half a day of sun. The tall (3-4') flower stalks have a large cluster of dark blue flowers above broad leaves. \$15.00

NEW *Agapanthus praecox* subsp. *minimus* (zone 7) - This South African plant is a smaller form of the commonly seen Lily of the Nile. The leaves are narrower and only reach about 6 inches high while the flower stalks reach about 2 feet tall. The clusters of blue flowers in August are dependable on this tough plant. \$8.00

Agapanthus 'Storm Cloud', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) - This is another very dark blue flowered *Agapanthus* with narrower leaves and slightly smaller flower stalks than the above. \$12.00

Amorphophallus konjac, Voodoo Lily (zone 7) - This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot diameter leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot tall flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (without roots) indoors in late winter or April outdoors. Plant these quite deep for winter hardiness. Be prepared for the floral scent! (it is fly pollinated). \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$35.00 (budded corms)

Cyclamen hederifolium (zone 5) - This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues to bloom into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each seedling has a similar pattern of silver mottling on every leaf. These are best grown under deciduous trees where they will self seed and eventually make a groundcover. \$5.00

Disporum cantoniense 'Night Heron' (zone 5B) - From Sichuan Province comes this striking perennial which emerges in spring with purple black shoots somewhat like bamboo shoots in appearance. The stems can reach 6 feet tall and have small white bell like flowers in early summer. In mild areas (zone 7 and warmer) this selection from Dan Hinkley will be evergreen. \$16.00

NEW *Epimedium pinnatum* ssp. *colchicum*, Fairy Wings (zone: 5) - This is a good choice as a slow growing spreading evergreen groundcover. In very early spring bright yellow flowers are held above the glossy foliage. This comes from Turkey and the Republic of Georgia. \$16.00

NEW *Habranthus robustus*, Rainlily (zone 6) - This bulb has narrow strap-like foliage but impressive white flowers flushed with pink in late summer. These can be induced to bloom by watering after a dry period, can be grown in pots and are very pest resistant. This species is native to Brazil and Argentina and flourishes for us. \$4.00 or 10 for \$25.00

Helleborus X hybridus, Lenten Rose (zone 6) - *Hellebores* are very useful perennials with interest in all seasons. The long lasting flowers start blooming in late winter followed by the greenish bracts and seedpods. The foliage has nice appeal throughout the year and is a good choice for partial to light shade. Although they will survive in full shade I recommend planting them in good light for the best performance. At the Coker Arboretum they have formed a complete groundcover about 18 inches high. You can specify whether you want seedlings from white flowered or dark flowered plants although we cannot guarantee color since these have not bloomed yet. \$8.00 and \$12.00

Helleborus X hybridus "Pine Knot Strain" (zone 6) - These are seedlings from selected plants grown by Judith and Dick Tyler. These have a wide range of colors from white to pink to dark purple. \$12.00

Primula vulgaris hybrids (zone 6) - These are hybrids developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in moist shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, lavender to purple shades and different color patterns are being bred such as white picotee borders and bicolors with yellow shading into the other colors. Please inquire about larger quantities for resale.

-Two year old plants which have bloomed in white, yellow, maroon and lavender shades. \$8.00

-One year old plants will be available in January or February in a variety of colors. \$5.00 or 9 plants for \$36.00

NEW *Tagetes lucida*, Mexican Mint Marigold (zone 7) – This perennial Marigold blooms in very late summer and into fall with small yellow flowers. The fresh leaves can be used in place of French Tarragon. It is well adapted to hot, sunny and dry conditions. \$8.00

LARGE PLANT LIST

<i>Acer griseum</i>	\$30.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Goldfinch'	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Attaryi'	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Hawk'	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Oisami'	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Hong Yun'	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Vitifolium'	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Lois'	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Chishio Improved'	\$75.00	<i>Magnolia maudie</i>	\$100.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Elegans'	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Orchid'	\$50.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Hogyoku'	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia platypetala</i>	\$150.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Shishigashira'	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Powder Puff'	\$60.00
<i>Acer pictum</i>	\$75.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Purple Prince'	\$60.00
<i>Acer rufrinerve</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> 'Colossus'	\$50.00, \$85.00
NEW <i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Born's Gracious'	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia sprengeri</i>	\$45.00
<i>Acer tartaricum</i>	\$25.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Starwars'	\$85.00
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Sunsprite'	\$60.00
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	\$35.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Susan'	\$45.00
<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	\$40.00, \$85.00	<i>Magnolia tamaulipana</i> 'Bronze Sentinel'	\$60.00
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	\$45.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Wada's Memory'	\$30.00, \$45.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Ace of Hearts'	\$65.00	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Waterlily'	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	\$50.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Jack Frost'	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Hearts of Gold'	\$75.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Golden Dawn'	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Lavender Twist'	\$50.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Snow Flurry'	\$75.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Little Woody'	\$65.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Spring Cream'	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Traveller'	\$75.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'Waasland'	\$50.00
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> 'Nivalis'	\$30.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 'White Spot'	\$50.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Spirited'	\$30.00	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'Wilton Weeper'	\$100.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Devon Cream'	\$30.00	<i>Pinus patula</i>	\$45.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Purple Dome'	\$45.00	<i>Pittosporum heterophyllum</i>	\$85.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa Veitchii'	\$45.00	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> v <i>monstosa</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cinnamomum chekiangensis</i>	\$50.00	<i>Populus koreana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Clerodendron</i> 'Carnival'	\$45.00	<i>Prunus cerifera</i> 'pendula'	\$30.00
<i>Cornus elongata</i> = <i>angustata</i>	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Bongo'	\$50.00
<i>Cornus kousa</i> v <i>chinensis</i>	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Dawn'	\$50.00
<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Weaver's Weeping'	\$50.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Mike's White'	\$50.00
<i>Cornus wilsoniana</i>	\$75.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Mokel'	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Araucarioides'	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Nicholas'	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Gyokrugra'	\$50.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> 'Rosemary Clarke'	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Yoshino'	\$25.00	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$100.00
<i>Davidia involucre</i>	\$150.00	<i>Pyracantha</i> 'Harliquin'	\$25.00
<i>Edgeworthia chysantha</i>	\$45.00	<i>Pyracantha</i> 'Gnome'	\$30.00
<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>	\$85.00	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	\$25.00	<i>Sinojackia rehderiana</i>	\$85.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'	\$30.00, \$50.00	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	\$85.00
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> Female	\$45.00	<i>Stewartia monadelphica</i>	\$30.00
<i>Magnolia biondii</i>	\$50.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i>	\$60.00, \$75.00
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Butterflies'	\$75.00	<i>Taxodium</i> X 'Nanjing Beauty'	\$60.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Carlos'	\$60.00	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	\$30.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Chang Hua'	\$60.00	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> 'Popcorn'	\$30.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> 'Fukujin'	\$60.00	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i> 'Aureum'	\$35.00

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ORDER FORM

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 9701 Carrie Road
 Chapel Hill, NC 27516

(919) 968-0504
 camforest@aol.com

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 May 10, 2009

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CITY/STATE/ZIP _____ TELEPHONE # _____

QUANTITY	PLANT NAME	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

For shipping **East** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$15.00 per order
 on order amount of over \$60.00 add 25%

TOTAL

TOTAL from Reverse

For shipping **West** of the Rockies
Minimum shipping charge is \$20.00 per order
 on order amount of over \$50.00 add 40%

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

TOTAL ENCLOSED

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Card Number:

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Note: If you do not list substitutes we will refund or send different size plants.

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ORDER INFORMATION

All plants in this catalog are available for shipping, **except** for large plants, indicated as "TOO LARGE," or listed in the "large Plants List" at the end of the catalog, these plants are only available for pickup at the nursery.

Minimum order for shipping is \$25.00. Minimum shipping charge is \$15.00.

For Shipping East of the Rockies, add 25% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$15.00.

For Shipping West of the Rockies, add 40% for packaging and UPS, minimum \$20.00.

For Shipping to California, Oregon and Washington, plants must be inspected by plant inspectors to prevent the spread of pests to those states. We recommend shipping when the plants are dormant and temperatures are moderate (November, February and March). We are not responsible for losses due to delays caused by the inspection process.

For Shipping to Oregon, Shipments require a State Phytosanitary Certificate (no charge), and notification of Oregon Plant Inspectors, so expect 2-3 week delays in order processing.

Outside of the United States we will ship bare-root plants.

Charges include: \$50.00 for Phytosanitary Certificate, inspection, plant treatment and packaging; plus U.S. Postal Air Express at cost.

Payment Information:

We accept credit cards on mail orders. Please make sure that your credit card number and expiration date are entered correctly.

If you are paying by check, cashiers check or money order, please enclose payment with your order as we do not send orders without payment.

Shipping Dates:

We ship from September 15 until May 31, weather permitting. The optimal time to ship orders is when the plants are dormant but not when they will be exposed to extreme temperatures.

We try to ship when the weather is suitable for planting in your area. If you want your order on a specific date please specify details on the order blank.

Nursery Visits

You are welcome to visit the nursery. Please phone for an appointment if you would like to visit on a weekday. The nursery open days are the first three weekends in October and the first three weekends in April. We will be open on Saturdays from 10 AM to 4 PM from September until May.

Disclaimer

We ship healthy plants and will replace plants damaged in shipment, however we cannot be responsible for horticultural failures that occur after you receive the shipment. If you receive damaged plants and wish replacements, please inform us within two weeks of receiving the shipment.



Camellia X 'Gay Baby'



Camellia japonica 'Destiny'



Camellia sasanqua 'Narumigata'



Camellia japonica 'Governor Mouton'



Camellia X 'Scarlet Temptation'



Camellia japonica 'Stellar Sunrise'



Camellia japonica 'Tom Knudsen'



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